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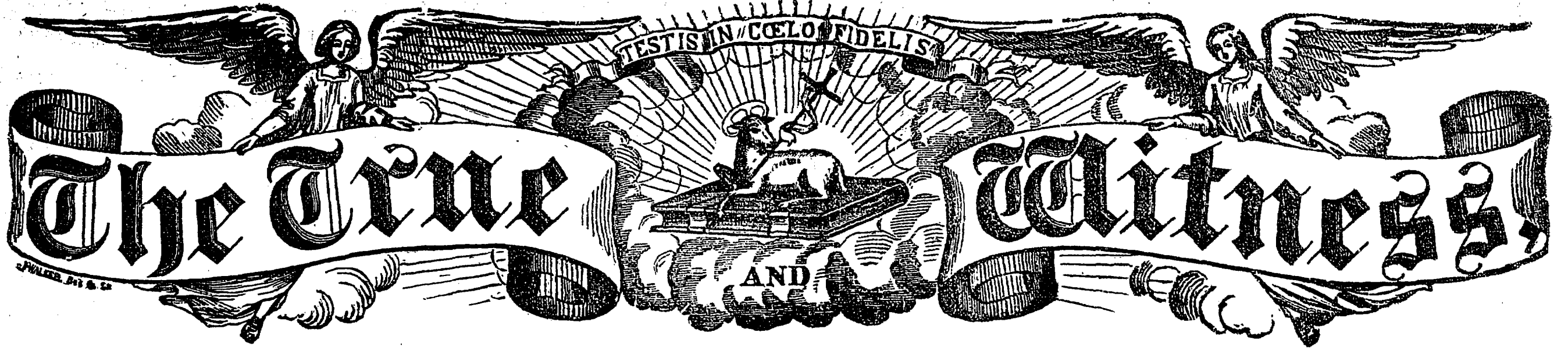
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 37.

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 Premonstratensians. (Abbe of Tongerlo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

And the other—he that had framed the bellish plan, and pursued it with fiendish obstinacy even to the end—had heard suddenly in that awful moment the call of grace, and his soul had left its earthly tabernacle with a prayer which reached the heart of his Judge, and forbade Him to condemn it.

The one was taken and the other left.

Was it not because prayers had been offered for the unhappy Gennaro, and because prayer is all powerful; above all the prayer of the just for the salvation of the lost soul. Stefano, Nunziata, Victor—could the Lord have rejected your prayers and your tears? And the grey haired father who stood by the throne of the Most High, the victim of his paternal care and love, so cruelly slain by the hand of the son whom he was striving to recall to the path of duty—how could the prayer of his love and of his sorrow fail to find an echo in the tenderness of all hearts—the Heart of the Victim of Golgotha—of Him who was crucified by His erring children, and who, for the salvation of those erring children, gave His Blood and His Life.

A conflict had been waged between Victor and Gennaro, wherein the first must needs have been triumphant—a conflict between Christian love and fiendish hate. Could Christian love fail to gain the victory? and would Victor's triumph have been complete if he had been disappointed of his enemy's conversion? Had he not devoted himself to death, rather than expose his enemy to an eternity of misery? Could the Lord refuse so heroic a sacrifice?

No. Prayer and love had robbed hell of its prey.

Victor was still bending over the body of the penitent 'carbonaro.'

His companions knelt and prayed for the repose of the sinner.

Victor tenderly closed the eyes of the departed, while tears of love and compassion, precious as pearls in God's sight, fell upon his face.

He imprinted a kiss upon the dead lips.

'Sleep sweetly, poor friend,' said he, 'and God grant that I may be able to carry your last words to Stefano and Nunziata.'

Then a dark film seemed to cover his eyes, he turned deadly pale, and fell fainting to the ground.

He had forgotten his own sufferings in laboring for the everlasting salvation of his enemy.—Charity had given him strength to overcome the anguish of his wound, but his task was now accomplished, and nature again claimed the ascendancy.

Joseph and Martin sprang to his assistance.—They gently raised his head, and sprinkled his face with fresh water from the stream.

It was fruitless.

'Woe is me!' cried Joseph, 'he is dying.'

Martin wrung his hands in despair.

'My God!' he cried, 'take me in his place. Poor mother! Unhappy father! What a blow, what a sorrow for you.'

'Victor, dear Victor,' whispered Joseph in his ear.

And he pressed his hand.

The hand seemed to thrill to his touch, and Joseph uttered a joyful cry when Victor once more feebly opened his eyes.

The two comrades bent over him.

'Friends,' he gasped with a broken voice, 'my last hour is at hand; I feel it. I beseech you fly, and take care of your own safety.'

'And you, Victor?' said Martin.

'I shall die here. Far from fatherland, indeed, but near the Holy House of Loretto. Go

on at once my brothers, for the enemy may return and make you prisoners.'

'Leave you,' was the answer of both, 'never, never.'

'I have only a few moments to live.'

'Never, never.'

'Look here,' said Martin, 'the Piedmontese may come when they like, but not a step do I stir from this place.'

The wounded man shed tears of gratitude over this proof of faithful attachment.

Suddenly a sound of approaching troops was heard in the distance.

The Zouaves listened attentively.

It was indeed a division of the enemy, in search of any remaining fugitives whom they might make prisoners.

'Good heavens!' cried Joseph, 'the Piedmontese are upon us. My God, my God! what can we do?'

'Oh, my friends, go! go!' replied Victor; 'leave me to my fate.'

'Without you? Never.'

'God will protect me.'

'We will not leave you.'

'At all events, my sufferings cannot last long.'

'I stir not one step from this place,' said Martin positively.

'Carry me into the wood, and perhaps I shall escape their hands.'

'To die there,' cried Joseph, 'alone and forsaken like a helpless beast—like a worthless dog. God would never forgive us.'

The steps of the approaching band sounded nearer and near.

Joseph and Martin stirred not.

'Fly! Fly!' cried Victor. 'Friends, I implore you, endanger yourselves no longer for one who is passed all hope of recovery.'

The danger became pressing; any further delay must make escape impossible.

Suddenly a light seemed to strike Martin.

'Victor,' said he, 'would you have strength enough to bear the fatigue of the flight if I were to carry you on my shoulders?'

'Perhaps so, but to what purpose, brothers? I should only be a hindrance to you. I beg you therefore once more to go and leave me in the hands of God.'

'Never, Victor; we stir not without you.'

'Be it so, then,' answered the wounded man, whose hopes that his two comrades would be thus preserved seemed to give him new strength.

'By God's help, then,' said Martin; and with Joseph's assistance he placed the dying man on his broad shoulders.

Victor cast a last glance on Gennaro's body.

'Farewell, poor Gennaro,' said he, 'we shall soon meet again.'

Martin, followed by Joseph, set off at full speed with his precious burden into the wood, and soon disappeared among the trees.

It was time, for they had scarcely left the place when it was filled by the hostile division.

'Coppers,' exclaimed the commander, at the sight of the two bodies; 'there has been fighting here.'

'These are two Piedmontese,' added another.

They examined the two bodies.

'Per bacco! This is the mysterious fellow who so lately joined us. Here is his companion, Orazio, the only one with whom he would keep company. Now, rather than I, if this was to be the end of it.'

'They must have been killed in the pursuit of the Papal troops. Yes, here lies one of their weapons. Where can the birds of prey be hiding themselves.'

'Perhaps in the wood here; shall we seek for them.'

'No, no; forward!' answered the leader.—'They must have passed on long ago, for he,' pointing to Orazio, 'is already cold and stiff—his companion must have wrestled longer with death.'

Meanwhile, the three Zouaves continued their flight through the wood; few words passed between them.

Victor leaned his fainting head against Martin's shoulder, and sometimes, when the unevenness of the ground shook him in his bearer's arms, a suppressed groan of pain escaped him.

'Courage, dearest friend,' whispered Martin to him; 'we shall soon, I hope, reach a place of safety.'

'God grant it,' answered Victor. 'But my good friend, I am too heavy a burden to you; why will you not leave me to my fate. I shall not hold out much longer.'

'Look here, Victor,' answered Martin, 'speak to me no more about it, unless you want to grieve my heart. It is of no kind of use.'

They had now reached a little hollow in the wood; the green turf and the shade of the trees invited them to rest.

'Shall we rest here for a while?' said Joseph to Martin. 'It will be perhaps dangerous to leave the wood before nightfall.'

'As you will,' was the answer.

They placed Victor carefully on the grass, leaning his head on Joseph's breast.

They then said their rosary for the good success of their flight, and Victor, weak as he was, followed the prayers as well as he could.

Joseph had already bound up his wound, which, as we have said, was slight. They then dressed Victor's more carefully, washed away the blood, and placed a new bandage upon it; and the poor sufferer, very much relieved, fell into a comfortable sleep.

Towards evening, they set off again, and soon reached the boundary of the wood.

They had only made a few steps beyond it, when they saw five Piedmontese soldiers approaching in the opposite direction.

There was but just time for them to hide themselves once more in the wood.

CHAPTER XV.—THE HERMITAGE.

The Piedmontese soldiers apparently had not observed the three fugitives, for they went on their way without molesting them.

The Zouaves thanked God for their deliverance from the danger, and suffered a little time to elapse before they resumed their journey.

Their hope of escape was increased by their deliverance from this new peril, but their position was assuredly far from secure.

The evening was slowly drawing on; they knew not where they could find a shelter, nor whether Victor, whose strength was already exhausted, would live through the night under the open sky.

Yet the three friends were calm and collected.

They pressed onward with confidence, knowing that God's help is near when man's strength fails. Were not the wings of their guardian Angels stretched forth to shelter the pious soldiers? Had not the venerable pastor of Schrambeck reminded them, on their departure, of those blessed words of Holy Scripture, 'He hath given His Angels charge over thee that they keep thee in all thy ways.'

Oh, how consoling—how strengthening in all the adversities of our sorrowful life—is the blessed conviction that the all-seeing eye of the best of Fathers ever watches over His children, that the mighty arm of the Avenger of Innocence is ever raised to protect His own, and that no human power can resist His Providence.

'Whom God will help can no man's wickedness hinder.'

When the three friends had gone on their way for some time, avoiding open places as much as possible, they saw an old man in the distance who seemed bent by the weight of years.

He went slowly along, stopping ever and anon to gather herbs, so that the Zouaves soon overtook him.

He was a venerable-looking man, with a bald head and a long and snow-white beard. His forehead was deeply wrinkled, and his eyes lay deep under his eyebrows; but the calm peace and mild gentleness which marked his countenance, spoke of a soul pure as that of an innocent child, and of a heart kind as that of a loving father.

His dress was simple and coarse; it was of serge, fastened round the waist with a leathern girdle.

He stood still when the Zouaves came up to him.

He recognized them, no doubt, for Pontifical

soldiers, for he thus addressed them in a pure French accent:

'Good evening, my children. You have, by God's help doubtless, escaped the massacre.—What can I do to serve you.'

'Venerable man,' said Joseph, 'it is as you say. For God's love, I pray you, if possible, to show us some place of shelter, where we may escape the pursuit of our enemy.'

'God be thanked,' replied the old man, 'that He has brought you to me. I have not much to offer you, yet what I have, is wholly at your disposal. Come; my hermitage is not far from thence; it is no palace, indeed, but it will shelter you from pursuit better than if it were.'

Joseph heartily thanked the good old man for his kindness, and Martin thanked him with a glance of his blue eyes, which expressed all the gratitude of his soul, and which was followed by a look of sorrowful compassion upon the beloved burden which he bore upon his shoulders.

'Your comrade,' said the old man, 'is severely wounded.'

'Alas! yes, good man,' answered Joseph; 'and we even feared for a time that we had lost him.'

'Now you are good young men who take such loving care of each other. When we get to the Hermitage I will look to his wound, for I have some slight knowledge of medicine, and perhaps God will enable me to heal it. I would send for a surgeon from the nearest village, but it would be dangerous for he has suffered himself to be carried away by this hot-headed Italian movement.'

They struck once more into the wood, and soon reached a little hut, built partly of stone and consisting partly of a natural cave.

At the entrance of the simple dwelling a rude wooden cross had been erected, and a little vegetable garden lay along the side. Behind was a hill of considerable elevation, terminating in a flat surface commanding a view of the country round.

'Here,' said the old man, 'is the Hermitage of Fra Paolo, as the inhabitants of this district call me. Welcome, my children, under the old hermit's roof.'

They entered, with thanks.

It was a poor, but neatly-arranged room, containing no other furniture but a crucifix, an image of the Blessed Virgin, a rude table and two rough stools, and a little 'prie-dieu' beside a hard straw bed.

The Hermit opened the door of a second room.

'Bring your comrade in hither,' said he to the two Zouaves. 'Happily I have a bed softer than my own, which sometimes harbors a wandering or weary traveller. As for you, you must be content to-night with my straw bed, and to-morrow I will try to do something better for you. But first let us take care of your wounded friend.'

Martin had already laid his beloved companion on the bed.

Victor tried to speak a few words of thanks to the good old man, but he stopped him.

'Remain quiet and calm. To-morrow, when you are somewhat rested, as I hope, it will be time to thank me, though there is no need of thanks. What am I doing more than every one is bound to do in such a case?'

He carefully took off the bandage, and anxiously examined the deep wound.

Joseph and Martin kept their eyes upon the Hermit's face, to discover whether it betokened the slightest sign of hope. The old man shook his head thoughtfully.

'Well?' anxiously inquired Joseph, in an undertone.

'I am not accustomed,' answered Fra Paolo gently, 'to conceal the truth; if the wound had been a few fingers' breadth higher up, it would have been all over with your comrade. Now, I have some hope of saving him, by God's blessing upon my efforts, which I hope we shall obtain by our prayers.'

He then washed the wound, spread a kind of balsam upon a clean linen cloth, and bound up the wound again with all the skill and dexterity of an experienced surgeon.

Under the wholesome influence of the anodyne,

Victor soon fell into a deep, quiet slumber.

'Now I must take care of you,' said the kind Hermit to the other two. 'My supper is simple and spare, but after such a day as yesterday you may be able to eat it with appetite. But first let me lay a bandage upon your wound,' said he to Joseph; 'my balsam will revive you. Good,' said he, examining the wound; 'this is but a scratch which will do you no harm. You may thank God that you have got off so easily. And you, my young man,' said he to Martin, 'have you escaped altogether?'

'Altogether,' said he, having already picked up a few words of French by his intercourse with the Zouaves; 'only a spent bullet or two struck me here and there. I have had very good luck.'

The brave fellow had indeed received four bullets in his clothes, of which he was quite unconscious; his anxiety for his two friends had left him no thought for himself.

The meal was soon ready, and the two Zouaves did justice to it.

As they were spent with fatigue, the Hermit enjoined them to take some rest, and compelled them, notwithstanding all their resistance, to occupy his bed.

'Do not trouble yourselves about me, I know how to spend the night, and to-morrow I shall find a better shelter for you my friends; but your wounded comrade must remain with me till he recovers.'

He went into Victor's room while the two Zouaves lay down to rest, and sat down watching by his side.

'Poor boy!' murmured he softly; 'still so young, and so blooming with life and strength. An only son, perhaps, whose parents are now lying sleepless in sorrowful anguish and torturing uncertainty as to the fate of their beloved child. This is but one of the thousand miseries entailed by this cruel war against God and His Church. How many tears shall this unhappy day cause to flow? All this for the phantom of imaginary Italian unity. Oh, Italy! my unhappy country! how long will you be allured by the 'chimera' which your enemies set before you, to drag you into the gulf of perdition at last? There was a time when I was blind also; I was young and enthusiastic, and my heart, like the heart of my friends, Silvio Pellico, Maroncelli, and many more beside, burnt with love for my country; but we understood not in what her true happiness consists. Our dreams might be beautiful, but they were only dreams. Time and experience, thank God, have opened my eyes. Oh, truly did you speak, my dear Pellico, when you said to me in one of our confidential conversations—'My good friend, I still burn with the same love for my country, but it is no longer so short-sighted a love, and I sigh to see how Italy is running herself by seeking to accomplish an impossible work. If I could make my voice heard by all those unhappy men who are led astray by false patriotism, I would say to them: Stifle the evil passions which have been set on fire amongst you. I love my country as dearly as ever, but I see that its glory is not to be founded upon anger and strife. The true duty of its sons is to love one another, and to unite to draw the sword against the usurpers. So said my Silvio,' continued the old man; 'but alas! his words reached but few; moreover, men's ears were deafened by the voice of passion. Happy friend? you are now at rest in the bosom of God, who has taken you away that you might not see the evils that have fallen upon your unhappy country.'

The venerable old man thus murmured on in his reverie; but at last seeing that Victor was sleeping quietly, he rose, slipped gently out of the hut, and ascended the hill against which it was built.

It was a glorious night. A fresh breeze spread its fragrance all around; a thousand stars glittered in the firmament; and the dome of the Loretto in the distance, cast its black shadow upon the dark blue sky.

It was a picturesque sight to see the venerable old man as he stood there like a messenger of Heaven, stretching out his arms like a prophet, while the wind played amid his snowy beard.

'Italy!' said he, 'unhappy land! return from

the course on which you have so recklessly entered. Do you not see the gulf which is yawning to swallow you up! Do you not see the butchers who are waiting with hellish eagerness for their victim? But no; you listen not; it is as if the hand of God Himself were sweeping you forward on the path of destruction, in punishment for your long, wilful blindness. Ah the punishment I fear will be terrible, for you have not feared, in your rashness, to lay your hand upon the Lord's anointed.

The old man fell weeping upon his knees, pouring out fervent prayers for God's pardon for miserable Italy.

His prayer was long and earnest. At last he rose, and returned to the Hermitage, to resume his place by Victor's sick bed.

The morning dawned, and found him still watching there. When he at last entered the room where Joseph and Martin had passed the night, he found them both already dressed and quite recovered from their fatigue.

This was a great satisfaction to the good hermit, and he now made many inquiries of the young men concerning their country, their families, and above all, concerning the late battle and their happy escape.

Joseph fully satisfied the curiosity of his host, who was moved to tears by his simple narrative of the noble bearing of the three Zouaves.

Joseph was still in the middle of the battle of Castellafardo, when the door was gently opened, and a young girl came in, who, at the sight of the strange soldiers, drew back timidly with an involuntary "Accidente!" the favorite exclamation of all Italians on any unexpected occurrence.

"Come in, Marietta," said Fra Paolo, smiling at her terror. "You need not be afraid; these are brave men who have come to defend our Holy Father."

At these last words, which entirely removed her fears, Marietta came forward, and gave the two Zouaves a friendly greeting.

"Good morning, Fra Paolo," said she next to the Hermit. "Mother has sent me to inquire after your health."

"Bravo, my child," was the answer. "Are they all well at home?"

"We are well in health," answered Marietta; "but we were terribly frightened by that fearful battle. Were these signori engaged in it?"

Yes, Marietta; and I have been happy enough to afford them a shelter after the defeat. But you see they cannot remain in my poor Hermitage, especially as I have taken charge of a third—their wounded companion. I have thought of your family, Marietta, as likely to help me in the work of charity."

"Oh it was a good thought, good Fra Paolo. How pleased my parents would be to do anything for our Holy Father's defenders."

"Is your brother Lorenzo at home?"

"He was obliged to go with a message to Loretto; but he will be at home again at mid-day."

Very good; we shall be sure to hear tidings. Tell him, Marietta, to come to us this evening, and after nightfall to guide our two Zouaves to your house; and take care that when they are with you, they may have no reason to complain of your hospitality."

The girl made no answer, and remained for a few moments lost in thought.

"What are you thinking about?" asked the Hermit, "you seem to be dreaming."

"I was thinking of the wounded Zouave, Fra Paolo. Could I see him?"

"Certainly, child," said the good old man; and he led her into the room where Victor was asleep. They were followed by Joseph and Martin.

The wounded Zouave was still sleeping peacefully, and there was a slight color on his noble countenance.

Marietta fell on her knees by the bed, and looked at the sleeping soldier with a mixture of reverence and compassion.

"Poor young man!" said she with a sigh.

And then turning to Fra Paolo—

"You will cure him, will you not, good Paolo?"

"I hope so. Marietta, I am sure we will have your prayers for his recovery."

"Oh, assuredly. Whenever I kneel before the image of our Lady, I will pray for him to the Heart of the good Mother of Compassion, and I will offer up my Communion for him next Sunday. Poor young man."

Victor just then opened his eyes, and looked round him in amazement; but he soon saw his two friends, and recognized the Hermit.

"Thanks, thanks, good man," said he; "you have snatched me from the jaws of death."

"No more of that," answered Fra Paolo, "rather tell me how you feel."

"God be praised," was the answer. "I feel already much relieved by your remedy."

"Well, then," said the Hermit, "I expected as much. This is not the first time that my balsam has produced good effects. But I must not tell you speak much; it would tire you and might have worse consequences. Shake hands, then, with your brave companions, and compose yourself again to rest; it cannot fail to do you good."

Joseph and Martin gave him their hands, which he pressed affectionately.

"Rest in peace, my son," said Fra Paolo, as he left the room; "we will soon return to see whether you want anything."

"Povero giovane," said Marietta, with a sigh.

In the evening appeared Lorenzo, Marietta's brother, according to the Hermit's desire.

He was a powerful young man, with an open countenance, fiery eyes and black hair.

His bearing was simple, but free, and he held his head erect, with a certain air which seemed to say that he was not afraid to look an enemy in the face.

He greeted Fra Paolo respectfully, and then shook hands heartily with the two Zouaves.

"Bravi voi," cried he. "You and your comrades are brave soldiers. We may well rejoice in having you in the midst of us. But, Fra Paolo, where is the poor wounded man? Marietta has talked to me so much about him that I am all eagerness to shake hands with him."

"Come to the next room," was the answer.

"Victor," continued the Hermit, as he opened

the door, "here is a new friend come to see you." Lorenzo was by the sick bed before Fra Paolo had finished speaking, and embraced Victor with enthusiasm.

"Caro ferito. He is a martyr of the Lord, Fra Paolo, is he not?"

"But a martyr whom we shall cure, I hope."

Victor, indeed, was visibly better, thanks to the skillful care of the Hermit, who had formerly practiced medicine. "He knew not," he said, "how to express his gratitude for all the kindness shown him."

"There is no need of it," answered Lorenzo. "Who could be cold-blooded enough not to feel the heroism evinced by the Pontifical troops, and their shameful treatment by the enemy?"

"True, true, Lorenzo," interrupted the Hermit. "You have just come from Loretto; tell us all you have seen and heard there. First, has de La Moriciere reached Ancona in safety?"

"Has he reached it? Yes, indeed; and the best of it is, he glided through their hands like an eel, and reached the fortress yesterday evening."

"How?" asked Joseph. "Have our troops made their way through the body of the enemy?"

"No Signor. The commander alone, with a few followers, passed by Umarna, where the way was open; the rest of the army retreated to Loretto."

"Did the Piedmontese pursue them?"

"No fear of it; they had no desire to make any further acquaintance with your comrades' bayonets, and they contented themselves with watching them from the top of our hills. It was only this morning that your companions entered into a treaty with the Piedmontese for the surrender of Loretto, on the promise that they shall be suffered to depart in freedom with arms and baggage."

A gleam of satisfaction lighted up Victor's face at the tidings.

"But it is impossible to describe," continued Lorenzo, "what I saw at Loretto. I went into the Church of the Santa Casa. What a scene did it present. The floor was covered with straw and mattresses, on which lay a multitude of wounded soldiers; their hands rested against the hard wall or on the steps of the altar. They were victims for God, for whose rights they had fought and suffered. The Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul were carefully attending them, and all the time the Holy Sacrifice was being offered. As the Priests said their Masses, the offering of these noble heroes was thus united to that of the Lamb of God, and ascended as one sacrifice to Heaven. No; as long as I live, I shall never forget that sight."

Fra Paolo and the rest of the audience were deeply moved by the simple description of Lorenzo, who was obliged to stop for a moment to master his own emotion.

"Calmness and resolution," he resumed, "reigned in this sanctuary of suffering and of faith. Or, if it were broken for a moment by the involuntary groan of a wounded man writhing under the surgeon's hand, Christian fortitude soon recovered its mastery over pain. The wounded were calm and serious, after the manner of men who await the command of their God, as they had just fulfilled the orders of their commander."

"But," interrupted Joseph, "what, in the meanwhile, became of the dead? They have assuredly received the last duties of Catholic piety."

To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., has received the following letter on the Land Question from the Right Rev. Dr. Farlogg, Bishop of Ossory, who is now at Rome:—

Rome, Irish College, March 7, 1876.

Dear Mr. D'Arcy, Most of the Irish Bishops now assembled in Rome having conferred together on Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and being fully impressed with the belief that its provisions are totally inadequate to the attainment of the objects contemplated by it, deem it advisable to intimate their views on the subject to the members of Parliament from their respective dioceses, merely as suggestions, but not with the intention of interfering with any course of action with regard to the bill which they may deem more prudent and more effective. The bishops desire that the bill should recognize and legalize for Ireland generally the right of all agricultural tenants to improve their holdings and to continue in occupation thereof unless just cause be shown in the Land Court for their eviction or for the prevention of certain improvements. 2. That the tenant, in case of an attempt to raise his rent, should have the right of appeal to the Land Court for adjustment. 3. That all agricultural tenants, on parting with their farms or holdings, whether voluntarily or otherwise, should have the right to sell in open market, the goodwill and improvements, such sale to be subject to the approval of the landlord, or the sanction of the Land Court, as well as to the privilege of pre-emption by the landlord. 4. That all clauses against tilling any portion of grass farms be null and void. 5. That tenants have the right to sub-divide their farms in favour of their relatives within such reasonable limits as the Land Court may approve. These are some of the improvements the bishops would wish to see introduced into Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. Of course the difficulty of recasting the bill in that form is such as to render the task well nigh hopeless, yet the bishops deemed it desirable to intimate to the Irish members their own sentiments, that they might carry them out as far as it might be found practicable, if according to their own views. As I am at the present moment very busily engaged, I regret that it is not in my power to communicate directly with all the members for the county Wexford, but I take the liberty of asking you to present it to each of them for perusal, and to bespeak their kind consideration in regarding it as addressed to himself.—With kindest regards to all I believe me, dear Mr. D'Arcy, yours faithfully.

J. FURLONG.

Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Down, is silent on the Land Question, but eloquent in his denunciation of the Fenians, whom he calls 'apostles of evil,' who, under the mask of patriotism, are striving to alienate the hearts of the Irish people from their pastors. Several of the Catholic hierarchy have now spoken out on the subject.

The Roscommon Gazette says—During the past week 20 or 25 persons left this immediate neighbourhood for America. About two years ago a woman left this town, and last week her husband received a letter from her enclosing passage tickets for himself and three children. This fact speaks volumes.

A Cork policeman recently furnished a definition of the crime of being disorderly, which it may be useful to record. He brought up a man whom he charged with this offence, and which the prisoner hotly denied. Asked by the magistrate to state

what he meant by disorderly, the policeman replied: "Well, yer Honor, he was shouting out 'Death or glory!'"

The Committee of the Land and Labour League having sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, in the name of the League, protesting against the provisions of the Irish Peace Preservation Bill, some of the clauses of which they stated they considered tyrannical and oppressive, have received from Mr. Gladstone a reply to the effect "that the bill is not intended to restrict the freedom of the Irish people, but only the disturbers of Ireland's peace."

It is a suggestive fact that very few of the late victims of agrarian outrages have been landlords. Most of those threatened or otherwise molested belong to a comparatively inferior rank in society, and there is an opinion prevalent that some of the torturing landlords have contributed to the propagation of murderous secret societies in order to make political capital out of the disturbed state of the country.

The heavy sentences pronounced on the Killarney rioters at the Assizes have not deterred others from following their example. On Friday night a crowd collected and threw stones at the police barracks. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested.

It is said that two large ricks of hay, about forty tons, the property of a farmer and hay dealer, named Foran, residing near Castlebrick, were burned down on Sunday night, 20th ult. There was no clue to the perpetrator.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes:—It is rumored that the report of the Commission on Irish Education in the hands of the Government, but that for sufficient reasons there is no intention at present to make it public. It is alleged that, with one exception, the commissioners report in favour of the denominational scheme advocated by Cardinal Cullen. The House of Commons is hardly prepared for the extension of the denominational system to Ireland, but it is no secret that the views of some of the most influential members of the Government coincide with those of Cardinal Cullen upon this subject.

Government spies and detectives were never so numerous as at present. Every town and village in our country—in Ireland—is visited by those scorpions of society, and the people must needs be on their guard lest the poisonous sting of those 'honest jagoes' dare disturb their peace, or bring suffering into their domestic circles. They are like unto a legion of locusts, with all the voracity of vultures, and like demons of fury—they pounce upon the timid and anway 'like a thief in the night, when they are least expected.' We therefore tell the people of Mayo in particular to—Beware! Those prowling wolves of degraded humanity are once more upon the march; they are disguised in every conceivable manner, and the only possible preventive the public have to ward off the 'contagion' disseminated by those unhallored scyphants of the Head Constable Talbot class, is—to use caution!—Mayo Telegraph.

It is stated that, a few days ago, a letter of a mischievous nature, containing some fulminating compound, was sent to Lord Strathairn. It lay for some time without being opened, and got damp, so that no explosion was produced by the act of breaking it open.—Dublin Express.

A petition has been presented against the return of D. O. Heron for County Tipperary, on the grounds—1. That certain persons who voted were legally incapacitated from voting. 2. That certain voters were employed as agents &c. 3. Undue influence. 4. Bribery. 5. Treating. 6. That defendant, his agents, and other persons did procure interruptions and delays in the transmission of telegrams, &c. 7. Personation. The petitioners are two in number. They have until Monday next to give the necessary security for the costs of the proceedings.—Mail of Thursday.

On Saturday night two of the Keshel constabulary, Constable Bismarck and Sub Constable Phillips, were walking outside the village, and observed a man attempting to conceal himself under a hedge. They interrogated him, when he decamped; both pursued him. On Phillips coming up near him he fell across a drain, and on recommencing pursuit the fugitive fired on him, but without effect. The man afterwards made his escape to Gurtreen Wood, and has not since been heard of.

A sharp lesson was administered to railway servants in a trial at the Kildare Assizes. John Hoey, a guard on the Great Southern and Western Railway, was convicted of having caused the death of a porter named Walsh at Newbridge in July last. It was proved that the deceased went between the carriages to secure the couplings, and the prisoner, without giving him proper warning or seeing that all was right, as it was his duty to do, had the train set in motion, and the man was instantly killed. The jury accompanied their finding with a strong recommendation, which the Chief Baron complied with, and sentenced the prisoner to two months imprisonment.

SLEIGH, TUESDAY.—A seizure of arms has been made in the town of Tubercurry, under very extraordinary circumstances. On Saturday last a large barrel arrived, per goods train, at Ballymore Railway Station, purporting to come from Messrs Rawlinson and Co, Leeds, and directed to Mr. Robert Clarke, Tober Curry. That day the carrier plying between Ballymore and Tubercurry brought it to Mr. Clarke's establishment in the usual way. Mr. Clarke himself being from home. When he did come home, he was surprised to see the barrel, as he did not expect such goods, and on opening it, he was still more astonished to find it full of rifles, swords sword-bayonets, and several rounds of ammunition. He at once communicated with a magistrate, by whose advice he sent for the sub-inspector of the district, who took charge of this extraordinary consignment. As it is well known that Mr. Clarke would not have any dealings with such articles, it is supposed that they were directed to him to avoid suspicion, and by some miscalculation, the consignee did not come in time enough to the station for the cask.—Evening Mail.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION VERSUS PHYSICAL FORCE.—We Catholic Opinion have already said how deeply we regret that it was thought necessary to enact exceptional legislation for Ireland, on account of violence and threats of violence such as no Government can treat with impunity without forfeiting its claim to the respect of the governed. Ireland has won her emancipation, so far, not by acts of violence—these have only been the occasion of deferring the triumph of her cause. She has won her way by the invincible providence of God, by the inherent justice of her cause, and by the power of legitimate agitation. We quote from Father Bourke's magnificent oration at the translation of the remains of O'Connell the following passage, sublime in the eloquence of true wisdom. "Two ways opened before him, said Father Bourke, standing by his tomb; one was a way in which many had trodden in former times—many pure and high-minded men; it was a way of danger and of blood, which the history of his country told him had ever ended in defeat and in greater evil. The sad events which he himself had witnessed warned him off that way; for he saw that the effort to walk in it had swept away the last vestige of Ireland's national legislature and independence. But another path was open to him, and wisdom pointed it out as 'the right way.' Another battle field lay before him on which he could vindicate all his rights of his religion and of his country. The armory was furnished him by the inspired Apostle when he said, 'Brethren, our wrestling is not against principalities and powers. Therefore take unto you the armour of God. . . . having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, in all things the shield of

faith. and take unto you the sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God.' O'Connell knew well that such weapons in such a hand as his were irresistible; that girt round with the truth and justice of his cause, he was clad in the armour of the Eternal God; that with words of peace and order on his lips, with the strong shield of faith before him and the sword of eloquent speech in his hand, with the wcry of obedience, principle, and law, no power on earth could resist him.

"Such a battle once begun Though baffled off, is ever won."

For it is the battle of God, and nothing can resist the Most High. Accordingly he raised the standard of the new war, and unfurled the banner on which was written, freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the cry of justice, assertion of right and the omnipotence of the law. Religious liberty and perfect legal equality was his first demand. The new apostle of freedom went through the length and breadth of Ireland. His eloquent words revived the hopes and stirred up the energies of the nation; the people and their priesthood rallied round him as one man; they became most formidable to their enemies by the might of justice and reason, and they showed themselves worthy of liberty by their respect for the law. Never was Ireland more excited, yet never was Ireland more peaceful.

The Evening Standard of Thursday gives publicity to the following report, which 'needs confirmation':—We have just learned that a most extensive seizure of arms was effected this day, at the Quay, North Wall, by the detective officers of the G division. There seems very little doubt, from the manner in which the weapons are consigned, and other suspicious circumstances connected with them, that they are of a contraband character. The particulars connected with the seizure we have been unable to obtain, nor are they likely to transpire for a few days.

The Standard remarks that in Ireland, after the passing of the Land bill in order to protect himself from absolute confiscation, the landlord must charge the incoming tenant with the compensation paid to his predecessor; and the result will be that every small holding will be burdened in perpetuity with a 'tenant-right' varying according to size, and largest on the smallest holdings. Therefore, no man will hereafter be able to obtain land unless he is prepared to pay five or seven years' rent down. At present, even in some parts of England, and much more generally in Ireland the diligent, industrious, skilful, and saving agricultural labourer may become a farmer. The hope of rising in this way keeps a whole class contented, raises their moral tone, improves their character and gives them hope. But under this bill no Irish labourer need ever hope to become a farmer; for an entrance fee of £5 an acre, more or less, will be demanded on admission to every holding under £100 a year. The position of the labourer will therefore be greatly deteriorated by the bill. He will feel that, unless he emigrates, he must be a labourer for life, and a labourer for low wages on the lands of poor and nardy employers. He will have no prospect, however vague, of bettering his condition.

At a meeting of the Tipperary Tenant League, held in the town of Tipperary on Tuesday it was resolved that, inasmuch as the Government Land Bill was a delusive measure, and all attempts to bring it up to the requirements of the people were resisted by the Government, any further labour for its amendment on the part of the League would be perfectly useless. It was agreed that there was nothing now left for the people but to agitate for a Repeal of the Union. The Rev. Dr. O'Neill, President of the League delivered a very impressive speech on the subject, in which he strongly denounced the traitorous conduct of the majority of the Irish members, and he concluded by declaring the association, as a Tenant League, dissolved.

It is reported that on Thursday night a party of armed men went to the house of a tenant of Sir Percy Nugent, a popular landlord in the county Westmeath, and presenting a pistol, warned him not to pay a sum of 30s, which is in dispute in the settlement of his rent. The prohibition is one which quite falls in with his own views. Some time ago a person told him that his farm contained one acre less than he was paying rent for. When the next half year's payment became due he deducted 30s for the missing acre, and the rent was refused. He has since persisted in his refusal to pay, although it is necessary to say he is not charged for more land than he holds.

Died, March 17, at her residence Timmonerian Aughlin, county Wicklow, in her 100th or 101st year, Mrs. Margaret Carey. Forwards of sixty years she deceased resided at the above address, and during more than two-thirds of that long period she had to work her way singly through the world without the aid of husband or son, for the former is dead about forty years, and God never blessed her with the latter. Deceased enjoyed most robust health until within the last twelve months. In April last she, or the first time, took constantly to bed, her vigorous mental faculties gave way, and the childlike period of dotage came on.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill in Committee is excessively slow. After more than twelve hours only the first clause has been passed; but two or three points were settled last night of cardinal importance, and we may hope the Divisions upon them will exercise considerable influence over subsequent discussions. It seems probable also that the members of the Government will become better acquainted with the principles of 'their Bill' as the Committee proceeds. At present it is impossible to disguise the truth that much time has been lost because those who have the conduct of the measure have not been perfectly agreed on the meaning and scope of its provisions.—Times.

The 'Times' asks—Is the Irish Press to be fettered or strangled? Not a bit of it. It will be just as free as the English Press, and has only to content itself with that equality to find a function and power of its own. There is room enough for activity without sedition. There is scope for the advocacy of the broadest possible reforms after all these seditious appeals have been dropped. Irishmen may be instructed in the arts of political and social progress without being advised to make Government impossible by riot, conspiracy, and murder. Short of incitement to violence and revolt, there is hardly a limit to the doctrines or principles which the Press may inculcate or defend. Within the bounds of the Constitution and the lines by no means 'hard and fast'—of the law as administered, an Irish journalist has an ample field. He has only to renounce a single purpose he already knows to be unlawful, though he may have succeeded in pursuing it in defiance of the law. On that condition the Irish Press will be as free as ever, and Irishmen know it.

A vast amount of excitement was created in Ennis in consequence of a party of constabulary having visited the shops of all the newsvendors, outside of whose premises the announce-placards of the 'Flag of Ireland' and 'Weekly News' were exhibited and destroyed them. Crowds were eagerly perusing the startling and attractive headings of the bills at the time the police were executing their orders. The objectionable placards having been also displayed on the dead walls, were either torn down or besmeared by the constables. The following were the most prominent lines—'The Reign of Terror,' 'The New Penal Law,' 'Messages of War,' 'Shelving the Land Bill,' 'Who are the Renegades,' 'Gagging the Press,' &c. Mr. Thomas Scanlan, newsvender, Jail-street, offered to erase from the bill such words as the police represented as objectionable, provided he was allowed to keep the placards outside the shop, but he was told if he again exhibited them in any shape he would be taken at once before a magistrate, and punished.—Saunders.

The 'Cork Examiner' of a late date says:—The exodus has again begun, and there is every prospect of its proportions being quite as great as last year. The steamers which sail twice and three times a week take their full quota of passengers, and even leave some behind. The Aleppo, of the passenger line, left yesterday; she took two hundred passengers. They were exactly of the same class, apparently, as that which has contributed the major portion of the emigration from this country for years past. Two more steamers will sail to-day and one to-morrow. For all, a large number of passengers have been booked.

On the 23d ult., a party of police under Head Constable McNally, searched several houses in Cork, with what intent was not known. Nothing of consequence resulted from the search. It proved not a little annoying to some of the townspeople, inasmuch as they were obliged to leave their proper business to unlock their boxes, trunks and drawers for the full inspection of those functionaries.

Judge Longfield has examined the Government Land Bill very minutely in a letter to an Irish member of Parliament, and has criticised with great severity its three first and main clauses. The first which legalises Ulster tenant-right, he declares impracticable; and he applies the same remark to the second, which relates to tenants in other parts of Ireland holding under the usages by virtue of which compensation is made to outgoing tenants. Under the third he shows that great injustice will be done —as, for instance, that a man may live seven years on a farm, and if he is to be paid a sum equal to seven years' rent, it would follow that he has held the farm rent free. Judge Longfield reveres to his proposition for a Parliamentary tenant-right under which there shall be no notice to quit for improving tenants, who shall also, if the landlord give notice of an increased rent, have the option of paying it or receiving a sum equal to seven years' value of the increased rent.

It is reported that a gentleman living near Killescu, Tipperary, who was murdered on Monday night was a landlord who had recently evicted some tenants.

The chairman of the quarter sessions for the division of Newton-Butler, Fermagh, congratulated the grand jury on there not being a single criminal case for trial.

The Party Processors Act, against which the Northern Orangemen have been keeping up so vigorous an agitation, and which they so often trampled upon defiantly, is not to trouble them much longer. A Bill for its repeal, brought in by Mr. J. Hanson of Ballykillybeg, was read a second time on Wednesday night with the consent of the Government. But while the Orangemen are thus to be set free from restraints they consider galling, a new measure is to be brought in to put a stop to national demonstrations in all parts of the country. This new Coercion Bill is to be introduced shortly after Easter. Its design, as stated by Mr. Portman, is to give certain powers to the Government for dealing with processions in Ireland everywhere and under all circumstances. There had been in the course of the debate as well as in previous debates on the same subject, various references to the O'Connell procession the 'Mannus Funeral,' the funeral of the Manchester Martyrs, and other processions of a patriotic and national character; and when on Wednesday evening the Solicitor General assured the House that the new measure would 'remove all sense of inequality as between one class of our Majesty's subjects and another,' it was easy enough to know the meaning he intended to convey. The long and short of the matter is that our unfortunate country is in for a regular scourging at the hands of the Gladstone Government.—Nation.

On the 8th ult., Dr. John McFadden, Coroner, assisted by Dr. Slarpe, medical dispenser officer of the district, held an inquest on the body of a young man named Sheila, aged 23 years, in the townland of Killeen, parish of Drumongoon (better known as the Glebe) about three miles from Cooteshill. It appeared that he had only been a few months married to a widow named Watson, alias Grubbart, aged 35 years, whose husband died some short time previously, and had left her in comfortable circumstances. They lived unhappily, and he was heard to say he feared her. On the 7th ult., she called him to dinner, after eating which he got sick and vomited during the space of half an hour when he died. A dog, which licked up some of his vomiting, also died. Suspicion was aroused, search made and it is said arsenic was found on a portion of a sausage which was in the kitchen. The stomach of the man and dog were sent to a chemist for analysis.—Mrs. Sheila is under arrest, to await the result of the inquest which was adjourned to the 30th ult.

On the 24th ult., an investigation was held in the Ballyjamesduff court-house into a charge of Ribbonism against four respectable young men, named respectively James Gillick, John Mullen, Robert Reilly, and Pat G. Gooley. It was charged that they with others visited the house of a farmer named Edward Lynch, of Kilmacrot, and forcing an entrance beat Lynch severely and made him swear he would give up a farm he had purchased five years ago from a man who went to America. The crown prosecutor asked for a remand, but the court ruled that they would discharge the prisoners, there being actually no evidence against them. The parties then left the court and were warmly received by respectable friends who had manifested much anxiety in repudiating the charge preferred against them.

Our Dingle correspondent writes:—A gentleman had been recently on an Antiquarian excursion. Among the interesting objects which most attracted his attention was, a very important Druidical stone, that has escaped the notice of all the antiquaries who have visited this district. This remarkable stone lies flat in the middle of a down-field; it is eight feet long; four feet broad; and about two feet in thickness. In the middle of it is a hole four feet square, and as many inches deep—which is neatly cut with a chisel; and the lower end of it is coming to a point, or tapering from top to bottom. The gentleman is of opinion that it is a real Druidical stone; and that the hole so neatly cut in it was used for holding their 'blessed water.' The same gentleman has also explored, but with some difficulty—owing to the narrowness of its entrance—the very remarkable cave on the lands of Aughacarril, and has taken copies of the f or Ogham inscriptions inside in it; two of which are on the two angles of one upright—which is a very rare thing to be met; and of the two crosses, each within a circle, both having been neatly carved on the face of one of the standing pillars which are holding up the huge flags that cover the said cave. Owing to its very narrow inlet, very few have attempted to explore the remarkable cave alluded to above. Neither tradition nor history has brought to light that any person, either in ancient or modern times, has explored the 'cave' on the land of Aughacarril, near this town, but the following Antiquarians:—The late Richard Hitchcock (who was the first discoverer of it), the Earl of Dunraven, twice—first in 1851, and secondly in 1860; the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, and Arthur; Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, who went very near sticking in its mouth, and who must have endured great hardship, when passing in and out through its narrow inlet; and Dr. Busted, of Gallowbeg; and your Correspondent.—Examiner.

At the last assembly of the Cork Farmers' Club, a letter from Mr. Butt, in reply to a suggestion for a national conference was read by the President to the meeting. The following gives its substance:—"I think it would be difficult to fix a meeting of a conference under present circumstances with any prospect of its being of use. Ministers appear determined to press on the bill as rapidly as possible, and it would be impossible for us to obtain any expression of Irish opinion which could exercise the slightest

Influence on the course of legislation. I am quite sure that the bill, if passed, will not settle the land question. On the contrary, I believe that it will introduce such elements of confusion and discord into the relations between landlord and tenant...

The Mayo Examiner devotes no less than five columns of its space to a report of a magisterial investigation at the last Newport Petty Sessions, in which alarming evidence is given to the power which the new Alien Act will give the police...

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' gives some particulars of the last attempted assassination in the County Westmeath. The Rev. Mr. O'rofton came into possession of the lands of Clonford about ten or twelve months ago...

A parliamentary return gives the number and nature of the outrages reported by the constabulary in Ireland, in the year 1869, and the first two months in the present year. The total number of outrages of all classes last year was 3,153...

inde, 20 injury to places of worship, 21 party demonstrations (unarmed), and 30 being armed in a proclaimed district. The return further shows a great increase in the number of agrarian outrages in January and February last. The total in the former month was 391, and in February 303.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the threatened abolition of the Royal Hospital, Kinsale, and at the refusal to admit any applicant's pending the result of an inquiry. There are several old pensioners in the vicinity who have been anxiously watching an opportunity for getting in...

At the Tullamore Assizes Lawrence and Margaret Shields were found guilty of the murder of Dunne, and sentenced to be executed on the 27th of May.

The Hon. George Greville Nugent, third son of Lord Greville, will contest the county of Longford in the Liberal interest. He is an elder brother of the unseated member.

Under the influence of the continued fair weather the crops throughout Ireland are advancing towards maturity with marvellous rapidity, and the prospects of an early harvest are regarded as exceedingly favorable.

The Monaghan Assizes, which had been adjourned, were resumed yesterday. The principal case tried was one in which 22 Fenians and 40 'Brogues' or 'Ribbandmen,' were indicted for a riot. The former were convicted, and the latter pleaded 'Guilty.'

Mr. P. N. Fitzgerald, agent for Sir P. Nugent, states the following facts in a letter to the 'Freeman' in reference to a supposed outrage at Mullinacrum, county of Westmeath:—Thomas Loughrey owes up to last November one and a half year's rent. He never offered to pay me any of this rent; consequently I did not refuse it, as stated in Tuesday's 'Freeman.' He has paid his annual rent, £47 3s., for 28 years. His last payment to me was in October, 1868, when he was short some of his rent, and said he was paying for more land than he possessed.

A communication from Dundalk in the Daily Express states that the Peace Preservation Act has been already put in force in that town for the suppression of seditious publications. A constable having called at the shop of a news-vendor named Matthews, and purchased a copy of the 'Farmer's Catechism,' a tenant-right traveesty of the Church of England Catechism—the resident magistrate, Captain Coote, required the attendance of the publisher, and informed him that if he discontinued the sale of it and of any other seditious publication he would be allowed out on bail, and be only required to appear if he violated his promise.

The 'Tralee Chronicle' states that the Papal decree, denouncing the Fenian Society, was published on Sunday week, at the several Masses in Tralee, and a solemn warning given by Dea Maw and his curates to avoid all connections with a society whose members are now visited with the severest censures of the Church. The 'Chronicle' also gives a report of a sermon delivered in Killarney Cathedral by the Administrator, Rev. A. S. Griffin, in which he denounced the infidel writers who, under the cloak of nationality, are endeavoring to turn the young people of the country against religion and its ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 15. Five hundred emigrants sailed from this city yesterday for Canada, in the steamer Medway.

An English contemporary says that twopenny must be paid in future on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight intended to be sent to Canada via the United States.

reader of English history, have proved utterly abortive in some cases, and in others have greatly promoted the abuse which they were intended to suppress. It is always perilous to interfere with personal freedom.

In the British House of Commons, on April 4, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether there was any truth in the report that imperial troops are to be sent to the Red River Settlement; and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Governor-General of Canada? Mr. Moxall said the correspondence was not yet complete, and therefore it would not be convenient to lay it upon the table of the House.

MR. CARLYLE'S RELIGION.—To settle a controversy about Mr. Carlyle's religion, Mr. J. E. Douglas, of Hartlepool, wrote to him, and asked point blank—'Are you a Pantheist?' This is the author of 'Sartor's' reply:—'No, never was; nor Pantheist either. For the rest, never mind these poor people. So far as they don't mean well, the damage is all their own.—T. C. (7th March, 1870.)'

On last Tuesday evening, Mr. Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of conventual and monastic institutions and societies in Great Britain, and into terms upon which the income, property, and estates belonging to these bodies had been acquired or were held. He pointed out at length that the properties of these institutions were practically without the cognizance of the law, and described the abuses which this state of things rendered liable.

The motion was supported by Mr. Sinclair Aytoun, Mr. Holt, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Kinnaird, who were all heard with considerable impatience, after which the house divided.

For the motion..... 131
Against..... 129
Majority for..... 2

The motion for a select committee was therefore carried.

It is probable that the result of an inquiry into conventual and monastic institutions will at all events show that very exaggerated notions respecting them are entertained by the Newdegates of this country. Whatever evils may be contained within their walls, no one can deny that if every other class in this country annoyed the community as little as nuns and monks should be far more formidable than we are: the sisters of uncharity; as a rule, could be better spared by society than those clever, and experienced nurses who take the post of danger and incur the risk of death, drawing their courage at all events not from the rum or gin bottle, which too often interferes with the efficient performance of similar duties by their Protestant sisters.

The 'Woman Suffrage Question'—The 'Times' holds that the 'root of the whole matter' was touched by a lady unconsciously, or, at any rate, without a perception of the way in which the mischief worked. The speaker complained that the women were excluded from remunerative callings in favor of men, and in the mouths of women led to get their own bread unaided, the complaint might be justified. But the origin of the exclusion was not in Protectionism; it arose naturally as an incident of life. The husband followed the calling and took the remuneration because he could best do so, while the wife stayed at home and looked after the house and the children.

which is very gushing and very weak, and taken together leave an impression on the mind of the reader that it is a pity that either of them was written—the first establishes nothing but the folly of the writer, and the second, of which we gave a portion last week, needlessly confirms it. We are informed by the papers that Mr. Husband has been preaching at Yarmouth. We are of opinion that for decency's sake Mr. Husband ought not to preach anywhere for a year or so, i.e., till he may be supposed to have made up his mind.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to those of the clergy in his diocese who adopt the extreme Ritualist ceremonial, inviting them to a Conference with him as to the mode in which the services shall henceforth be conducted.

Unitarian in profession, but thoroughly sectarian in spirit, the Nonconformists of our own day, unlike those of old, have erected Nonconformity, as such, into an ideal of true religion, perhaps not duly considering that if their object of pulling down the Church were accomplished, Nonconformity, in this sense must perish with it.

We mentioned Mr. Newdegate's triumph by a majority of 2, by which he obtained a Committee on Convents and Catholic Trust Property. Mr. Hogan has given notice of a motion to cancel the appointment; meanwhile petitions were signed on Sunday last in most Catholic congregations in England protesting against this interference with private endowments for charity.

An English judge recently complained that there is no getting juries to find a young and interesting woman guilty of anything, even when guilt is brought home to her without the possibility of a doubt. Counsels know this well, and instruct a young and interesting woman how to comport herself so as to make an impression upon the jury. The sagacious are believed to be somewhat as follows: Enter the box (or the dock, as the case may be) with your veil down. This gives me occasion to tell you to raise your veil and show your face to the jury.

At present the labor market throughout England presents gloomy prospects. The same may also be said with regard to the trade in Scotland and Ireland. The great number of skilled artificers of all trades now out of work has induced the large employers of labor to reduce the wages, and in many cases this has been successfully carried out.

There is a class of advertisements so palpably immoral that no respectable London Journal will accept them, although unfortunately they occupy a considerable space in many provincial papers. There is another class of advertisements calculated to do more evil still, because the purpose of the advertisers is concealed, and may not always be suspected by the innocent and unwary.

A very curious case has recently come before the Civil Court at Lucknow, in India. A Mahomedan husband instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The wife pleaded that she had renounced the Mahomedan religion and become a Christian, and that thereby the Mahomedan marriage was cancelled and the husband's rights ceased.

for bigamy if, having four wives living, he marries a fifth.—Solicitor's Journal.

Mr. C. T. Clark, a solicitor in the course of a speech at a vestry meeting the other evening, in Skerton, near Lancaster, made a severe attack on the Rev. W. Bradbury, vicar of the parish of the distressed state into which the parish had fallen since the resignation of the incumbent. He charged him with having neglected his duty as a parish minister, and with having made a practice of tendering his services, even unasked, in any parish but his own.

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 15.—Within a few days a great number of men, supposed to be Fenians, have quietly left this city by train, going toward the North and West. It is stated that during the last three days a thousand persons, among them well known Fenians, have left by the Erie Railroad in squads, numbering from a dozen to twenty-five persons.

The following from the 'Tribune' we take to have something like an official character: We are quite sure that the Canadians need have no fear of the Fenian raid against which they have been making such active preparations. The Fenians have always given loud warning of any movement they intended to make; and even if they failed to do so, the press or the Government would be certain to find out all about it in advance.

The temperance society in Tractville, Schuylkill county, is debating whether to admit a gentle but ingenious youth who signed the following pledge:—'I solemnly promise to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages otherwise than as a drink, and also from profanity unless prescribed by a physician at least four times a day excepting cider.'

The Scranton [Penn.] Republican says no reason to apprehend that the coal miners' strike will extend beyond the Schuylkill region. The mines in the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, it says, are actively at work, and the miners have no cause of grievance in regard to wages, while around Scranton the situation of affairs is still better; the thousands of workmen employed by the three large mining and transportation companies never having been better paid for their labor than they are to-day.

At the Ladies' meeting at the Foundling Asylum, on Tuesday the 6th inst., an appeal to all present was made by the Lady President, to aid her in soliciting donations of every description for the Institution. She reminded them that the Asylum as yet had no endowment, and had to be sustained entirely by begging, or voluntary contributions.

A SENSATION STORY.—Boston [Massachusetts] has a sensation story. Recently, in a town hard by, a public ball was given. The daughter of a couple who keep a boarding-house set her heart on going and in company with one of the boarders, who is designated 'J.' The girl's parents objected to her going to the ball, especially in company with 'J.'

A very curious case has recently come before the Civil Court at Lucknow, in India. A Mahomedan husband instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The wife pleaded that she had renounced the Mahomedan religion and become a Christian, and that thereby the Mahomedan marriage was cancelled and the husband's rights ceased.

There is a class of advertisements so palpably immoral that no respectable London Journal will accept them, although unfortunately they occupy a considerable space in many provincial papers. There is another class of advertisements calculated to do more evil still, because the purpose of the advertisers is concealed, and may not always be suspected by the innocent and unwary.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No 683 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBER, Editor.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 3d. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1870.

Frid-y, 29—St. Peter, M. Saturday, 30—St. Catherine of Genoa.

MAY 1870.

Sunday, 1—Second after Easter. Monday, 2—St. Athanasius B. O. D. Tuesday, 3—Finding of the Holy Cross. Wednesday, 4—St. Monica, W. Thursday, 5—St. Pius, V. P. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The unexpected success of Mr. Newdegate's motion by a majority of two, in a very thin House, for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the private affairs of some Catholic ladies, who in England and Scotland have agreed to live together, and to devote their time and money to charitable objects, has of course provoked much angry feeling amongst their friends and relatives. Catholic fathers, and Catholic brothers, do not see why their daughters and sisters should be subjected to the possible insults, and impertinent, not to say obscene, questionings of such men as Newdegate, Whalley, and others of that stamp, of whom in all probability a "Smelling Committee" would be composed.

And Protestants too should oppose the measure on principle; on the same principle as that on which they would oppose any intrusion on the domestic privacy of any one of their own members. A Convent, so long as it receives no aid from the State of any kind, is endowed with no privileges, and is supported solely by the voluntary contributions of its members, is to all intents and purposes a private residence; one over which the State therefore has no more rights than it has over the domicile or domestic establishment of any of its other citizens. "An Englishman's house is his castle," is an old boast of Englishmen; and why should not the same principle be applied to Englishwomen, even though they be Catholics; even though they devote themselves to the service of God and His poor? Were a number of dissolute persons to club together, and living in common, to set all the laws of Christianity at defiance; to give themselves up—(within the privacy of their residence of course)—to a life of debauchery, and profligacy, to drunkenness and foul orgies—so long as they did not disturb or annoy any of their neighbors, no one in free England would dream of invoking the law against them. In their favor, the inviolability of domicile would be invoked; and it would be urged that not until some special crime or overt violation of the law had been deposed to against them, could their privacy be intruded upon. But if a few ladies band themselves and their means together, and agree to live in community, and to work together, to tend the sick, and to bring solace to the poor, then an outcry is raised against them; and it is presumed that they must be criminals, and beyond the protection of that law which secures to every British subject immunity from intrusion upon his domestic privacy, until some definite criminal act has been laid to his charge by competent testimony. Apply rigorously the principle which it is now proposed to apply to Catholics, to all Her Majesty's subjects, and the result would be that if two or more unmarried Protestant ladies from motives of economy, or devotion, should see fit to hire a house, and live therein in common, their privacy might at any moment be broken in upon, by some lewd indecent fellow of the Murphy stamp, and that they themselves might be summoned before the bar of the House of Commons—to submit to a public inquisition into their domestic affairs. In their insane hatred of Popery, a certain section of our Protestant fellow-citizens are eapping, or allowing to be sapped the foundations of personal or individual liberty. The London Tablet has some valuable remarks upon this matter which we copy below:—

"The question is, whether we are to sanction a breach of the inviolability of every British subject in

sound mind, which designates his home as his castle? The question is whether we are to allow Mr. Newdegate and a combined faction of anti-Catholic bigots to bring a Parliamentary impeachment against the honour, virtue, independence, home, and happiness of our daughters, sisters, kindred and friends? The question is whether those whose lives are as dear to us as our own are to be subjected to public and Parliamentary enquiry, to please, not the friends and relatives, nor the persons concerned, nor the Catholic public of these islands, nor even the great mass of our countrymen who are at least beginning to understand us—but to please a faction of the House of Commons and the Society of Bacter? Once more, the question is, whether the ladies who have left the society of the gay or busy world in order to devote their lives to the instruction and education of the poor, of the orphan and of our own children, whose lives are devoted to assuage every kind of human misery from that of idleness and of infancy, to that of the aged suffering poor, rescued from wretchedness by their hands, and who have left the world in order to devote their lives to have their lives and homes piled into in a manner which, if attempted upon any private families, would create a burst of indignation throughout the land? Is this what they are to be subjected to, whose whole lives are consecrated to one incessant round of prayer and works of charity?

We think that we do our Protestant friends no wrong, nay we think that we are but doing them justice, when we say there is not a Protestant father, or a Protestant brother who would have any scruples about kicking, and kicking soundly, any impertinent fellow, who upon any pretext whatsoever, should presume to intrude himself on the domestic privacy of his daughter, or of his sister. We opine too that Catholic fathers and Catholic brothers will be as prompt to ward off insult from, and intrusion upon, their daughters and sisters as are Protestants; and certainly the law which enjoins all men to protect their female relatives from insult, is—at least so we hope—and we believe, in the eyes both of Protestants and of Catholics higher and holier far than any law of man. The promoters and favorers of this Convent Inspection business show themselves to be as destitute of that courtesy which men owe to women, as they are regardless of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty.

We have no improvement in the political aspect of Ireland to record. The journals are filled with sad records—many exaggerated on doubt—of agrarian outrages. Ireland judging from the tone of its press, and the language of its orators is more bitterly discontented than ever; and the Statesmen, and people generally of England, who are sincere, even though it be merely from interested motives—in their desire to remove all the law created grievances of Ireland, are bewildered, and discouraged. The excitement and disaffection are extending across the Channel; seizures of arms and war material have been made by the authorities at Manchester and Newcastle; and the Pall Mall Gazette which supported the Peace Preservation Bill has been so seriously threatened, that its proprietors have called upon the Government for protection. The news from the Continent is of little interest.

The Volunteers ordered out to repel a marauded Yankee raid upon Canada have been in great part disbanded, and the danger for the time is at an end. It would be as unjust, as illogical to conclude thence that the danger never existed, and that the Ministry have been imposing on the country. They are mortal, and fallible; but we have no reason to doubt that they have had good grounds for what they have done; and we think that their promptitude, with the risk of forfeiting their popularity, in putting the country in a state of defence, demands our warmest thanks, and our firm support. They have difficulties enough to contend with; let us not increase those difficulties by unjust and ungenerous criticisms.—Even if they have erred—they have erred on the safe side; and we have no reasons for believing that they have erred at all. It is probable that it is due to the precautions taken, and demonstrations made by our Government that no raid as yet has been; and we are far from certain that all danger is yet over. A man of war or two on the river, and a few armed strong steam tug boats on the lakes, to prevent the crossing of armed filibusters to rob and pillage our inoffensive citizens, would be very useful during the entire period of open navigation.

M. M. Scott and Richot have been discharged, there being no evidence to connect them in any manner with the shooting Scott, and so the disgraceful proceedings against the two gentlemen above named are at an end. On his return to the Bishop's Palace, where he has taken up his residence, it was sought to make the Reverend M. Richot, the subject of a popular oration, but this he firmly declined to accept.

THE COUNCIL.

The Thirty-first General Congregation met on the 22nd of March. Mass was celebrated according to the Chaldean rite by the Archbishop of Amadia. The discussion was then opened on the revised Schema de Fide and addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Grenoble, Tanes (in partibus), and Coutances, and by Cardinal Schwarzenburg, Archbishop of Saint-Louis, United States. "On the 23rd, the Thirty-second General Congregation was held. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Trant. "On the 24th, the Thirty-third General Congregation assembled. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Tuam.

The Thirty-fourth General Congregation was held on the 26th. Mgr Simor, Primate of Hungary, again addressed the Council, and explained the motives which had guided the Commission, of which he is a distinguished member, in dealing with the modifications proposed by certain Fathers in the first schema on dogma. The object of his discourse was to put this point clearly before the Council, which was about to vote on the amendments. He had hardly descended from the pulpit, when it was announced, to the great satisfaction of the assembly, that all the amendments had been withdrawn.

The Thirty-fifth General Congregation assembled on the 28th of March, when Mass was said by the Archbishop of Tarragona, Mgr Flexy y Solans.

On the 29th, the Thirty-sixth General Congregation met, when the proemium of the Schema de Fide, as finally arranged by the Commission to which it had been referred, was voted amid general satisfaction without a single dissentient voice.

On the 30th, the Fathers once more assembled in the thirty-seventh General Congregation. Mass was said by Mgr Arrigoni, Archbishop of Lucca.

On the 31st the thirty-eighth General Congregation met. Nine Fathers spoke on the third chapter, including the Archbishop of Grenada and the Bishop of Orleans, who read his observations. The discussions thus far are reported to have turned mainly upon deep questions of philosophy, and have been marked by such excessive care that a whole hour is said to have been employed on one occasion in determining whether the word subsantia or essentia should be used in a particular paragraph. The utmost calm and dignity were preserved, and there has been no appearance of formal or systematic opposition.

It is reported that one result of the recent discussions will be the final settlement of the controversies about Ontologism and Traditionalism, which have lately attracted the notice of English Catholic philosophers.

On the 1st of April, the thirty-ninth General Congregation met. The Archbishop of Mosul said Mass according to the Syrian Rite. The Archbishop of Avignon was the first speaker, and was followed by the Bishops of Autun, Grenoble, Saluzzo, Hebron, and seven other Fathers. The discussion of the fourth chapter was then declared to be closed, and the fortieth General Congregation was announced to be held on Monday the 4th.

The Roman correspondent of the Monde observes, and our own private communications confirm the statement, that the moral unanimity which certain adversaries of the work of the Council demand already exists. "The opposition cannot unite on the critical days more than one twentieth of the votes, and we are assured that this will be the case also on the question of infallibility. Far from gaining adherents, it loses some every day, and it is not improbable that when the moment arrives for the definitive vote, not one will remain, for few people would like to see their name connected eternally with a proposition which is on the point of being condemned."

TESTIMONY OF THE ORIENTAL BISHOPS.

The Oriental Bishops, headed by the Chaldean Patriarch, have thought it their duty in this crisis to address a joint letter to the Bishop of Strasbourg, dated at Rome, the 25th of March, in which, while approving his condemnation of the Abbe Gratry, they add a general statement of their own doctrine, and that of the Eastern Churches which they govern, on the subject of Papal Infallibility. We regret that we can only find space for extracts from this important document.

"The world," they say, "is expecting the great act which the Holy Oecumenical Council is about to accomplish. Who will not grieve at the opposition which the spirit of darkness and human ideas are exciting against it? We poor Bishops of the Oriental Churches have even more reason to deplore it than our venerable colleagues. And now, when the attacks become more numerous and more violent against the respect due to the Council, and especially against the infallible authority of the Successor of Peter, we think it our duty to speak again in our own behalf, uniting ourselves to you and to the venerable Bishops who have raised their voices to condemn the temerity of some and the falsehood of others. If Catholic opinion in the West needs to be enlightened, the same necessity exists for the East, and ought we not to be the slaves of that light?"

"After observing that the East has more need than the West to obtain its resurrection by means of intimate union with the Holy See," the Prelates continue as follows:—"In the first place, as to the infallibility of the Popes, if the expression itself is not found in Holy Scripture, nor in our liturgical books, because that expression is newer while the theory which it signifies is old, it is set forth in other terms and by such words as Primacy and Supremacy. Moreover, our hymns continually celebrate this the most important prerogative of Peter and his Successors. The Oriental Churches believe in the infallibility

of the Pope. To dispute the truth, to wish to have a fallible Pope and an infallible Church, what is this but to say that the head is a mere appendage of the body, or that men can live without a head?"

FROM PIUS VI. TO PIUS IX.

An illustrious French writer now in Rome, who saw the Pope go in procession on the Feast of the Annunciation, makes the following reflections: "The Holy Father had with the Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Seville, and our good Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who seems, as it were, restored to youth by the long and terrible malady which he resolved to vanquish in order that he might assist at the Council. I called to mind a fact which his Eminence related to me a few days ago. While yet a little child, living at Valence, his mother took him to see Pius VI., a captive and dying, and he received his benediction. Since that day it has been his lot to see every one of the successors of that Pontiff, who so many people imagined would be the last!—Pius VII. at Lyons; Pius VIII., Leo XII., and Gregory XVI., all at Rome. And this child, upon whom the benediction of the prisoner of Valence rested, is now by the side of Pius IX., on the steps of the Vatican, whither he has come once more, in his old age, to proclaim the infallibility of the undying Peter. There, close to the altar whither the body of Pius VI. was brought from his place of exile, in a little while, in the face of the whole world, the dogma will be set up, or rather will be exposed to view, by the hand of the Church, that it may see the ages go by which will hurl themselves against it but will not move it from its place. A single man will have seen, in the brief space of one life, all these contrasts: Pius VI. a prisoner at Valence, Pius IX. presiding over the Vatican Council; the Papacy declared to be fallen and dead, the Papacy declared to be infallible."

We take the liberty of calling the attention of the Minister of Militia, and the military authorities of the Province and Dominion, to the following advertisement in the Montreal Witness of the 23rd instant:—

"Wanted for the Royals, a few good men to fill the Highland Company (Capt. Esdaile's); Protestants preferred. Apply on Parade to Col. Sergt. Stebbins, or to the Captain."

We believe that in thus calling attention to such an advertisement, we have done enough to ensure the condemnation of the spirit in which it was conceived, both by the authorities, and by the public. If such a man as this Captain Esdaile, who is evidently seeking to "sectarianize" our national force, and to call into being a Protestant soldiery—(an attempt which, if successful, would be met by the formation of a Catholic soldiery)—be allowed to retain his position, a dangerous blow to our military organization will have been given, and heavy responsibility will rest upon the shoulders of the Dominion authorities. We have enough, and often too much, religious strife in common life; God forbid that it should be allowed to spread amongst the ranks of our soldiers. Therefore, we call upon the proper authorities to mark their estimate of this Captain Esdaile's action, by dismissing him from a post to which he is a disgrace.

HOSTILITY TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The Dublin Irishman warns the Catholic Clergy of Ireland that their reign is drawing to a close, that their influence is on the wane, and will soon be a thing of the past. "Protestants" says the Irishman "hitherto afraid that if the Establishment ascendancy were removed an 'Ultramontane ascendancy' (as they phrased it) would be established may now feel reassured. And feeling reassured, they may consider how frankly they may join with the rest of their countrymen for their country's better advantage. Their great bug-bear is now we trust laid at rest for ever. They will now understand that there is a great and growing—rapidly growing—party in the country who will maintain the independence of the laity against all comers: And it is as well that Catholic clergymen should understand that those who have overthrown one politico-religious Ascendancy, are resolved not to allow the establishment of another."

These words will gladden the hearts of all the Soupers and Swaddlers in Ireland. They will thank God that they have lived to see the day when the Romish priest in Ireland was warned to set his house in order, as his influence was over. We hope, however, and would fain believe that in this matter the Dublin Irishman is a false exponent of the views and feelings of the great mass of Ireland's long faithful people.—Yet the Irishman is very confident in his tone, and hints mysteriously at some great work that he and his party have in contemplation when the Land Bill shall have been passed:— "Had the Establishment remained dominant over the country, Catholics would not have made a stand against clerical despotism. One despotism

engenders another. It is not that, as the saying is, they would have washed their soiled faces in it all—

"After the Land Act, other things will be possible—yet undreamt of."—Dublin Irishman April 9.

The Montreal Herald broaches, and fully makes good the at first sight paradoxical thesis that, the greater our resources, the poorer under our actual regime, we become. He shows that it is to the existence of coal mines in one part of the Dominion, Nova Scotia, that we are indebted for the cruel tax upon coal; a tax which will bring bitter suffering upon thousands, and draw down many a curse from the poor on the heads of those who have imposed it on them.—More merciful would it have been to have taxed our water than our fuel, in this bitter climate, where for more than half the year we have to struggle with cold, the deadliest enemy of human life. And yet to put a few more dollars into the pockets of a handful of coal mine proprietors in one corner of the Dominion, we are to be deprived of the means of keeping this deadly enemy at bay. If this be the price we are to pay for reckoning Nova Scotia a portion of the Dominion, we should be well pleased if we could get rid of it altogether, or at all events, if we could get rid of its coal mines; for it is for the sake of these that this cruel coal tax is imposed on us in Canada.

In like manner as the Herald points out, is it with salt. But for the sad misfortune that some gentlemen have found salt on their property, the people of Canada would never have been taxed to raise the price of salt for the benefit of two or three lucky individuals. Since then the presence of coal in Nova Scotia makes coal dearer to the poor, and the discovery of salt in Upper Canada raises the price of that commodity, we pray to God that, till He of His infinite mercy be pleased to enlighten the intellects, and to soften the hearts of our financiers, no new discovery may be made, and no further additions be found to the material resources of Canada. In the words of the Herald:—

"God preserve us from finding anything more, for in the way our resources turn out, we shall be richer the fewer we have of them."—Amen.

Some of our most respected French contemporaries attach credence, and give currency to the report that Sir George Cartier is opposed to violent proceedings against the Red River people; and that he is prepared to retire from the Cabinet, if his colleagues yield to the insane clamor of the Upper Canadians. It is added that M. Letellier and Dorion are prepared to support Sir George Cartier; and we trust that all good citizens will rally round, and stand by him on this occasion.

Not a French Canadian should volunteer for, or give countenance to an armed Canadian expedition against the Red River. We should leave the entire charge, cost and responsibilities thereof to the Imperial Government. A Canadian expedition, to impose by force of arms the rule of Canada over the Red River people would be a crime; and the only object for which an expedition of any kind can be justly set on foot, is that of bringing Riel and his accomplices to trial for killing Scott. The best thing about the Abyssinian expedition, after the release of the captives, was the withdrawal of the expeditionary force, and the leaving of the Abyssinians to themselves; and this too should be the policy of any expedition to the Red River. Having arrested Riel it should retire at once from the land, and leave its people free to shape their own political destinies; but we may be sure from the tone of the U. Canada Press that this will not be done. The acquisition of Territory is what the U. Canadians seek; and the vindication of the majesty of the law, outraged in the person of a British subject, is the last thing they care about.

The Courier du Canada gives most excellent advice to his fellow countrymen, which we hope they will follow. He reminds them that the vindication of the national honor, outraged by the murder of Scott, is essentially an Imperial affair, one with which Canada has no more business to meddle, than it has to take upon itself to put down the troubles in New Zealand. The Courier warns, therefore, the young men of Canada that they are under no obligation to take part in an expedition against the Red River; and we hope that if invited to do so, they will all flatly refuse to comply with the requisition. It is for the Imperial Government, and not for Canada, to avenge the death of Scott. The Courier du Canada warns also those who from levity may feel tempted to volunteer for a Red River expedition, to count the cost, and to bear in mind that it will not be altogether a pleasure excursion.

The Lady Directress of Villa Maria writes to the editor of the Montreal Herald to correct an error into which that journal had unwittingly fallen in its announcement that "all are invited to Villa Maria for the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur." The Lady Superior writes:—

"No such invitation has been, or will be given. The honor of the visit of His Royal Highness is exclusively for the pupils of the establishment."

The nature of the Marriage Laws imposed on Catholic Ireland by Protestant England, and still in force to the disgrace of the latter be it said, was well set forth in the following anecdote related by His Lordship the Bishop of Kerry when on examination before the Royal Commission. We give it in his Lordship's own words:—

A Protestant farmer (he said) came to me to get leave to marry a Catholic young woman of the neighborhood. I told him I could not do it; I had no power to marry him. He then went and made an abjuration, and was received into the Catholic Church and a very short time afterwards, before the twelve months had passed, he was married. I suppose I was a consenting party, but it was a very imprudent thing to do. He spent the poor girl's fortune, which was some £300, turned her out of doors; and the next place I met her was at the door of an attorney, whom she was going to employ to take proceedings against him. I told the poor young woman it was utterly useless—that she was not married in law; and she is now living with her father after having her fortune spent, and after having been maltreated by this fellow who professed himself a Catholic, and in a very short time afterwards went back again to the Protestant Church.

Certainly it is not to be wondered at if Irish Catholics are not enamoured of the rule which gave them, and still maintains, laws of which the fruits are as above described.

Great men often talk great nonsense. M. Ollivier, the French Minister, is reported as having closed a brilliant speech on the plebiscite by the remark that the Ministers had no intention "of converting a hereditary Empire into an Elective Empire." This implies then that the present Empire is hereditary; that Louis Napoleon is Emperor as heir to the Second Napoleon, son of Napoleon 1st, and not in virtue of a vote of the people. If so, then he has been Emperor since the untimely death of Napoleon II., better known as the Duke of Reichstadt; then Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe were usurpers; there never was a French Republic in 48 and 49; and the Prince President never existed. To these conclusions must be added, who pretends that the present form of Imperialism in France is hereditary, not elective.

Recent statistical returns show that great as has been the increase of Priests, of Catholic churches and chapels in England, the increase has not by any means kept pace with the growth of the Catholic population. "It is true"—we are told—"that priests, churches, chapels and monasteries have increased, but they have not yet succeeded in meeting the additional requirements of the great accession at the close of the fifth decade of the century. In 1844 there was a church to every 349 Catholics. In 1853 there were 1,590 Catholics to every church.—There has been great building industry since then, and now there is one church to every 970 worshippers.

The Rev. M. Richot and Mr. Scott, delegates—if we may be permitted to use the term—from the provisional government of Red River to our Canadian authorities, were arrested at Ottawa on a charge of complicity in the murder of Scott. The preliminary examination took place at Ottawa on the 21st, before the Police Magistrate. Much irrelevant evidence was adduced, but nothing to connect the accused with the offence laid to their charge. It having been despised that fresh witnesses could be brought forward, the case was postponed, and the accused were admitted to bail.

It is consoling to see that the voice of wisdom, and honor can still make itself heard above the din provoked by the Red River row. The Montreal Daily News of the 23rd inst. speaking of the arrest of M.M. Scott and Richot at Ottawa and the harassing treatment which they have experienced, thus delivers itself:—

"No Canadian Ministry ever encountered such embarrassing questions: but whatever course they adopt they must not forget that the delegates came in good faith and that the honor of the Dominion would be sullied should evil befall them."

Ireland is not the only country in the world which is troubled with harsh landlords; and as far as law is concerned, law in the United States is not one whit more favorable to the tenant than it is in Ireland. In fact in both countries it is as yet substantially the same. The following paragraph we clip from a United States paper, the World's Crisis, of the 13th inst:—

"A Philadelphia landlord turned a sick woman and her children into the street, during the temporary absence of her husband in search of work. This brutal treatment caused the death of the poor woman next day."

Yankee editors should be more guarded in their criticisms on English rule in Ireland.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—Certainly in the Penitentiary the Upper Canadians enjoy a representation by population, perhaps a little more so. From an analysis of the Report on the Penitentiary, by the Belleville Intelligencer (Protestant) it appears that for 1868, the number of persons qualified to serve in the Provincial Penitentiary was 244. Of these there were furnished by,—

Upper Canada...133,
Lower Canada... 79.

Considered with reference to religion, it appears that of this lot of convicts, sent to the Penitentiary in 1868, there were:—

Protestants.....143,
Catholics..... 99.

The Montreal Gazette quotes from the correspondence of a Continental journal to show that the relatives of the present Pope have Jewish blood in their veins. We know not with what object this is done, or what is the point intended to be made. But we would remind the Gazette that, even if the story be true, the most illustrious of Pius IX. predecessors in the Papal Chair, whose name was *Cephas*, or *Rock*, was a full blooded Jew.

M. Masson, of Soulanges, has signified his intention of moving, when the House shall be requested to concur in the report of the Committee of Supply, that no portion of the monies voted for the settlement of the North West, shall be expended in employing troops to enforce the cession of the Country to Canada. We trust that M. Masson will persist in his motion.

We are happy to see that Mr. Taylor's motion for paying members of Parliament has been rejected in the House by a majority of 211 to 24. Long may it be before the fatal and demoralising custom of paying the members of the legislature out of the public funds be adopted in England! If paid at all, it should be by their own supporters.

On the arrival of the cars from the United States at the Bonaventure Station on Thursday, the 21st inst., four men whose names were indicative of Irish origin, were arrested on the suspicion of being Fenians. Upon examination, however, it turned out that there were no grounds for such a suspicion, and the prisoners were discharged.

Reiffenstein, the Government officer accused of frauds, having been convicted at Ottawa, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the common goal, and to four years in the Penitentiary with hard labor.

Mr. Ferris, the lately appointed Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, died at Kingston on the 21st inst. His successor has not yet been named.

A public meeting numerously attended, was held on Sunday evening at 7 p.m., in the Catholic Separate School house, Trenton, to express indignation at the murder of Scott by Riel at the Red River; and also to deplore the illiberal conduct of the Protestants of Trenton, in endeavouring to exclude the Catholics of the village from participating in a public meeting called for the same purpose by the Reeve.

The Rev. H. Brettburgh having been called to the chair, thus explained the object of the meeting.

As Chairman of this meeting it becomes my duty to explain to you, its object. We are assembled to-night to give public expression of Catholic opinion on the deplorable affairs at the Red River. As a requisition "numerously signed" calling upon the Reeve to call a similar meeting has been already set on foot by our Protestant fellow citizens, it will be necessary for me to explain why the Catholics of this village have found it necessary to take action apart from their Protestant co-religionists in this affair. The reason is this. On Thursday last an announcement appeared in the public press to the effect, that a requisition "numerously signed" awaited the return of the Reeve calling upon him to call a meeting to give public expression of opinion on the affairs of the Red River. Now this announcement took every Catholic in this village by surprise;—not one Catholic having up to that moment been asked to sign that requisition, or having been in possession of the fact that such a requisition was in existence. The requisition was signed as we are informed by the Officers of the Volunteer Corps in this village on Monday last—not later than Wednesday last that requisition "numerously signed" was lying on the Reeve's table awaiting his return. On Thursday the announcement was made in the public press of the existence of that requisition—a fact that took every Catholic in the village by surprise—nor was it until Saturday morning after the Reeve's return, and probably out of a feeling of shame, that the first Catholic signature was requested for that requisition. Now in face of this studied insult to the Catholic body, and excluded as it is evidently wished we should be from co-operating with our co-religionists and fellow Canadians in this matter, it has been deemed proper, that we should ourselves as Catholics hold a public meeting apart from our Protestant fellow citizens, to express our indignation at the turn affairs have taken at the Red River. I am sure that every Catholic in this village would have wished, that his protest could have gone forth to the world, shoulder to shoulder, with that of his Protestant fellows; but the exclusiveness has been on their part, not ours. Before turning to the real object of this meeting allow me as Chairman thereof and in the name I am sure, of every Catholic of the village to protest against this studied exclusion of the Catholic body from their rights as loyal citizens of Upper Canada. We yield to none of our fellows in this Province in loyalty to

the British Crown, and in attachment to Canadian institutions and Canadian interests. We are *truly* loyal—because loyal by interest—loyal for conscience sake—and loyal in spite of such studied insults as have been offered us on this occasion. Allow me then in the name of this meeting to ask of the Protestants of this village—Who is answerable for this studied insult offered to the Catholics of Trenton? Are the Protestants as a body answerable for it? or is it only the action of a small but active clique of bigots by whom the respectable portion of the Protestant body appears to be overawed and ruled? One remarkable feature of this affair is this—that the task of obtaining signatures to this requisition was intrusted to a public servant—one Gillen—schoolmaster of one of our Common Schools. Now in view of this one fact a number of questions irrepressibly suggest themselves.

1. Was this Gillen acting according to expressed orders from the Protestant body?
2. If not acting by expressed orders—was he acting from implied orders?
3. If acting under neither expressed nor implied orders—how did he dare to act thus, unless it were, that he felt that he knew intimately the feeling of that body?

It is to be hoped, that the Protestants of this village will be able to explain satisfactorily to the country their conduct in this affair else will an impression gain ground that the Catholic minority of this Province is to be barely tolerated in its rights as British subjects, and law abiding Canadians.

After briefly explaining the Red River imbroglio, the Rev. Chairman called upon the meeting to put forward such Resolutions as the case demanded. The following Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

Moved by D. R. Murphy and seconded by Terence McCabe:—That, having learned of the murder of Thomas Scott a British subject at the Red River by Riel and his accomplices, who are in revolt, we desire to express our deep abhorrence of the crime, and hope that justice will reach the perpetrators.

Moved by Bernard McCready and seconded by Hugh O'Rourke:—Whereas: 1st. A requisition was circulated in this village as far back as Monday last, requesting the Reeve to call a public meeting to give expression to public opinion on the Red River affairs:

And whereas: 2nd. That requisition "numerously signed" was not later than Wednesday last lying on the Reeve's table awaiting his return:

And whereas: 3rd. On Thursday the Catholics of this village were taken by surprise and first made aware of the existence of the said requisition by an announcement in the public prints:

And whereas: 4th. Not until Saturday at 10 a.m. had any Catholic been asked to sign the said requisition, although Catholics form the majority of any religious in this village:

Be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, in the face of these facts that we, the Catholics of Trenton, express our regret that our Protestant fellow citizens should so far have ignored the just rights and known loyalty of the Catholic body of this village, as to endeavour to exclude them from all participation in a public expression of condemnation of Riel's conduct, as represented in the public press of the country.

After three cheers for the Queen and British connection the meeting quietly dispersed.

ADDRESS TO THE VERY REV. GEORGE A. HAY, PARISH PRIEST OF ST. ANDREWS, &c. &c. &c.

We your Parishioners seeing that for many years it has been the custom in the surrounding parishes, as well as other places in the different dioceses in the Province of Ontario, to make annual and semi-annual donations to the Priests who preside over them—so much so that to make an Easter offering has ripened into a right; and although you have administered both the spiritual and temporal affairs of our Parish for upwards of thirty-two years, you have never asked and we have never yet made you any donation—now with one spontaneous act, though unolicited by you, tender our tribute of regard to you, by ushering into existence the custom of other Parishes, and by presenting you this year with an Easter collection.

This being the first time that we presented you with any donation as an acknowledgment of that gentlemanly quality of never having heard you call for money, and as a mark of our appreciation of your administration among us as an exemplary Priest during the past thirty-two years, we feel it our duty to present to you along with a collection this short address.

Please accept this offering as a token of our affection and veneration for you; while we pray that God may prolong your life in your exalted calling, and that for many Easters to come, we may have the happiness to call your our Parish Priest.

Signed on behalf of the Parish,
LOUIS AMELE,
STEPHEN WOOD,
EDWARD MANOLY.
St. Andrews, Easter Sunday, 1870.

The publishers of *The Canada Scotsman* beg to announce that they have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Finlay, formerly of the Edinburgh press, and for several years proprietor and editor of the *Scottish American Journal*, by which that gentleman will assume the editorship of this paper. Having been restored to health, the failure of which led to the relinquishment of his former enterprise, we have every reason to hope that his well known editorial ability and experience, more especially in the class of subjects to which *The Canada Scotsman* is devoted, will impart additional interest to

our columns. Mr. Finlay's residence in Canada and his acquaintance with all the provinces, will make him at home in discussing the affairs of the Dominion.

Orders have been issued directing the Ensigns of the Royal Canadian Rifles to return to England, where they will be assigned to regiments at present serving in Bengal. Drs. Roubaud and Robertson are appointed on the staff. Quarter Master Sergeant Conroy is the recipient of a silver medal, with an annuity of £15 sterling for long service and good conduct. Major Whyte may accompany the Red River expedition. He has served two years already in that settlement.

New STRAINER—The Richelieu Company have placed on the line between Montreal and Sorel a fine iron steamer named the "Barthier." She measures 190 ft. in length by 29 ft. in breadth; depth of hold 8 1/2 ft., with speed of 15 miles an hour. The interior fittings and ornaments are the admiration of all visitors and the saloon which, unlike those of other vessels of this class is very large is in plain style. In the after-part are two large promenade decks where passengers can enjoy the fresh air and the picturesque scenery of the St. Lawrence.

THE GUNBOAT "RECUR"—The Kingston News says:—"This steamer was towed from the dockyard Point Frederick, on Monday morning to Swift's wharf, where she is now receiving a supply of coal from Toronto, per Grand Trunk Railway. She will embark the Napanee battery of Garrison Artillery to-morrow morning; and proceed immediately on a cruise westward. It is expected she will take in tow, as far as Lake Superior, the Government sailboats, which were constructed here during the past winter for the Red River expedition."

FIRE—On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, a special watchman in St. Francois Xavier street perceived a brilliant reflection in the sky, and on running to the corner of Notre Dame street he found flames bursting from the sky light of Mr. Balzily's photographic establishment, near St. John street. He ran to the Central Fire Station and in an instant the alarm was sounded, and the reels hurried up from all directions. It was but the work of a few moments once the water was laid on to extinguish the flames and in less than half an hour all was over. Among the first arrivals on the scene were two policemen who followed the firemen into the building, having been previously informed that there was a woman sleeping in the house. After a short search they found her, notwithstanding the din that was going on all around, sleeping so soundly, that she had to be dragged from her bed by the men and wrapped up in the first clothes that came to hand. She was hurried into the street and had a rather very narrow escape. Just as she got beyond the sidewalk a large piece of the burning roof fell just behind her, and must have grazed the skirt of her dress. Had she remained much longer in her bed she would in all probability have been smothered. The fire seems to have originated in the garret, in or near a room used as a "dark room," in which there was a considerable quantity of chemicals kept, and this in all probability will account for the sudden manner in which the flames burst out. The upper story was the only part of the building damaged by the fire.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held Saturday morning by Mr. Coroner Jones upon the body of Moise Duracher, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway. The evidence showed that on Friday night the deceased was engaged in superintending the make up of a special freight train for St. Johns, and at eight o'clock had nearly completed his labours; having but one more car, the van, to attach. The car had been set in motion and was coming down the track, and, having given the necessary signals attempted to get into the van, as it passed him, he missed his footing however and fell under the car which passed over his body mutilating it horribly; he was quickly perceived and taken up by some of his comrades. His wife was sent for to St. Johns, but the poor fellow expired in a short time and his unfortunate wife on hearing the news returned, almost distracted to her home. The deceased had been some time in the employ of the Grand Trunk, and had been married about 14 years. He leaves seven children, the oldest of whom, a girl, is thirteen years of age. He was about thirty-two years of age when he died. The Jury after hearing the evidence returned the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death while in the execution of his duty as an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In trying to get on board a van, said van being defective, and not being supplied with proper steps.

A sad accident occurred at Carrick on the morning of Saturday, the 16th inst. A bed in the residence of Mr. Andrew Diemert was accidentally set on fire, the flames quickly spreading to the other parts of the house. Mr. Diemert succeeded in getting three of his children out of the house, but the fourth, a little girl, was left in the upper story. Her brother, a young man of about 21, rushed through the fire to rescue her and brought her to the head of the stairs when the floor gave way and he fell to the lower floor whence he was dragged by his father. The little girl perished in the flames and the gallant young man died on the following Sunday.—Toronto Globe.

A SQUABBLE—A most ludicrous scene occurred on Yonge street, north of Queen on Saturday evening. A middle aged man while walking in the direction of Yorkville with a young lady hanging lovingly on his arm, was suddenly confronted by his wife, who without ceremony pitched into the guilty pair with tongue and nails. A crowd collected almost immediately and a ring was formed around the trio. The man who was the cause of the whole trouble was held back by a couple of young men, while the women heaped abuse on each other in the plainest of plain English amid the roars of laughter from the bystanders. A couple of policemen dispersed the crowd, and put an end to the disturbance.—Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED
St. Alexandre Rev Mr Duroey \$10; S. Hyacinthe, M Healy 2; Quebec, O A Thomas 2 50; Williams-town, A McGillis 2; Norwood M Shea 4; Coari cook, F Daly 2; Jarvis, J McNorley 2; S. Andrews of Tutton, Rev T Quinn 4; Woodstock, D M Moran 2; Sawyerville, E McGafferty 8; Drummondville, Miss A Ployart 2; L'Assomption, J Doyle 2; Leeds, T Scallion 2; Maria, L Lucier 4; St. John N B, W Cunningham 2; Lochiel, J B McMillan 1; Saint field, D O'Leary 5; Apto, T Moran 50c; Bethel, J Morrissey 2; Markham, P Callaghan 2; Carleton Place, Rev J Peleider 2; Emerald, H McKelvey 2; Martintown, D McDonald 2; Rouses Point U S, Rev Mr Scanlan 1 3/4; Fort William, W Darcy 2; J Shea 2; Wister, Miss, U S T McNulty 1 75; Shamrock; J Gorman 2; Chatham, W J Macdonald 1; Stratford, Very Rev Dean Crinnan V G 2.
Per J Olaney Hemmingford—J Archer 3; J McGill, Maritona 1 50.
Per T O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls—J Quinn, 6.
Per G A Conzett, Perth—J McEachen, Inasville 4.
Per H Brettburgh, Trenton—Self 4; F J Maguire, 2.
Per J McGuire, Cobourg—P H Keany 1; B Lilly 2; J McKearn, Cold Springs 2.
Per C Donovan, Hamilton—P Ryan 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS
Montreal, April 23, 1870.
Flour—Pollards, \$2 80 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 40 to \$3 50; Fine, \$3 50 to \$3 70; Super, No. 2 \$4 00 to \$4 25; Superfine \$4 35 to \$4 45; Fancy \$4 50 to

\$4 55; Extra, \$4 65 to \$4 75; No. 1 Extra, \$4 85 to 5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 05 to \$2 10 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs.—\$3 90 to 4 25
Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0 95 to \$0 97.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 50 to \$5 55
Seconds, \$4 80 to \$4 85; Thirds, \$4 00 to 4 05.—
First Potatoes, 6 75 to 0 00.
Pork per cwt of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24 50 to 25 00.—
Thin Mess \$21 50; Prime, \$17 00 to 17 50
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.
Onions, per lb.—14 to 15c.
Lard, per lb.—14c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 40 to \$0 50.
Peas, per 60 lbs.—\$0 70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES, April 21, 1870.

	s.	d.	c.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	13
Oatmeal, do	11	0	12
Indian Meal, do	9	6	10
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3	1
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	10	0
Cheese, do	0	9	0
FOWLS AND GAME.			
Turkeys (old), per couple	10	0	17
Do (young), do	0	0	0
Geese, do	6	0	10
Ducks, do	4	0	6
Do (wild), do	0	0	0
Fowls, do	3	0	4
Obickens, do	0	0	0
Pigeons (tame), do	1	0	1
Partridges, do	3	0	4
Hares, do	1	6	2
Rabbits (live), do	0	0	0
Woodcock, do	0	0	0
Squab, do	0	0	0
Plover, do	0	0	0
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb	0	4	0
Pork, do	0	7	0
Mutton, do	0	5	0
Lamb, do	0	5	0
Veal, per lb	0	6	0
Beef, per 100 lbs	35	00	00
Pork, fresh do	39	00	00
Apples, per barrel	45	00	00
Hay, per 100 bundles,	13	00	00
Straw	2	00	00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd MAY.
(By Order) W. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

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FOR the St. Mary's Academy, Montreal, an English Teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to A. D. Lacroix, Principal, Cor. Craig and Visitation Streets.

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

WANTED
A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.
OF John Graham, or of 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 G. Hammon Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston Texas, US.

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P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
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ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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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...

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The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will bear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, N.Y. Co. Oregon.

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This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—conducting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions...

MATTERS.

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3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Politic Literature.

MATTERS.

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MATTERS.

- 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

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For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal, June 25, 1869.

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

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

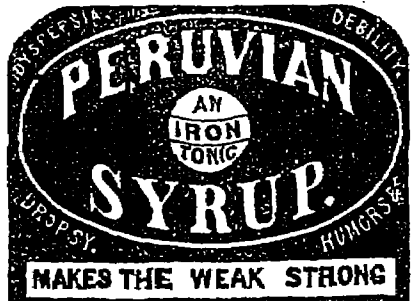
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, 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.

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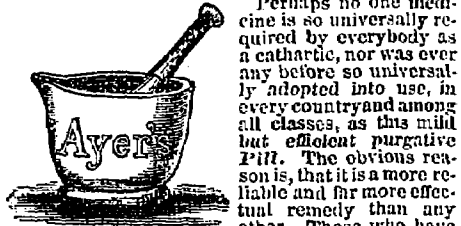
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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

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An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

Andrew D. Stewart, Official Assignee.

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 of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto.

Montreal 1st March 1870

LEBLANC & CASIDY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lio, 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. Lio, Farmer.

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

T. GARAU, N.P. St. Lio, March 7th 1870.

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PARODIE'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. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodie's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle

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