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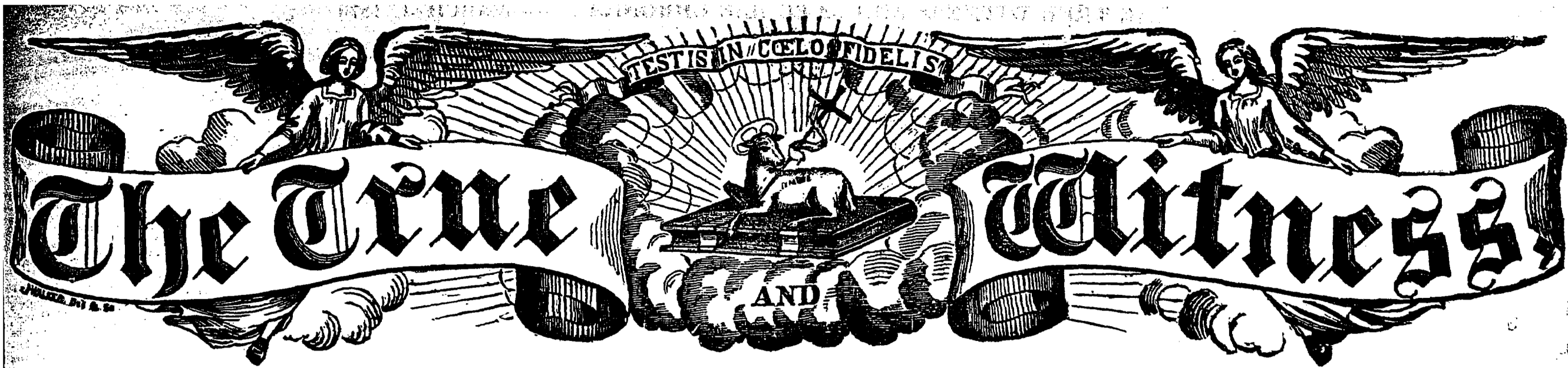
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

No. 29.

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. (Abbot of Tongerlo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER IV.—(CONTINUED.)

'I go to Rome, mother? But I have never learned my letters.' 'Silly boy, you want no learning; you must go to Rome to fight.' 'To fight, mother. You always told me when I was a boy that I must never fight.' 'To fight in the streets or with your companions, like a good for nothing boy—certainly not; but this is quite another matter. You must go and fight for the Pope.'

'And you ask my consent to carry out this mad resolution of yours?' 'Assuredly, father, as an obedient child.' 'As an obedient child! Mockery! As a venomous serpent which stings the bosom that has fostered it! What did I read in your letter? Did you not write to me that you had heard the voice of the Lord bidding you to leave your father and your fatherland, to fight for the holiest cause, and that you feared to be untrue to that voice? Does not that mean that, in your fanaticism, you will make no account of my consent, but will follow your visionary fancies at all costs.'

'Oh! mother!' said he, with a sigh, 'I am very unhappy. I have grievously displeased my father.' 'What say you, child? I cannot believe it: it would be the first time you ever did such a thing.' 'Yet, so it is, mother; and I do not repent it. I have done my duty.'

low that it seemed as if he feared that the birds in the green boughs might hear them. A light beamed upon the mother's face, and a glance shot from her kindling eyes, which assuredly pierced to the throne of the Almighty. 'Oh, Victor, dearest son, what a treasure has God given me in you. Go, my son; the Lord is with you! Victor,' continued she, 'you shall go, cost what it will.'

The trees with which the market place is planted were adorned with the Belgian tri color, or with banners bearing the Papal arms embazoned with the triple crown and the keys of S. Peter. Several houses were bedecked with mottoes wishing victory to the Papal volunteers.—Schrambeek, it was plainly to be seen, would send her sons forth in festal array.

ing the statement she told an untruth. When the investigation had concluded, Lord John Browne remarked that the magistrates had done all they could mark for the due administration of the law, but that, for the present, they failed in making the perpetrators amenable to justice. Reddy, of course, should seek compensation for the injuries he sustained at presentment sessions.

The Justices of Dandak, at their last Petty Sessions, heard a case of public interest, in which a constable of police summoned seven young men, inhabitants of the town, for playing upon musical instruments in the street, as it is declared, they often did before, without act or sign of molestation. The defendant, without act or sign of molestation, but evidence of the constable was that at about twelve o'clock he was awakened by the orderly, and, hearing the sound of music, he went into the street and found the defendants 'armed' with musical instruments, to wit, a concertina, a piccolo, and a guitar, and of which the latter at the time was mute. The young men did not avoid the awful guardian of the peace, because they were probably quite unconscious that they had tampered with the object of his summons; neither did they resist him in what he regarded as 'the execution of his duty,' but, on the contrary, they yielded themselves to his arrest, and went with him to the barrack, where, without further signifying the cause of his conduct than by saying he would not tolerate theirs, the constable searched their pockets, locked them up in a 'black hole,' and left them there till nine next morning. Their captor, having impounded the 'arms,' they signified their consent with 'O'Donnell Aboon,' and such kind of strains as shocked the ears of their captor as 'most outrageous,' and he might have been believed by somebody else, if the quiet submission of the whole party to one constable in civilian garb had not been too strong a proof. When the magistrates found that neither disorderly conduct nor playing of 'party music' was charged against the young men in evidence they offered to dismiss the case on a promise that the act would not be repeated, but the defendant solicitor manfully stood against even a tacit acknowledgment of breach of the law, and the case broke down to unconditional dismissal. One of the best papers very properly suggests a suit for false imprisonment against the constable.—Nation

The 'Central Protestant Defence Association' held its annual meeting yesterday in the Ancient Concert Hall. The name looks rather startling; and the appearance of the Association in the political field, where it did but for the Irish Church, may be thought a mere spectral illusion. It is not so, however, but a living body, which has survived the fall of its beloved institution, and is ready to fight as resolutely for any other, but equally determined to perish in the attempt. Some friends thought that it would have been more respectful to the memory of the Church Establishment if the Association had ceased to exist after the passing of the Act of last Session. Others were unwilling to dissolve, and the question 'to be or not to be' was referred for the annual meeting. Lord Longford was voted into the chair. His lordship eulogized the ability and earnestness shown in the management of the society, and stated that its deputations had made an impression in London, and had obtained for it a high place in public estimation. They had to counter very uphill work in attempting to prevent the enactment of 'that detestable Bill which had been placed as a black spot on our Statute book, and which must prejudice the interests of religion and good Government in this country.' But the Association could say that it had lent no consenting hand to any part of the proceedings, but had raised a strong and continued protest. He referred to the various changes and disorders which had occurred in Ireland, and said he thought it was doubtful whether these successive waves of violence which swept over the land did so seriously disturb the relations of society as this high tide of justice and peace which is now come over us. The anticipations indulged in with respect to it had not yet been realized. It could hardly be supposed that if any political contingency should make another attack upon the Protestant cause, they would hesitate to legislate further in the same direction. He, therefore, approved a resolution which recommended the continuance of their organization. The Committee's report was then read.—It gave an elaborate account of the proceedings of the Association last year to resist the Church Bill, and stated that after paying all expenses there is a balance of £700 now in hand. It took a gloomy view of the condition of the country; warned Irish Protestants that the institutions which they deem essential to insure liberty, the free exercise of private judgment, and the maintenance of the rights of conscience are endangered; that the interests of all who have anything to lose are in peril; that 'the foundations of social order and civil government are undermined, the law fails to reach the assassin; and the Executive is wanting in its first duty, the protection of life and property,' and he repeated the appeal to be united and make 'redoubled efforts on behalf of constitutional principles and the maintenance of the time-honored institutions of our country.—Times

Our Ballinacree correspondent under date Sunday night, reports that a lengthened investigation was held before Captain Whelan, R.M., at the Court-house of Holtmount on Saturday, into the case of a man named James Quin, who was brought up in custody charged with being the author of no less than eight threatening letters to different gentlemen residing in and around this neighbourhood. Mr. W. J. Burke, Sessions Crown Solicitor, attended on behalf of the Crown, and the prisoner was undefended. The first witness examined was Mr. James Simpson (a Scotchman), who swore that he received a threatening letter on Sunday, the 19th December, bearing the Castlebar and Hollymount post marks; that he received another in January 1870, and that the purport of each of the letters ran thus:—'If he did not give up his farm and leave the county he would be shot,' &c. He swore he compared the threatening letters with a receipt he had in the handwriting of prisoner, and that he believed both to be written by the same party; he was from the South of Scotland, but is residing on the farm he now holds since 1855. On the application of the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Simpson was bound over in £100 to prosecute at the next Mayo assizes. Mr. Ephraim Anderson was next examined. Witness is an extensive shareholder; he swore he knew the prisoner, that he lately received four threatening letters; the letters were all written in the same handwriting, and corresponded with the receipt (produced), which bore the signature of prisoner; witness holds his land from Major P. C. Lynch, and he believed that gentleman sold the interest of it to a Mr. Lamb of London; witness after saw prisoner write, and to the best of his opinion he was the author of the letters now produced; he also got a threatening letter for his plotman, John Prendergast, which was written in the same handwriting as the other. After the examination of Mr. O'Keefe, S. I., Ballinrobe, and several other witnesses, the prisoner was remanded to Tuesday next, when another investigation will be held into the case at the county prison. It is but right to say that the accused denied any knowledge whatever of any of the letters. There are several other cases of a like nature occurred of late, and shots have been fired into the houses of two or three parties, but in this hurried communication I have not time to give you further particulars.—Freeman's Journal.

A large number of Englishmen believe that life in Ireland is hedged in by certain appalling conditions wholly unknown to our English civilization. It may be acknowledged that Irish scenery is attractive; but river and mountain, moor and fell, are poisoned by the haunting suspicion that assassination lies in wait behind the hedges that border the fairest lakes and brutal outrages find a refuge from the grasp of law on the slopes of the most imposing hills. The Judicial and Criminal Statistics collected for the Irish Government by Dr. Neilson Hancock would do much to dispel this unfortunate illusion, but the work, though full of interest, is not exactly intended for popular reading. The agrarian crimes which have obtained for Ireland a bad prominence in the judicial annals of the kingdom strike a far wider terror than any murders, even the most savage, recorded in any country. Irish agrarian crime aims at the social life of a class, not merely at an individual existence; it arrogates to itself the moral prerogatives of that 'wild justice' which, according to Bacon is revenge, and in the class so menaced with the extremest punishment no one can tell where the next blow may fall. Thus in the most baneful influence of law-breaking—the terror which the crime inspires among the law-abiding classes—agrarian outrages in Ireland surpass all other forms of criminality. Yet the fact ought to be published and insisted upon that life and property in Ireland—setting aside the exceptional case of agrarian crime—are less exposed to serious danger than in any other part of the United Kingdom. The criminal classes in Ireland during 1865 are returned as numbering 27,121; and the English statistics for the previous year show that in a population equivalent to that of Ireland the classes living in violation of the law would amount to 36,157. The difference, too, will appear considerably greater when we remember that the stringent operation of the Irish Poor Law, almost excluding outdoor relief, causes the proportion of vagrancy to be nearly double what it is in England. The greater numbers of the police, also, must contribute powerfully to hold crime in check; and, in fact, though the statement conflicts with a very general impression, the ratio of apprehensions to crimes committed is considerably greater in Ireland than it is in England and Wales. The highest proportion of apprehensions ever attained in England was 58.2 per cent. of the crimes committed (in the year 1863). In Ireland for 1868 the proportion was not less than 63 per cent. Turning to the record of actual crimes, we find that Ireland claims a discreditable precedence in murders, but, contrary to all our preconceived opinions and natural expectations, the balance is turned by the cases of infanticide. On the other hand attempts to murder are in a large excess in England, and so are immoral offences; but Ireland again takes the lead in the score of manslaughter, acts of violence and common assaults. It is noticeable that all offences against property, with the exception of those termed 'petty' or 'minor,' are in a large excess in Ireland, and the English statistics contrast unfavorably with those of Ireland, while in riot, breach of the peace, and miscellaneous offences, including sedition, Ireland again wins the foremost position. Recurring to the crime of murder, which in Irish affairs has a melancholy apocalyptic and fascination, it may be observed that, setting apart cases of infanticide, only twenty-three murders were committed in Ireland during 1868 while in the previous year 255 murders were committed in England and Wales, which would give sixty five as the proportionate number in a population equal to that of the island. This consideration should weigh with those persons who dread a Ribandian's blunderbuss behind every Irish bush. We have already taken into account the natural effect of those agrarian outrages which terrify the whole landlord class in Ireland, but, setting these aside, the statistics in the present volume are not of a kind to discourage any sincere and sympathetic friend to Irish social advancement.

Information Wanted of John and William Wallace, who left Hamilton's Bawn, county Armagh, in the year 1847, and sailed for Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by John Wallace's two sons, Joseph and Mark Wallace Johnstone, Scotland.

Information Wanted of Michael Daly, who was a clerk in a dry goods store, in the city of Hamilton, Canada West, about 1853, or of his son, George. Any information from William Makies, Toronto, or any of his friends relative to Michael Daly or family, will be thankfully received by Edward McGaskin, 15 Water-street, Birmingham, England. Michael Daly was formerly connected with the press in Ireland, and is supposed to have written for the Hamilton Times.

Information Wanted of James, Rose, Mary, Bridget and Nancy Finnegan, who left Tuilevara, parish of Dunamice, county Monaghan, Ireland, about twenty years ago for Canada. Any information will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. Charles Connor, Meadowhead, Airdrie, Scotland.

The Nationalist journals in Ireland anticipate that the Government Land Bill will be unsatisfactory, as not coming up to the standard of their requirements, and, therefore, continue to denounce the British connexion and insist upon repeal of the Union as the only solution of Irish wrongs and demands. Some fault is found with the new Irish Church scheme, as placing too much power in the hands of the bishops. London Times.

Among the contrasts of Irish life which are often to be seen in the closest proximity, not the least remarkable are to be found in the county of Tipperary. We hear, for example, of threatening notices to some landlords, and of respectful addresses to others. A blunderbuss is presented at one—a piece of plate to another. In one place the landlord is the victim of a terrible murder; in another he is the chief actor in a festive scene, surrounded by a contented and grateful tenantry. It is gratifying to find the bright colors of the picture coming out more distinctly, and withdrawing attention even for a time from its repulsive features. Some illustrations of good feeling between landlord and tenant have lately been noticed. Another is given in the *Chronicle* of Saturday. Mr. Chadwick of Ballynary, had given an entertainment to his tenants; and they, in accordance with a laudable practice which is now springing up, gave a banquet in return to their host. They adopted an original and effective mode of collecting funds for the purpose by imposing a voluntary assessment of 6d. in the pound on Griffiths' valuation of their farms. The proceeds of the levy were placed in the hands of a committee, and a banquet followed by a dance, was given at the residence of Mr. J. Hoarigan, where 200 of the tenants and their families met to do honour to Mr. Chadwick and a number of his personal friends, among whom were some officers of the 'flying column' who found more agreeable pursuits than they expected in Tipperary. Before the close of the entertainment Mr. Coffey, one of the tenants, came forward and read an address in their behalf to Mr. Chadwick. It alluded in grateful terms to his conduct as a landlord 'who had allowed them to enjoy all the privileges of a real fixity of tenure.' They regarded him as 'a model in the country,' and declared their belief that 'if every landlord only acted as theirs had done there would be an end to agrarian outrages and threatening letters.' Mr. E. Cooper Chadwick returned thanks on the part of his father-in-law, who was prevented by ill-health from being present. The health of Captain Hatton and Mr. Blake, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, were also given. The same journal mentions an incident which affords another proof of the undying hatred with which informers are regarded. It transpired, during the hearing of a charge at the Petty Sessions of Tipperary, that a subscription was recently entered into to collect fuel for a bonfire to express the joy of the people at the death of a young man who gave evidence at one of the Fenian trials. A woman who refused to contribute 2s. was assaulted and had stones thrown into her shop.—Times

DECREASE OF AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND.—It is consoling to know that, with occasional fluctuations, the number of Irish murders is rapidly decreasing. Taking periods of five years from 1828, we have the following results:—From 1828-1833 1,676 persons were tried for murder, 152 sentenced to death, and 108 executed; in 1834-1838 the number tried for murder was 1,588, of whom 131 were sentenced to death, and 75 executed; in 1839-1843 the numbers were 851 tried, 85 sentenced, and 28 executed; in 1844-1848 the numbers were 631 tried, 104 sentenced, and 47 executed; in 1849-1853 we have 542 tried, 81 sentenced, and 33 executed; in 1854-1858 we have 226 tried, 14 sentenced, and 9 executed; in 1859-1863 we have 175 tried, 18 sentenced, and 11 executed; in 1864-1868 the figures are 110 tried, 16 sentenced, and 8 executed.

Even the papers hitherto most hostile to Repeal, now admit that the Union caused considerable injury to Ireland. Respecting its effect on the capital, the Dublin Conservative Journal, known as *Saunders's News-Letter*, thus writes in the same sense:—'Men of all shades of political opinion readily admit that the extinction of an Irish Legislature, or rather the amalgamation of a portion of it with the British Parliament, was a heavy blow and great discouragement to the continued improvement, progress, and prosperity of the city of Dublin. The most superficial observer cannot fail to notice that the wisest and its accompaniments are conspicuous by their absence. The pecuniary depletion incident to the transfer of expenditure to another country is an undoubted evil, incident to the removal of our Legislature.' Our own conviction is, that the Repeal will come. There is a general tendency in all nations to decentralization and local self-government on home matters, combined with a strong central control on Imperial questions. In fact, the Constitution which the United States has worked out for itself, expresses, we believe, that form to which all are tending.

The wonderful rapidity with which the resources of Ireland have been developed, leads us to inquire whether all is yet obtained which ordinary skill and labour may gain from her soil. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the famine, the average rate of increase of live stock has been as follows:—

Cattle 47 800 a year.
Sheep 143 550 a year.
Pigs 14 200 a year.

The exports of live stock have increased in proportion, and yet this enormous increase in live stock has not been effected by turning 1 1/2 million acres into pasture, for the extent of 1 and under crops of all kinds has increased during that period by 39,095 acres. Again, we find that during the decennial period from 1851 to 1861 the value of live stock to each of the population increased 32 per cent., and the value to each square mile increased 20 per cent.

Now if we compare the results obtained in Scotland, whose soil and climate are though a like yet less favourable than those of Ireland, we find as follows:—

Proportion, exclusive of mountain and waste—
Scotland, Ireland.
Under cereal crops 33 per cent. 14 per cent.
Under stockfed crops including permanent pasture 67 per cent. 86 per cent.

100 per cent. 100 per cent.

There is, therefore, in Ireland, 19 per cent. more of the cultivated land available for animal food than in Scotland, and yet a comparison of our live stock per 100 acres of cultivated land shows that, instead of producing 19 per cent. more meat than Scotland, we are even at the great improvement of late years in Ireland, still far behind our neighbours, as the following figures will indicate, viz:—

For every 100 acres of tillage and pasture:—
Scotland, Ireland
Cattle 22 4 23 8
Sheep 157 4 21 1

This gives a tolerably fair idea of the state of agriculture in Ireland at the present time, after the remarkable improvement which we have referred to as having taken place within the last twenty years; and seeing what is done in Scotland, may we not look forward to a still greater development of the agricultural wealth of Ireland within the next twenty years, if the improvement of land is continued and encouraged?

Taking into account the enhanced value as well as the increased yield of farm produce, we can understand the large sums said to have been saved by Irish farmers of late years; and some light is thrown on the rapid increase in the occupation value of land in Ireland since 1849.

Done this in the following language:—Wherever those principles [of Protestantism] have been fairly and logically carried out, there blank infidelity has been the inevitable result with the majority of once professing believers. Of the seventy millions of Protestants in the world, it is not an over-estimate to say that from forty five to fifty millions are Arians, Deists or Infidels. The enormous majority in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland are so. Rather more than half in the United States and France, and a powerful section in England and Scotland must be so classed. Whatever it is not so, it is either because there is some powerful counterbalancing force, such as the Church of England, to check the centrifugal movement, or else man's heart is stronger than his logic, and they cling instinctively to a belief which they have repudiated in principle.—This, at all events, is plain speaking and deserves the serious attention of those whom it concerns.

The story that Dr. Livingstone had been first poisoned and then burned, on suspicion of having caused the death of an African chief by witchcraft, bids fair to rival in unpopularity the previous narrative of his supposed death. The letters of Sir R. Murchison and Mr. Waller, show that the story is probably false again; Messrs Grant, Brodie, and Co. do more than half for they show how the rumour arose and that the date fixed for the sad event was prior to a time at which the traveller is known to have been still alive and well.

CLERICAL MARRIAGES.—While parents of the superior classes allow their daughters to marry clergymen, in consideration of the value and attainments of ecclesiastical preferments, parents of the inferior classes are ambitious of clerical alliances for their girls out of regard for the distinction which attaches in the number of the middle grades, to a clergyman's wife. The amount of wealth that steadily flows to the clerical order through the action of this particular tendency is enormous. In our large cities this tendency of newly-acquired riches is very observable. This prosperous tradesman or small merchant, who would regard his daughter's marriage with a thriving man of business as no affair for exultation, and who would refuse his consent to her marriage with a struggling doctor unable to make a settlement upon her, is well pleased to give his only girl with her fortune of ten or twenty thousand pounds, to a clerical incumbent, whose private fortune would not furnish his bride's drawing-room, and whose professional income does not exceed an average curate's stipend. The girl, he argues, has enough for herself and children; and, though she won't have a rich husband, she will be a rector's wife. Setting aside the fortunes made by our great bankers and merchant princes, I am disposed to think, that of the wealth realized and accumulated during the last two generations in this country, by enterprise in commerce, and the industrial arts, at least one third has flowed to the clerical order through the wedding ring.—*Jefferson's Book about the Clergy.*

The Solicitor-General for England met his constituents at Exeter on Thursday evening week, and made a lengthened speech on public affairs, in which he referred as follows to the land question:—You know that we are engaged, that government is engaged, or will be engaged, in bringing forward a great land bill for Ireland. Now, it is very difficult for me to speak upon this subject except in very general terms, but I think I may say this, without any danger whatever of misleading, that there is no chance that the bill to be brought forward by a government which contains in it some of the largest English and largest Irish land owners or their sons in the country—will be any very rude shock to what have been rather too freely called the 'rights of property.' When people talk about 'rights of property,' they very often mean 'rights of landlords.' It has been common to say that tenants' rights is landlords' wrong, forgetting that landlords' rights might possibly be tenants' wrong (hear hear), and that if a landlord has a property in the land, so has the tenant a property in what he puts into it; and that there is, except by artificial rules, no more violation of principle, no more violation of sense of justice, in giving the tenant security than in giving the landlord security [cheers]. There ought to be nothing, therefore, which should shock principle, which should offend against the strictest rights of property in this country, in securing to the Irish tenant that which he has a right to—a feeling of security in his holding. I saw in the *Times* to-day a remarkable article, in which it is said that Mr. Bright's plan, which has been so freely abused, contained the elements of good, and was in truth, a very wise and patriotic measure in its principles. At all events, I think this is clear—that whatever is done in Ireland will be done for the purpose of giving to the tenant neither more nor less than that which a fair man, and an equitable man, will say he has a right to [applause]. If I were to take a text for myself and were to adopt the language upon this subject of any other man, I should be inclined to adopt the language that was spoken in my presence, close to me, at a dinner at Newton, in November by the Earl of Devon. Now, the Earl of Devon is a man of the highest possible character; he is a man of very large landed Irish property and rejoices in it, believe me, perfectly contented tenantry; and he said, for his part, he thought that, as his tenants in Ireland were the great improvers of the land, so they ought to have security given them for their improvements; that he was not afraid of usurers, and that by whatever name the government bill was called, if the object of it was to give the tenant a feeling of security that was wanted in Ireland, and that should have his undivided and hearty support. Now, what Earl Devon said at a dinner at Newton—I know the noble lord quite well enough—he will say, if he need say it, in the House of Lords when the measure comes on for discussion, and I do not desire for myself any broader or more liberal principles for a land bill in Ireland than were laid down by the Earl of Devon—a Tory landowner, known and respected by you all—in reference to his own Irish establishment [cheers].—*Times.*

It is said that a Mr. Austin a Yankee millionaire, of a ship-building firm has agreed to purchase Deptford Dockyard for £140,000. We hope this is true, and it may be the means of finding employment for numbers of the dismissed Government artificers and labourers.

We make no pretensions to be acquainted with Cabinet secrets, or to know more than our neighbours what is being laid measure every day, and is now pretty well understood, but what direction it will take and within what moderate limits it must be confined. It will certainly not be what some Englishmen feared, and what many Irishmen hoped. The more closely ministers examined the allegations of wrong and oppression put forward by the agitators, the more did they shrink and vanish, the fewer of them it was found could be substantiated, and the easier did the residue—real enough, if largely reduced—appear to deal with. The clearer, too, became the right mode of dealing with that residue. The longer, again, the mass of tenant farmers were left to expound their claims and formulate their demands the more selfish, extravagant, and unjust were those demands seen to be; the longer agitators studied the agitation the more they came to understand it; finding it impossible to satisfy the agitators, they resolved to abandon the attempt, and to do what was right and abide by the consequences—to redress all real grievances, to remedy or prevent all actual oppression, and to ignore or negative all monstrous or inadmissible pretensions. In a word, enlightened by the spectacle of the last four months, and hopeless of being popular they came to the conclusion to be just. They will probably do what we pointed out in November as the only thing they could do on any sound principle and with any prospect of real good—viz, provide a cheap, prompt, accessible, and specially qualified tribu-

nal to discourage capricious evictions and compensate their harshness by awarding full and fair value for all the tenant's unexhausted improvements and unrepaid outlay, and probably an adequate equivalent for the loss of an occupancy on which custom and his landlord's proceedings had given him a right to come; and which his own conduct or failings had done nothing to forfeit. But a measure of this sort—though it will satisfy all the claims of justice, and will embrace all that can be offered with safety or with advantage to the people themselves—will, of course, bitterly disappoint those who have been led to demand, and really to half believe they could obtain, absolute fixity of tenure at a rent determined by government valuation. For many months every attempt has been made by their unscrupulous leaders aided too often by men who might have been expected to know better and act more patriotically, to lash them into a conviction that they could extort this, and that they should be content with nothing short of this. It is certain, therefore, that announcement of the ministerial scheme, and that a fierce and perhaps a violent opposition, in some shape or other, if not in that of actual outbreak, must be anticipated. For this the government will be very supine and very guilty if it be not prepared, and the country will be badly deluded and wanting to itself if it do not heartily back ministers in whatever measures may be deemed necessary to preserve peace and enforce obedience to law. Let us cast a comprehensive glance on the several features of the situation, and see how grave and full of menace they are in their cumulative probabilities. It is our fear, and almost our conviction, that no such difficult or perplexing crisis has ever yet threatened our Executive in its relations with the sister island—in the present century at least. The Repeal agitation was not half so formidable; the Fenian outbreak was not half so formidable; even the emancipation demand was incomparably less dangerous because that could rightfully be dismissed by concession. But here it would be wicked and fatal as well as weak to yield; the law must be enforced, the rights and property of citizens must be maintained, and their lives must be protected. Civil war must be courageously faced, if it were necessary. It will, however, we believe, be the fault of the government if this perilous conjuncture should be permitted to arrive. To avert it is our judgment requires only adequate determination and adequate promptitude. No really lawless or unjust agitation in Ireland is over dangerous if it be faced and firmly and promptly dealt with.—Let the government, immediately before they bring forward their land scheme, arm themselves with ample powers to suppress all violence, sedition, and resistance, and make the law once again supreme. Let them take authority—using it fearlessly, but with caution—to punish incendiary journalists, to arrest and imprison, not as a penal but as a precautionary measure, all disturbers of the public peace or instigators to violence or outbreak, whether secret or open; to lay hands on every suspected assassin (in many cases there is no great doubt as to the actual criminal) and keep him in goal till the restoration of the reign of order shall make it possible to bring him to trial on fitting evidence; to paralyze the Fenian movement by incorporating its known leaders; and to deal in the same summary way with men who openly conspire to pay no rent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir George Bowyer is going to Rome to take his turn in guarding the door of the Council Chamber. Sir George owes this distinction to the fact of his being a Knight of Malta, to which order this duty has been entrusted.

Among those who have recently embraced the Catholic faith, the *Westminster Gazette* mentions Mr. Rale, late curate of the Rev. Arthur Wagner's church, St. Paul's, Brighton, and his family; and Lady Douglas, wife of Sir Charles Douglas, who is already a Catholic. Lady Douglas was daughter of Sir H. W. de la Vaux.

On the authority of a private letter from Rome the *Weekly Register* states that the name of a well-known peer will have to be added to the list of Catholics who have seats in the House of Lords. This nobleman is stated to have been received into the Church during the octave of the Epiphany by one of the English Bishops.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Telegraph* is assured that Lord Derby will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Jenkinson gave notice of enquiry into the reception of the returning Fenians at Dublin, and the speech of the Queen's Counsel there.

At an infant Sunday School the teacher gave the Bible story of the 'Prodigal Son.' When he came to the place where the poor ragged son reached his former home, and his father saw him 'a great way off,' he inquired what his father probably did. One of the smallest boys, with his fist clenched, said 'I dunno, but I dessey he set the dog on him.'

POSITION OF PROTESTANTISM.—It would be well that Protestants, while they abuse the Pope and the Council who are endeavoring to save the world from infidelity, should sometimes look at the position of their own Denomination. The *Church Times* has

done this in the following language:—Wherever those principles [of Protestantism] have been fairly and logically carried out, there blank infidelity has been the inevitable result with the majority of once professing believers. Of the seventy millions of Protestants in the world, it is not an over-estimate to say that from forty five to fifty millions are Arians, Deists or Infidels. The enormous majority in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland are so. Rather more than half in the United States and France, and a powerful section in England and Scotland must be so classed. Whatever it is not so, it is either because there is some powerful counterbalancing force, such as the Church of England, to check the centrifugal movement, or else man's heart is stronger than his logic, and they cling instinctively to a belief which they have repudiated in principle.—This, at all events, is plain speaking and deserves the serious attention of those whom it concerns.

The story that Dr. Livingstone had been first poisoned and then burned, on suspicion of having caused the death of an African chief by witchcraft, bids fair to rival in unpopularity the previous narrative of his supposed death. The letters of Sir R. Murchison and Mr. Waller, show that the story is probably false again; Messrs Grant, Brodie, and Co. do more than half for they show how the rumour arose and that the date fixed for the sad event was prior to a time at which the traveller is known to have been still alive and well.

CLERICAL MARRIAGES.—While parents of the superior classes allow their daughters to marry clergymen, in consideration of the value and attainments of ecclesiastical preferments, parents of the inferior classes are ambitious of clerical alliances for their girls out of regard for the distinction which attaches in the number of the middle grades, to a clergyman's wife. The amount of wealth that steadily flows to the clerical order through the action of this particular tendency is enormous. In our large cities this tendency of newly-acquired riches is very observable. This prosperous tradesman or small merchant, who would regard his daughter's marriage with a thriving man of business as no affair for exultation, and who would refuse his consent to her marriage with a struggling doctor unable to make a settlement upon her, is well pleased to give his only girl with her fortune of ten or twenty thousand pounds, to a clerical incumbent, whose private fortune would not furnish his bride's drawing-room, and whose professional income does not exceed an average curate's stipend. The girl, he argues, has enough for herself and children; and, though she won't have a rich husband, she will be a rector's wife. Setting aside the fortunes made by our great bankers and merchant princes, I am disposed to think, that of the wealth realized and accumulated during the last two generations in this country, by enterprise in commerce, and the industrial arts, at least one third has flowed to the clerical order through the wedding ring.—*Jefferson's Book about the Clergy.*

The Solicitor-General for England met his constituents at Exeter on Thursday evening week, and made a lengthened speech on public affairs, in which he referred as follows to the land question:—You know that we are engaged, that government is engaged, or will be engaged, in bringing forward a great land bill for Ireland. Now, it is very difficult for me to speak upon this subject except in very general terms, but I think I may say this, without any danger whatever of misleading, that there is no chance that the bill to be brought forward by a government which contains in it some of the largest English and largest Irish land owners or their sons in the country—will be any very rude shock to what have been rather too freely called the 'rights of property.' When people talk about 'rights of property,' they very often mean 'rights of landlords.' It has been common to say that tenants' rights is landlords' wrong, forgetting that landlords' rights might possibly be tenants' wrong (hear hear), and that if a landlord has a property in the land, so has the tenant a property in what he puts into it; and that there is, except by artificial rules, no more violation of principle, no more violation of sense of justice, in giving the tenant security than in giving the landlord security [cheers]. There ought to be nothing, therefore, which should shock principle, which should offend against the strictest rights of property in this country, in securing to the Irish tenant that which he has a right to—a feeling of security in his holding. I saw in the *Times* to-day a remarkable article, in which it is said that Mr. Bright's plan, which has been so freely abused, contained the elements of good, and was in truth, a very wise and patriotic measure in its principles. At all events, I think this is clear—that whatever is done in Ireland will be done for the purpose of giving to the tenant neither more nor less than that which a fair man, and an equitable man, will say he has a right to [applause]. If I were to take a text for myself and were to adopt the language upon this subject of any other man, I should be inclined to adopt the language that was spoken in my presence, close to me, at a dinner at Newton, in November by the Earl of Devon. Now, the Earl of Devon is a man of the highest possible character; he is a man of very large landed Irish property and rejoices in it, believe me, perfectly contented tenantry; and he said, for his part, he thought that, as his tenants in Ireland were the great improvers of the land, so they ought to have security given them for their improvements; that he was not afraid of usurers, and that by whatever name the government bill was called, if the object of it was to give the tenant a feeling of security that was wanted in Ireland, and that should have his undivided and hearty support. Now, what Earl Devon said at a dinner at Newton—I know the noble lord quite well enough—he will say, if he need say it, in the House of Lords when the measure comes on for discussion, and I do not desire for myself any broader or more liberal principles for a land bill in Ireland than were laid down by the Earl of Devon—a Tory landowner, known and respected by you all—in reference to his own Irish establishment [cheers].—*Times.*

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THE GAELIC LANGUAGE IN SCOTLAND.—Out of the 3895 parishes of worship in Scotland there are at least 561, or about one eighth, in which services are steadily administered either in whole or in part in the Gaelic language. The six northern synods of Scotland comprehend a territorial area of nearly 11,000 square miles, or a little more than one-third of the kingdom, and in this Gaelic is the predominant language. The text of this must be held to be the language in which religious services are conducted. In this the Synods of Argyll, Perth, Stirling, Moray, Ross, Sutherland, Orkney, and Shetland, the Establishment has 229 and the Free Church 155, making together 384 churches in which services are conducted either wholly or in part in the Gaelic language. Within the same area there are but 274 places of worship in which Gaelic services are not conducted. Within fifteen Established Presbyterian and thirteen Free Churches of the Free Church in these synods, there is not a single church in which there are not Gaelic services, although the churches within their bounds number 288. In all, in the six synods named there are 384 churches of the two leading Presbyterian denominations in which Gaelic is preached besides many others connected with other denominations, and in the majority of towns of Scotland there are Gaelic churches.

REFRESHMENTS TAKEN BY SCOTCH TOWN COUNCILLORS BETWEEN CHURCH SERVICES.—An animated discussion took place at the last meeting of the Stirling town council touching the amount of refreshment taken by certain of members on the occasion of the protest and councillors having officially attended church, Mr. Councilor Thomson, making himself the mouth-piece of strong rumours about the town, accused twelve of his colleagues of having drunk between the services four bottles of whiskey, several bottles of wine, and an unnamed quantity of ale. One of the accused gentlemen insisted that there were only three bottles of whiskey, but the production of the bill disposed of this objection.

UNITED STATES

A pretty story is told of a ten year old youngster in Devon, who took a jealous direction of his uncle, to ask Prince Arthur to tea, for soldier's earnest. The Uncle had forgotten all about it, when an hour after Johnny came running in and declared the prince was real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. We had a long talk, and I told him all about mother were we live and ever so much. 'So you saw him, did you? Well what did he say? Is he coming to tea?' 'No, he can't come, he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he's real sorry.' It turned out, on inquiry, that Johnny had presented himself to the usher of the prince's apartments, was put off but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the prince and 'mum,' for his uncle had sent him. His persistence finally gained him admittance; he was presented and bantered, the interview was mutually agreeable, and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any person in Massachusetts.

Appleton's Journal for Feb. 23 contains an interesting article by Mr. Charles L. Brace on 'The Dangerous Classes of New York, from which we clip the following extracts:—Certain small districts can be found in our metropolis with the unhappy fame of containing more human beings packed to the square yard, and stained with more acts of blood and riot, within a given period, than is true of any other equal space of earth in the civilized world. The young ruffians of New York are mainly the products of accidents. Among a million people, such as compose the population of this city and its suburbs, there will always be a great number of misfortunes; fathers die and leave their children unprotected; parents drink, and abuse their little ones, and they float away on the currents of the street; step mothers or step-fathers drive out, by neglect or ill-treatment, their sons from the home. One cause which is a fruitful source of crime is among the work class, is little respect for marriage.

In a religious excitement, in Boston, a person met a neighbour who took him by the hand and said—'I have become a Christian.' 'I am glad of it,' replied the other. 'Suppose we have a settlement of that little account between us; pay what thou owest.' 'No,' said the new born child, turning on his heel; 'religion is religion, and business is business.'

A New Orleans husband wants a divorce on the ground that what he calls his wife is more chignon, false teeth and padding than woman.

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 663 Craig Street, by
J. GILLES,
G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription
FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

ECLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH 1870
Friday, 4—Crown of Thorns.
Saturday, 5—St. Casimir, O.
Sunday, 6—First of Lent.
Monday, 7—St. Thomas Aquinas, C.
Tuesday, 8—St. John of God, C.
Wednesday, 9—Ember Day. St. Francis, W.
Thursday 10—Forty Holy Martyrs.

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

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

The use of flesh meat is also by special indul-
gences allowed at the one repast on Mondays,
Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week after
the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday.—On
the first four days of Lent, as well as every day
in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is pro-
hibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are still without information as to the de-
tails of the Gladstone-Bright land bill for Ire-
land. It is said in every report that reaches us
by telegraph cable, that it is not well received
in Ireland, and that much discontent prevails as
to its provisions. This may well be, and yet
the measure may be a good measure after all,
and acceptable to the bulk of the Irish tenant-
farmers. We must remember that a discontented
minority can, and always will make its voice
heard; whilst the natural tendency of those
who are satisfied with the Bill, or at all events
willing to give it a fair trial, is to keep quiet.—
Of course in Ireland, as every where else, there
is an extreme party that aims, not at a settle-
ment or pacification, but at revolution, who, in
the language of the *Edinburgh Review*, "vastly
prefer a grievance to a remedy;" but the mem-
bers of this party are not necessarily a majority
of the people of Ireland, whose avowed object
is not revolution, but justice. We must, how-
ever wait yet a few days before we shall be in
a condition to offer any opinion either as to the
merits of the Gladstone-Bright remedy, or as to
the real feelings of the people of Ireland towards
it. Amongst other items of news, it is reported
that Mr. Kickham, lately discharged from
prison, is to be brought forward for Tipperary,
the seat for which is vacant by the decision of
O'Donovan Rossa. The Duke of Richmond is
mentioned as the future leader of the Conserva-
tive party in the House of Lords.

It seems that the new French Ministry under
M. Ollivier have been defeated already, and it is
also rumoured that the Emperor is by no means
satisfied with them. The death of the Arch-
bishop of Lyons is reported. There have been
more arrests of offending editors of newspapers,
but no serious disturbances have occurred.

Of the proceedings at Rome we give such
particulars from the *Vatican* as may most in-
terest our readers. The translation of the pro-
posed Canons, which we publish, is, as our read-
ers will perceive, not by a Catholic hand, and
will therefore be received with caution. Amongst
the many *outrés* respecting the Council is one
to the effect that the Prince Hohenlohe, Bava-
rian Prime Minister, has been detected in an at-
tempt to violate the secrets of the proceedings
by means of an agent, attached to the suite of his
brother, the Cardinal.

THE COUNCIL.

We continue our extracts from the *Vatican*,
the only reliable authority on the proceedings of
the Council. No subject can be of more interest
to the Catholic-readers of the *True Wit-
ness*:

Twenty-one General Congregations had been
held up to the 4th of February. The nineteenth
was on the 31st of January. After Mass had
been said by the Archbishop of Lemberg, Mgr
Jacobini, Assistant Secretary of the Council, read
a communication from the *Tudices excusationum*,
explaining the motives of absence of certain
Prelates. The discussion of the *schema* of dis-
cipline was then resumed. Five Fathers spoke

including the Bishops of Urgel (Spain) and
Augsburg.

On the 2nd of February, the Feast of the
Purification was celebrated in S. Peter's with
great solemnity. On the 3rd, the twentieth
General Congregation met. Mass was said by
the Archbishop of Smyrna, after which seven
Prelates spoke; viz., the Archbishops of Bari
and of Tyre, and the Bishops of Galtelli Nuovo,
Moscul, Clifton, Civita Vecchia, and Huanuco
(Peru). The twenty first Congregation was held
on the 4th. Mass was said by the Archbishop
of Turin. Among the five speakers on this oc-
casion were the Archbishop of Kalocza, and the
Bishop of Puno (Peru). The discussion of the
schema of discipline is believed to approach its
termination. We hear also that the Commission
De Fide has made great progress in the matters
confided to it, and that the Commission of *Pos-
tulata* sits once a week. It is reported that the
question of 'opportuneness' is ripe for discus-
sion, and cannot be postponed many days.

Eight Bishops have been removed by death
from the labours of the Council. They are the
following: Mgr Manastyrski, Bishop of Przemysl,
Galicia; Cardinal Pentini; Cardinal de Risch; Mgr
Frascolla, Bishop of Foggia; Mgr Vasquez,
Bishop of Panama; Mgr Suarez Peredo, Bishop
of Vera Cruz; Mgr Mascaron Laurence, Bishop
of Tarbes; and, lastly, Mgr Puiglat y Amijo,
Bishop of Lerida, who died on the 2nd, at the
age of 76. The Bishop of Nimes is said to be
in a less critical state, and his recovery is now
hoped for. The chief editor of the *Univers*
writes as follows from Rome: 'The auster-
Bishop of Tarbes passed two cold and rainy
months in a room without a fire. He died upon
a mattress which a Sister of Charity, by whom
he was tended in his last hours, obtained from a
hospital. It did not occur to him to complain
of his hard couch. A month after his arrival,
having occasion to ask him how he felt, he as-
sured me that he was quite satisfied. I know
others who are also content under the same or
worse circumstances. They say that they did
not come to Rome to take their ease.'

Six Bishops have been lately added to the
Council; viz., the Bishop of Shrewsbury; Mgr
Hefele, Bishop of Rottemburg; Mgr Gasparian,
Archbishop of Cyprus (Armenian Rite); Mgr
Jacopi, Vicar Apostolic of Agra; Mgr Martinez
Bishop of S. Christopher, Havana; and Mgr
Casimir Sosnowsky, Administrator of the Diocese
of Podlachia. To these must be added the two
Chaldean Bishops consecrated at Rome on the
30th of January, Mgr Hattar, Archbishop of
Diarbekir; and Mgr Gabriel Farso, Bishop of
Mardin. These Prelates were consecrated, by
command of the Holy Father, by the Chaldean
Patriarch of Babylon. Henceforth the Eastern
Church will be united by closer bonds with the
Holy See, and will thus be brought into more
immediate contact with the intellectual activity
of the West, and participate in a movement in
which it has hitherto had too little share.—
Vatican 12th F.v.

THE HOLY FATHER ON SILENCE.

On the Feast of S. Francis of Sales, the Holy
Father, in the presence of about fifty American
Bishops, and in the college of their nation at
Rome, took occasion, from the ceremony alluded
to in another part of this journal, to address the
following words to the assembly gathered round
him: "There is a time to keep silence and there
is a time to speak, but when the time to speak
has arrived, the truth must be declared, the whole
truth, without limitation and without disguise.
Let us never consent to any suppression of truth,
nor to half-measures, nor to compromises. The
truth will save us, but only on condition that it be
exposed in its integrity, and without a veil."

THE SCHEMA.

This *Schema*, which forms a considerable
volume in 4to, and is an indication of the noble
course of theology we may expect from this
Council, contains the following chapters:—

- Ch. 1. The Church is the mystical Body of Christ.
- Ch. 2. The Christian religion can only be practised in and through the Church founded by Christ.
- Ch. 3. The Church is a true perfect, spiritual, and supernatural society.
- Ch. 4. The Church is a visible society.
- Ch. 5. On the visible unity of the Church.
- Ch. 6. The Church is a society absolutely necessary to the attainment of salvation.
- Ch. 7. No one can be saved out of the Church.
- Ch. 8. On the indefectibility of the Church.
- Ch. 9. On the infallibility of the Church.
- Ch. 10. On the Power of the Church.
- Ch. 11. On the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff.
- Ch. 12. On the temporal dominion of the Holy See.
- Ch. 13. On the concord between the Church and civil society.
- Ch. 14. On the rights and exercise of civil power according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church.
- Ch. 15. On certain special rights of the Church in relation to civil society.

ments from some of these chapters, of course
with the object of raising a clamour against the
doctrine which they contain.

'Canon 1. If any man say that the religion of
Christ does not exist, and is not expressed in any
particular association instituted by Christ himself,
but that it may be properly observed and exercised
by individuals separately without relation to any
society which may be the true Church of Christ, let
him be anathema.

'2. If any man say that the Church has not re-
ceived from the Lord Jesus Christ any certain and
immutable form of constitution, but that, like other
human associations, it has been subject, according
to the changes of time, to vicissitudes and variations
let him be anathema.

'3. If any man say that the Church of the Divine
promises is not an external and visible society but
is entirely internal and invisible, let him be ana-
thema.

'4. If any man say that the true Church is not a
body one in itself, but that it is composed of various
and dispersed societies bearing the Christian title,
and that it is common to them all, or that various
societies differing from each other in profession of
faith and holding separate communion, constitute, as
members and portions a Church of Christ, one and
universal, let him be anathema.

'5. If any man say that the Church of Christ is
not a society absolutely necessary for eternal salva-
tion, or that men may be saved by the adoption of
any other religion whatsoever, let him be anathema.

'6. If any man say that this intolerance whereby
the Catholic Church proscribes and condemns all
religious sects which are separate from her com-
munion is not prescribed by the Divine law; or that
with respect to the truth of religion it is possible to
have opinions only, but not certainty, and that, con-
sequently, all religious sects should be tolerated by
the Church, let him be anathema.

'7. If any man say that the same Church of Christ
may be obscured by darkness, or infected with evil,
in consequence of which it may depart from the whole-
some truth of the faith and manners, deviate from its
original institution, or terminate only in becoming
corrupt and depraved, let him be anathema.

'8. If any man say that the present Church of
Christ is not the last and supreme institution for ob-
taining salvation, but that another is to be looked for
from a new and fuller outpouring of the Holy Spirit,
let him be anathema.

'9. If any man say that the infallibility of the
Church is restricted solely to things which are con-
tained in Divine revelation, and that it does not extend
to other truths which are necessary in order that the
great gift of revelation may be preserved in its inte-
grity, let him be anathema.

'10. If any man say that the Church is not a perfect
society but a corporation (*collegium*), or that as such
in respect of civil society or the State it is subject to
secular domination, let him be anathema.

'11. If any man say that the Church, divinely in-
stituted, is like to a society of equals; that the
Bishops have indeed an office and a ministry but not
a power of governing proper to themselves, which is
bestowed upon them by Divine ordination, and which
they ought to exercise freely let him be anathema.

'12. If any man hold that Christ Jesus our Lord
and Saviour has only conferred upon his Church a
directing power by means of his counsels and persua-
sions, but not of ordering by its laws, or of constrain-
ing and compelling by antecedent judgments and
salutary penalties those who wander and those who
are contumacious, let him be anathema.

'13. If any man say that the true Church of Christ,
out of which no one can be saved, is any other than
the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, let
him be anathema.

'14. If any man say that the Apostle St. Peter has
not been instituted by our Lord Christ as Prince of
all the Apostles, and visible head of the Church
Militant, or that he received only the pre-eminence
of honour, but not the primacy of true and sole
jurisdiction, let him be anathema.

'15. If any man say that it does not follow from
the institution of our Lord Christ himself that St.
Peter has perpetual successors in his primacy over
the Universal Church, or that the Roman Pontiff is
not by Divine right the successor of Peter in that
same primacy, let him be anathema.

'16. If any man say that the Roman Pontiff has
only a function of inspection and of direction but not
a full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the
Universal Church, or that this power is not ordinary
and immediate over the whole Church, taken as a
whole or separately, let him be anathema.

'17. If any man say that the independent ec-
clesiastical power respecting which the Church teaches
that it has been conferred upon it by Christ, and
the supreme civil power cannot coexist so that the
rights of each may be observed let him be anathema.

'18. If any man say that the power which is ne-
cessary for the government of civil society does not
emanate from God or that no obedience is due to it
by virtue of the law of God, or that such power is
repugnant to the natural liberty of man, let him
be anathema.

'19. If any man say that all rights existing among
men are derived from the political State or that there
is no authority besides that which is communicated
by such State, let him be anathema.

'20. If any man say that in the law of the political
State or in the public opinion of men has been de-
posited the supreme rule of conscience for public
and social actions, or that the judgments by which
the Church pronounces upon what is lawful and
what is unlawful, do not extend to such actions, or
that by the force of civil law an act which by virtue
of Divine or ecclesiastical law is unlawful, can
become lawful, let him be anathema.

'21. If any man say that the laws of the Church
have no binding force until they have been confirm-
ed by the sanction of the civil power, or that it belong
to the said civil power to judge and to decree in
matters of religion by virtue of its supreme authority
let him be anathema.—Times.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The long pro-
tracted debate on the Address in reply to the
Speech from the Throne covered a good deal
of ground. Almost every imaginable topic
came up for discussion, and of course there was
much time lost in mere personalities. One of
the most satisfactory speeches delivered was that
by Sir George Cartier, who, on the question of
Independence, took a bold and loyal position,
which, we hope, and doubt not, he will maintain.
"Let Canada prove herself sound," he said,
"and show herself determined to maintain the
connection in spite of anything which might be
uttered by any British radical." Sir George
Cartier is right, for in our present condition
"Independence" is but a round about way of
saying "Annexation."

On the Red River question, too, the same
speaker gave some satisfactory explanations as
to the policy of the Government of which he is
a member. That policy was "one of concilia-
tion,"—as indeed it ought to be, for who is
there who believes that Canada is able to im-
pose its views by force upon the people of the
Red River district? The speaker also praised
the moderation of the half-breeds, as evinced by

the fact that no blood had been shed; he also
vindicated Mgr. Tache from the reproach of
having fomented disturbances, appealing to that
Prelate's correspondence with Governor Mc-
Tavish, and to the instructions which he had
forwarded to the several religious institutions
with regard to the reception to be given to
Governor M'Dougall.

The Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains,
and the proprietary rights of the Seminary of
St. Sulpice, have been brought before the notice
of the Legislature, by a funny petition drawn up
in the name of the said Indians, praying with re-
markable modesty that the present proprietors
be sent away, and that their property be handed
over to the Indians. Mr. Mackenzie took the
matter up, and moved an address for copies of
correspondence between the Government and the
Iroquois Indians of Two Mountains, respect-
ing their title to lands of said Seignior. He
knew nothing of himself about the merits of the
case, but thought the facts should be made pub-
lic. He also wished to know if there were any
reserved lands for the especial use of the In-
dians.

Mr. Howe said that the question at issue was,
as to the legal title of the gentlemen of the
Seminary of St. Sulpice.

M. Langevin replied at length. He said that
the Algonquins and Iroquois had been induced
by some outsiders to claim the ownership of the
seignior of Two Mountains. Their claim
has been fully investigated, and it had been
found that the seignior had been granted by
the King of France to the Seminary of St. Sul-
pice, and the grant had been confirmed when the
country came under England. When the Seig-
norial Tenure Act passed, these gentlemen be-
came sole proprietors of all the lands ceded as
before. The Indians had no right there, but the
Seminary had always given the Indians the use
of a certain quantity of land in the village of
Two Mountains, but it was not given or sold to
them, though they never were disturbed. But
they wished to go further; they wished to cut
timber on the land, and sell it. The Seminary
would not allow this, though they allowed the
Indians all the timber wanted for fires and other
necessary purposes. He had investigated the
matter, and the Minister of Justice had endorsed
it, and an Order in Council had been passed
confirming his decision. There was no doubt as
to the ownership of the land. Other complaints
would be answered when the papers came down.
He had endeavored to induce the Indians of Two
Mountains to remove elsewhere and better their
condition, but they had lived a century or two
where they were now, and wanted to remain
there. The Algonquins had reserves in the
County of Pontiac, and the Iroquois in Terre
bonne, where there was valuable and well tim-
bered land. He had offered to remove them to
any place in Upper or Lower Canada, but not
to the United States, and the Seminary had of-
fered to pay them the full value of their im-
provements, but the Indians would not go.

Mr. Mackenzie was satisfied with the expla-
nation of the hon. gentleman, but as some extra-
ordinary statements had been made it was better
to see the papers. The motion was then carried.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 26th ult., de-
votes an ably written editorial to the subject,
from which we make some extracts, as showing
how the merits of the case present themselves to
an impartial Protestant:—

"The question which has been raised resolves it-
self into two parts—that of property, and that of
personal rights. The first—the one relating to
property—is we imagine very clear, and is to be de-
termined by well known historical documents. We
have no doubt at all that the gentlemen of the
Seminary are as absolutely proprietors of the Seig-
nior of the Two Mountains, as Major Jambell, or
any other Seignior, is proprietor of his Seignior.
They may be bound to do certain things with the
produce of their property; but that does not give the
residents on one part of it any claim to own that
portion of it which is not conceded to them, nor to
exercise any proprietary rights there. In point of
fact we believe that the gentlemen of the Seminary
have granted the Indians some exceptional privileges
of much greater extent."

No doubt when the papers relative to this
subject shall have been laid before the public the
views of the *Herald* will be universally admitted
to be correct. In the meantime we can assure
our contemporary that large Reserves of land,
one for the Algonquin branch of the Indians,
and another for the use of the Iroquois speaking
tribes, have been set apart by the Government;
and the Indians have been informed that if they
find their actual position irksome at the Lake of
Two Mountains, they may take possession of
these Reserves where they will be at home, lords
and masters, with no one to interfere with them.

And we may add that the Seminary with its
usual liberality towards the Indians, has offered
to all of them who may wish to leave the Lake
of Two Mountains and establish themselves on
the Reserves set apart for their use by Govern-
ment—the full money value of all improvements
by them made on the land by them at present
occupied, and held from the Seminary. We are
encouraged by the liberal manner in which the
Herald discusses this question to hope that our
contemporary will make his readers acquainted
with this fact, as an illustration of the spirit in
which the Seigniors of the Lake of Two Moun-
tains are willing to deal with the Indians.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.—We would beg of those
who really believe that Catholics in Ireland have
no real substantial grievances to complain of
from the working of Protestant penal laws, to
read, and inwardly digest the following facts,
gleaned from the report of a trial recently held
in Dublin before the Exchequer Judges, and
given in the *Dublin Nation* of the 5th February.

The action was brought by, or on behalf of
the Rev. Father Maher, of Graigue, to recover
from the Carlow Union two children named re-
spectively John, and Lawrence Holohan, whose
father, a Catholic, had appointed him, the Rev.
Mr. Maher aforesaid, testamentary guardian of
the children.

The motion was opposed, formally by the Car-
low Union authorities, in substance by the Rev.
Mr. Perry, Protestant minister of the parish of
Carlow, on the grounds that the marriage of the
deceased was invalid; his wife having been a
Protestant, and the marriage not having been
celebrated before a Protestant minister of any
sect, but by the Catholic priest alone; and that
in consequence the issue of the said union were
illegitimate, and their father destitute of all legal
control over them.

The Court, composed of Catholic Judges,
held that there was nothing to prevent a Catho-
lic priest from being the testamentary guardian
of the children; but it also held it proved that
the wife of the deceased Holohan was a Protest-
ant at the time of her marriage; that the said
marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest
alone; that in consequence it was an invalid
marriage in the eyes of the law; that the issue
of such marriage were bastards; that their fa-
ther, though a Catholic from the day of his birth,
to that of his death, had no right of control over
them; and that consequently, in spite of the de-
ceased father's will, the said children must be
retained by the Carlow Union. The Rev. Fa-
ther Maher's action was therefore dismissed.

It will be seen that in this case, the grievance
is not the result of a just law badly administered
by partisan judges; but of an old Penal Law
still, to the disgrace of Christianity, morality,
and the boasted liberality of British legislation,
retained upon the Statute Book, and faithfully
administered by Catholic Judges. We need not
insist upon this grievance; we will merely ask,
how would Protestants in Lower Canada feel, if
an analogous law obtained; and if, in conse-
quence, mixed marriages, or marriages betwixt
Catholics and Protestants, were invalid, and the
issue thereof bastards in the eyes of the law,
unless celebrated before a Catholic priest. But
the other day we reported the case of a mixed
marriage in this City; of the parties whereunto
one, the Catholic, was a minor, and whom
nevertheless, without asking a single question,
without applying for the consent of the girl's
legitimate guardians—that is to say, her parents
—a Protestant minister, Mr. Brown, of Griffin-
town, married to a Protestant young man. And
whilst such outrages upon decency, morality, and
the parental rights of Catholics, are perpetrated
in one part of Her Majesty's dominions with im-
punity, in another part the marriage of a Catho-
lic with a Protestant woman, by a Catholic
priest, is pronounced invalid, and the issue
thereof is branded as illegitimate! It is all very
well to prattle glibly about the repeal of the
Penal Laws, and the equality before the law of
all British subjects; but so long as such
anomalies are kept up for the purpose of insult-
ing and proselyting Catholics, the people of
Ireland have just cause of complaint, and good
solid grounds for their dislike of British rule.

It seems that our Anglican friends have picked
up a stray Greek Archbishop, the Archbishop of
Syra and Tenos, whom they persuaded into tak-
ing, apparently at all events, a part in the after-
noon religious services at York; at the close of
which a benediction, devoutly received by the
Protestant congregation, was pronounced by
the schismatic Greek Prelate. Some Protest-
ant non-conformists, as they style themselves, are
much scandalized at this, and write bitter letters
to the *London Times* complaining that, whilst
by law they are excluded from the pulpits of
their brother Protestants of the sect as by law
established, the bishop of a corrupt church, "the
most corrupt church in Christendom" (one
writer has it) "and also an alien," is received
with open arms, and allowed to take part in
Anglican religious ceremonies. There has been
quite a lengthy controversy on the subject in the
columns of the *London Times*.

It must be admitted that the non-conformists,
or dissenters, have the better of the argument.
Doctrinally they agree—many of them at least
do—with the Calvinistic or low church party in
the Establishment; whilst, on the other hand,
all those doctrines—with the exception of the
Papal Supremacy—which evangelicals denounce
as Romish corruptions when put forward
by the Catholic Church, are held, taught, and
practised by the schismatic body to which the
Archbishop of Syra and Tenos belongs. No
wonder then that the non-conformists think it
hard that they should be legally incompetent
to minister in Anglican pulpits, when Greek
idolaters—for if Romanists be, as evangelicals
contend, idolaters, so are the Greek schismatics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allow me Mr. McD. to call your attention to another passage. And He said unto them, verily I say unto you, there is no man that has left house or parents, or brethren, or Wife, or children for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlasting. Luke, xviii. 29. Did you ever hear a minister take that for his text? I believe not. Of what use then is it to him? Let us now turn to the epistle of St. James, chap. v., verses 14, 15.—Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord &c. This text you perceive is valueless like the others. When ambassadors are sent from one court to another, they are invested with extraordinary powers, such as the sovereign alone can confer. Accordingly, when Christ sent His Apostles or Ambassadors to preach the gospel He also invested them with extraordinary powers, such as the Almighty alone could bestow. Christ breathing on them said:—Receive ye the Holy Ghost—whose soever sins you remit they are remitted to them, whose soever sins you retain, they are retained.—John, xx., 22, 23. Protestant ministers claim no such power; if there be any who pretend to its possession, they are confronted with a look, which speaks plainly as the words—credat Judæus Apella, non ego.—What extraordinary functions then do they perform? Merely that of reading a book, on which you and I are as competent to form an opinion as they. It is evident therefore, that whatever else they may possess—wives and children if you will—they possess neither the powers nor authority of ambassadors of God. Mr. Editor, this subject is far from being exhausted; and if my old friend be yet alive, he will have had ample opportunities of watching other lights, which were at that period "dimly burning," become utterly extinguished like the

former. For example, we read in the gospel according to St. Mark, chap. x., 11, 12, Whoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her; and if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery. This like all its predecessors is now thrown overboard. As before remarked, I have purposely omitted the comments of my fellow-passenger, on the different subjects presented to his consideration; it would be gratifying however to know what cause for joy or consolation can be extracted from them by some of our wise men from the West, who stand before applauding audiences and proclaim—that they have proved the Bible for themselves. Yet, Mr. Editor, I made a grand mistake at the very outset—for if the texts above quoted are to our separated brethren useless for doctrine or instruction, they are highly "profitable" to them as standing and stereotyped monuments of "reproof."

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

THE JUBILEE AT PEMROKE.

PEMROKE, Feb. 21st, 1870.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours truly, E. O'D.

ST. ANNS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

RESERVATIVE COMMITTEE.

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

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

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

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

Wm. Kerley.

Feb. 18th, 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Huntingdon, J Gilmore, 51; King, J Reilly, 2; Sorel, J Morin, 2; London, W F Harper, 2; East-Dunham, W Keley, 2; Boucherville, J B Dubroquerie, 2; Burlington, V S Young, Men's Catholic Association, 75; North Gower, J O'Connor, 2; Melbourne, J Phelan, 2; Pasmure, J Mantil, 2; St. Marys, W Tallon, 2; L'Orignal, Mrs J Grant, 2. Per J B Looney, Dundas—Rev J O'Reilly, 2; J McHugh, 2. Per W A Chamberlain, North Plantagenet—Wm FitzGerald, 5. J Harris, Jr Guelph—B Carroll, 2; D McGregor, 2. Per H Meek, Berthier—Self, 2; Miss Lamie 4.

Died.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb 28, 1870. Flour—Pollards, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Middlings \$2.70 to \$2.75; Fine \$3.10 to \$3.15; Super., No. 2 \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superfine \$3.95 to \$4.05; Fancy \$4.20 to \$4.25; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.75 to 3.90. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.90 to \$0.92. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.60

Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.00 to 4.10.—First Pearls, \$2.20 to 6.50. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24.00 to 24.50.—Prime Mess \$18.50; 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. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Bacon, per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Pass, per 66 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIORS.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price 1, Price 2. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.



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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860. In the matter of Jean E. Laton, of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, N. 823 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 21st Feb. 1870. A. B. STUART, Interm Assignee.

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

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

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

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

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY. BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion. J. SHANNON. BROADWAY NOTICE. The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of extensive European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coats and Pants in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS Feb 24.—There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Ollivier announced that the Government, in accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting the official candidates for the Chamber. This met with great opposition from the deputies of the Right, who burst into loud cries of disapproval, and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes.—M. Ollivier, nevertheless, persisted in speaking. He declared that the Government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years, but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents. It could not present a spectacle of men arrived at power and disavowing their principles and acts. M. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and only when he ceased speaking order was restored. The Right immediately moved the order of the day, upholding the system of official candidatures. A stormy discussion ensued. M. Ollivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence. The deputies of the Left declared they must support the Ministry because they were pledged to electoral freedom, but for no other reason. The question was then taken, and the order of the day, as moved by the Right, was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56. Much agitation was produced by the result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

Feb. 23.—Don Carlos of Spain while traveling through France with an Austrian passport, under the name of Margues of Alcantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was remanded. He could reside in the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest he met the Duke of Modena at Lyons, and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

Feb. 9.—The disturbances in Paris, which commenced on Monday and continued last night, have not been of so serious a character as to inspire alarm, and there is no doubt that, even should they be renewed on a more violent scale, prompt repression awaits them. In fact, it is their insignificance, and the unwillingness of the Government to resort to severe measures, that tend to prolong them. Had it been true, in the terms of one of the wild reports circulated the night before last, that Florens and 500 men were behind a barricade prepared to die, we probably should have had no fresh disturbances last night, for then the conflict would have become serious, and the insurgents would have received a crushing lesson. 'Our most fervent prayer,' Emile Ollivier said a short time ago in the Chamber, 'is that the period of our government may be unstained by bloodshed.'—In that prayer he and his colleagues have shown they were sincere, for nothing can have been more forbearing than the conduct of the authorities during the troubles of the last two days. Blood has been shed, but in small quantities, and it is still hoped that this time of trial may be got over without a sanguinary conflict. The 'sergents de ville,' Paris Guards, and other police-soldiers are naturally getting exasperated at the severe duties imposed upon them by these senseless disturbances, and are not sorry to strike a blow when they get the chance. Thus it is stated that, according to this morning's papers, a number of persons were last night wounded, although not in most cases severely, and a few are said to have been killed.

NIGHT.—The latest and most authentic information confirms the impressions above set down, especially as regards the number of killed and wounded, which has been exaggerated by some of the papers. Killed and wounded there have been, however, and many more last night than on the previous night; and it is plain the police are disposed to deal hardly with the insurgents. The plan for to-night, in case of an expected recurrence of the disturbances, is said to be to use a large force and surround the district; this will probably give a good netful of prisoners. The whole number of rioters is reported to be very few, so they can hardly extend their action much. Had they arms, the matter might become more serious, for they evidently comprise some determined fellows, and a good deal of blood might be shed before they were put down.

At Marseilles there have been some tumultuous assemblages, but they have been dispersed with even greater ease than in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The decision of the High Court is more serious than reported. By an order of the Court, dated the 18th of Feb., 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged first, for having committed voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrick Fouville; second, for having attempted the homicide of Fouville. The order places the Prince under article 304 of the Penal Code punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.—M. Della Rocca, editor of the 'Avenir de la Corse,' has published a 'Life of Prince Pierre Bonaparte,' (1815 to 1870), accompanied by a full and authentic unpublished account of the events which preceded and followed the Autenil affair. The author, who is a personal friend of the Prince, is said to have been deeply implicated in the Autenil tragedy, and his testimony must be taken for what it is worth. He says that on Monday (the day of the assassination) he received the following telegram:—'Come immediately. Very serious matter.' He at once jumped into a cab and hastened to Autenil. The house was surrounded by 'sergents de ville,' but he was admitted on giving his name. Seeing Sofinet, the Prince's valet, he asked him

what had happened. 'They came to challenge Monseigneur, and insult him at his own house; they have nearly killed him,' was the reply. In the room where the Prince's arms are kept he found one of the Princess's maids. 'So I hear a misfortune has happened, Babette?' he said.—'Yes,' she answered, 'they came to kill the Prince. One of them threatened me with his pistol as he was making his escape.' 'I then,' (the writer continues) 'entered the drawing-room. Here I found Paul de Cassagnac, Henri de la Garde, and MM. Casanova and Pulicani. The first exclaimed on seeing me, 'Here is a dreadful business!' Pierre Napoleon was shut up in his cabinet with the commissioner of police, who was examining him. Suddenly the two came out into the drawing-room. The Prince gave me his hand, and said, 'Thanks. What could I do? I had to defend myself; a man is not struck with impunity; and it is a wonder that I am still alive. One of my assailants did his best to kill me; his fright, his awkwardness, perhaps some defect in his weapon, alone prevented him from shooting me!' Then, after a pause, he proceeded, 'I demand to be treated like an ordinary citizen. I have written to M. Conti informing him of this great misfortune. Ah! I can well imagine the sorrow of the Emperor. I wish to be placed before a jury, for I have full confidence in such a tribunal.' He then declared himself ready to follow the commissioner of police, fetched a fur cloak from the next room, embraced his wife and three children with much emotion, and then entered the carriage which took him to the Conciergerie.—Pail Mail Gazette.

M. ROCHEFORT.—The Figaro has made a curious discovery. M. Rochefort, the Republican Socialist, the elected of Belleville, is said to be the same person as the Count Henri de Rochefort de Lucay, who in 1861 wrote to Francis II., then besieged in Gaeta, to place his sword at the service of Legitimacy.—Globe.

CURIOS CLUB IN PARIS.—According to a Paris paper there has existed for some time in that city a club, consisting chiefly of rich merchants, formed for the purpose of enabling its members to witness public executions. This club has made an arrangement with the proprietor of a wine-shop in the Place de la Requette, whose windows are immediately opposite to the spot where the guillotine is erected. Whenever an execution is to take place, the members of the club pass the night at this wine-shop over a bowl of punch, so as to be ready for a good view when the 'interesting moment' arrives. The following is a specimen of the circular which is sent to the members by the secretary of the club previous to an execution:—'Je suis heureux d'avoir a vous annoncer que c'est de main l'execution de—. N'y manquez pas, il a peur de la mort, ce sera drôle.'

SPAIN.

There is little news from Spain. All parties appear to concur in the policy of allowing the Monarchical question to remain in abeyance.

Castalar says the Spanish ministry without a monarch seems to him very much like a deist without a God, but at all events it is something to be clear of Isabella. One correspondent, familiar it would seem with pecuniary difficulties, exclaims, as to cash:—'Oh! how hard doubletons are to get in Spain just now by everybody who has not got his hand in the public bag—not that it is well stocked! The unhappy state of the country has become a stock phrase of the dens. The rich hoard; the middle well-off scrape; the poor starve and rob and beg. People who have country houses or suburban villas bring their goods into the cities for safety; and wayfarers have been stabbed even in the neighborhood of these last for the sake of a few pesetas. Under these circumstances, the employers of the present government (forseeing a change) have been improving the sitting hour, as you may suppose.'

ITALY.

ROME.—Mgr Pecci, writing from Rome to a French weekly journal, says that there plots are undoubtedly hatching. If there be any to obtain the interposition of the French Government, and so to prevent the definition of infallibility, as has been alleged, we can only say that this would be a confirmation of the opinion we have ventured to express more than once as to the tendency of the liberal school. It is said that there are ways of obtaining the ear of the French Government for this purpose. Could there be a more monstrous tyranny than to call in the aid of Caesar to fetter the free action of Pope and Council? With what consistency or upon what plea can men, who have the word 'liberty' continually upon their lips, deliberately attempt to crush the spiritual liberty of the Pope and of the majority of the Council? We decline to believe that any of the Fathers can have a share in an intrigue which would be simply an infamy.—Tablet.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The 'Civiltà Cattolica' publishes an article headed, 'Bad Politicians and the Council,' in which it treats of the menaces uttered by certain politicians, especially in Catholic countries, in view of the possibility of the Council enacting dogmatic decrees or disciplinary regulations contrary to the spirit of modern times. It declares that these threats will be treated by the Bishops with contempt, and adds, 'If the Civil Governments make laws contrary to the decrees of the Council, those laws will be radically null and void and will in no way compel the consciences of their subjects. To enforce compliance with them would be to commit a most criminal act of tyranny. If the Governments separate the Church from the State they will cause terrible revolutions, by which they themselves will be overthrown.' In conclusion, the 'Civiltà Cattolica' praises Count Daru, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having openly declared in the Senate that the French Government respected the liberty of the Church, and it speaks in high terms of France as being almost the only country in Europe that has remained faithful to its Concordat with Rome during the last 70 years. 'France,' says the 'Civiltà Cattolica,' 'may rely that the Council will take this loyalty on her part into account.'

The result of the deliberate judgment of an immense majority of the Bishops in favor of defining that the Pope as Pope, cannot teach the Church heresy or error, is now said by Protestant and Catholic organs alike to be inevitable. The opportuneness is considered a settled point, for it appears to be the wish also of the Pope, though we believe he has pronounced no formal decision.

Among the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome are said to have been several Americans. ENGLISHWOMEN IN ROME.—I regret to be obliged to say observes the Roman correspondent of the Freeman that at the solemn functions of to-day, as in deed on almost every occasion of a public religious ceremony in Rome the conduct of many of our fair sisters from across the channel was such as to be absolutely and painfully offensive to Catholic ladies and gentlemen who attend at them for devotion's sake. It is hard enough to bear with this irreverent demenor—it is trying enough to kneel quietly by

whilst they are ogling the ceremonies through an opera glass, and loudly talking during the most solemn portions of the great Catholic sacrifice; but surely their own sense of ordinary propriety (not to say a word of what the feelings of a true lady ought always to suggest) should induce them to restrain their impetuous utterances of 'superstitions,' 'rediculous,' 'nonsensical,' and the like, till they have passed beyond the reach of those to whom they know their expressions must needs be insulting, and have got within that charmed circle of their own, in which they are sure to find a sympathizing echo. Nobody asks—nobody wants their presence on such occasions—they have no earthly right to admission to the churches, and when they are courteously allowed to enter without charge, let, or hindrance, when they are permitted to remain there free from the supervision of a beadle or a policeman (who in an English church, or an English institution would be sure to expel them for irreverence or unseemly conduct), they might, if they cannot pray, at least refrain from scoffing till they have gone beyond the precincts of the temple of God. These observations have reference only, as I have said, to 'many' (for, fortunately, there are many to whom they could not be applied) of the Protestant lady visitors at Rome. I am bound in justice to say that for the most part the outward conduct of the gentlemen is unexceptionable.

FUNERAL OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—On Monday evening the body of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany was conveyed by torchlight to the Church of SS XII Apostoli. The funeral was the most magnificent which has been seen in Rome for many years, and the streets through which it passed were absolutely crowded with spectators. Several of the Corps Diplomatique had attempted to raise difficulties as to the royal state of the interment, and to persuade the Pope to adopt a more private way of honouring the deceased. They little knew Pius IX. 'The Grand Duke has been robbed of his dominions like a peasant,' said the Pope, 'but he is a Sovereign de jure, and exiled and deposed as he is, he has taken sanctuary in our city, and he shall be interred like a King.' And so it was ordered.

RUSSIA.

Here people are losing their illusions; the emancipated peasantry are greedy for more; instead of being grateful for what they have got, the nobles are rained; and the attachment of both to the Throne is weakened. The only remedy for the growing disease of utter indifference which in Russia assumes the absolute form of nihilism and cares for nothing and renounces everything in the heaven above and in earth beneath, is of course positive religion.

The Catholic religion is supposed to be anti-national, and every effort is made to force upon Poland the system which throughout the rest of the Empire is acknowledged to be rotten and in grievous need of reform. The result is a state of things which for the Poles and the Catholics of Russia is simply intolerable. We need not recapitulate grievances so well known. Subject not unfrequently to Superiors who are under the censures of the Church, many of the unfortunate lately do not know whether they are in material schism or not. A reckless nationalism appears resolved to stamp out with its iron hoof a Church which it considers hostile because not Russian. The only hope for the freedom of the Church lies in the governing classes at last discovering that Poland is one thing and Catholicism another. The wrongs of Poland are very great, but they are not identical with those endured by the Catholic Church in the Empire. Even if the nationality of the Poles were to be unjustly blot out, there was no reason for violating their consciences as well. So it has been however; and the minds of many interested in the destinies of Catholicity in Russia have been much occupied with considerations how religion can be freed from the apparent political connection which has drawn down upon it so terrible a persecution.—Tablet.

OF DOMESTIC PROPRIETY.—A number of our Congressmen last week, reared their beavers with inflammatory speeches against Great Britain, denouncing the conduct of that Government against Ireland as outrageous and wicked. That may do for 'bulwark,' but while the Washington Government is torturing and oppressing the people of the South we deem it useless to talk about our neighbors. Charity always begins at home Irish oppression is bad, but that of Virginia and Georgia is worse. This is supposed to be a Republic, not a monarchy. Those living in glass houses should throw no stones.—Clearfield (Pa.) Republican.

THE HORSE TRADE.—A man never fairly graduates in reality until he covers it all over with a cloak of piety. The world has been educated by sore experience to this knowledge.

'Wasn't your master cheated in that horse trade yesterday?' 'No sah; guess not, sah.' 'Mighty sha-p chap he was trading with!' 'Yes, sah; mighty sharp; but messah saw dat he was pious, an' dat put messah on his guard. Guess he wasn't cheated, sah.'

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.—'Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll work, cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands.'

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood one cold day in winter at the outer door of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the poor boy looked cold and hungry.

'You may come in, at any rate, till my husband comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold,' and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corner of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered, wearied with a day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He looked at the boy but did not seem well pleased; he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

Day after day passed and yet the boy begged to be kept 'until to-morrow' so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was such a good boy and worked so willingly, they would keep him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler who had often traded at the cottage, called, and, after disposing of his goods, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman:—

'You have a boy out there splitting wood,' pointing to the yard. 'Yes; do you know him?' 'I have seen him.' 'Where? who is he? what is he?' 'A jill-bird,' and the peddler swung his pack over his shoulder. 'That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard him sentenced ten months. You'd do well to look carefully after him.'

Oh! there was something so dreadful in the word 'jail!' The poor woman trembled, as she laid away the things she had bought of the peddler, nor could she be easy until she had called the boy in and assured him that she knew the dark part of his history.

Ashamed and distressed, the boy hung down his head. His cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blood, and his lips quivered.

'Well,' he muttered, his whole frame shaking, 'there's no use of my trying to do better; every body hates and despises me, nobody cares about me.'

'Tell me,' said the woman, 'how came you to go, so young, to that dreadful place. Where is your mother?' 'Oh,' exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, 'oh! I hadn't no mother! I hadn't no mother ever since I was a baby! If I only had a mother,' he continued while tears gushed from his eyes, 'I wouldn't have been bound out; and kicked, and cuffed, and horsewhipped; I wouldn't have been stony, and got knocked down, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! if I'd only had a mother!'

The strength was gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great, choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman was a mother; and although all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that time he should find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken deserted child. She poured from her mother's heart sweet, kind words—words of counsel and tenderness. Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night! how soft her pillow! she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning, but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead; his foster-mother aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The poor outcast is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

'When my father and mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up.'

How QUARRELS BEGIN.—'I wish that pony was mine,' said a little boy, who stood at a window looking down the road.

'What would you do with him?' asked his brother.

'Ride him; that's what I'd do.' 'All day long?' 'Yes from morning till night.' 'You'd have to let me ride sometimes,' said the brother.

'Why would I, you'd have no right in him if he was mine.' 'Fa ther would make you let me have him part of the time.'

'No, he wouldn't!' 'My children,' said the mother, who had been listening, and now saw that they were getting angry with each other, all for nothing, 'let me tell you of a quarrel between two boys no bigger nor older than you are, that I read about the other day. They were going along the road, talking together in a pleasant way, when one of them said:—

'I wish I had all the pasture land in the world.' 'The other said, 'And I wish I had all the cattle in the world.'

'What would you do then?' asked his friend. 'Why, I would turn them into your pasture-land.' 'No, you wouldn't,' was the reply.

'Yes, I would.' 'But I wouldn't let you.' 'I wouldn't ask you.' 'You shouldn't do it.' 'I should.'

'You shut up.' 'I will,' and with this they seized and pounded each other like two silly, wicked boys, as they were. The children laughed; but their mother said:—

'You see in what trifles quarrels often begin. Were you any wiser than these boys in your half angry talk about an imaginary pony? If I had not been here, who knows but you might have been as silly and wicked as they were.'

THE FATHER AND HIS SONS.—A father had seven sons, who often quarreled with each other. En-grossed by their quarrels and contentions, they neglected their work. Nay it went so far that some evil-minded people thought to turn this difference in their own advantage, in order to deprive the children of their inheritance on the death of their father.

The venerable old man had all his seven sons assembled together one day, and laid before them seven sticks which were firmly bound together.

'Whichever of you,' said he, 'can break this bundle of sticks asunder I will give him a hundred crowns upon the spot.'

One after the other, each of them strained every nerve, and each of them said, after a long and vain attempt, 'It is impossible.'

'Yes,' said the father, 'nothing is easier.' He loosened the bundle and broke one stick after the other by a slight effort.

'Ah!' said his sons, 'it is easy enough to do it in this way—any little boy could do it.'

'Yes,' said the father; and as it is with these sticks, so it is with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together, you will stand, and no man will be able to overpower you. But if the bond of union be loosened, your fate will be that of the sticks, which lie here broken on the ground around us.'

Union and mutual confidence impart Nerve to the arm and courage to the heart.

When Nick Biddle was connected with the United States Bank, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loafing around the premises. One day, in a social mood, Biddle said to the darkey, 'Well, what is your name, my old friend?' 'Harry, sir; ole Harry, sir,' said the other touching his hat.

'Old Harry!' said Biddle, 'why that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?' 'Yes, sir,' said the colored gentleman, 'sometimes ole Harry, sometimes ole Nick.'

We should not despair of the goodness of the world if we do not happen to see it immediately around us. The atmosphere is still blue, though so much of it as is enclosed in our apartment is colorless.

GLANDULAR DISEASES.—Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fasten upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretory gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulcerations in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As so auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended.

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

balsamic purgative like Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, which in discharging the contents of the bowels, soothes their irritation and invites a renewal of their natural action, is the only one needed under any circumstances. No collapse follows the operation of this gentle laxative, but on the contrary, when its evacuating work is done, fanciful regality is re-established. Consequently the Pills are an absolute specific for constiveness whereas all ordinary purgatives in the end aggravate that disease.

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

A peep into the dressing-rooms of our fashionable, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is most in vogue in the best society. Among the jewel-cases and other paraphernalia of the toilet of beauty, would be seen the well-known bottle with its gayly-tinted floral label, which long since took the place of the slim facon of Rhineland. Unfortunately, the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Lanman's celebrated article, in this market, with any brand of the Florida Water, and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

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

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

Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a combination and a form indeed for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

WANTED.

For St. Sylvester, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary School, to teach the English speaking portion. Apply to M. JEAN LEFSAUD, Sec. Treas.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No 591

NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St. Polycarp, who is, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary C. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT, by T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, his Attorneys at litem. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870. 5123

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adela alias Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gen lman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next. Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5124

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Alstert Girard, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T. & C. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty-first day of February next, at an o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. This involve is required to attend.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 6th January, 1870. 2124

WANTED.
Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—the Town Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR.
MONTREAL, May, 1867.

The Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city and the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale, general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, PATRONS, PEAS, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED BUTTER, CHEESE, SOAP, and every article FISH, DRIED APPLES, MAPLE SYRUP, &c. &c. connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.
The Heirs of Isaiiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Lin Co., Oregon.
Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
CATHEDRAL LOCK,
NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL.
Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.
MASSON COLLEGE,
TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)
THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.
1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.
1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.
MATTERS:
1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension;
2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax
3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;
4th Different styles of writing;
5th Reading of Manuscripts;
6th Rudiments of book keeping;
7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION
3rd year—Business Class
This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or indicating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.
NB—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS:
1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;
2nd Commercial arithmetic;
3rd Commercial correspondence;
4th Calligraphy;
5th A Treatise on commercial law;
6th Telegraphing;
7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);
8th Insurance;
9th Stenography;
10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION.
4th year.—Class of Polite Literature.
MATTERS:
1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition;
2nd Contemporary History;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;
4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);
6th Architecture;
7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year.—Class of Science.
MATTERS:
1st Course of moral Philosophy;
2nd 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.

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!
AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.
Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum.
For particulars address:
YOUNG CRUSADER,
12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET,
AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street.
For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street.
Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL
PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Opened on the 20th of September, 1849, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
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 Science.
Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 "
For Boarders..... 15 00 "
Books and Stationary Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

PERUVIAN SYRUP
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (not "Peruvian Bark.") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DUNSMORE, Proprietor, 35 Deoy St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!
A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles.
F. B. WRIGHT,
386 Notre Dame St.
2m12

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS!
BERLIN WOOL, SBETLAND WOOL, FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL
In every variety of Shades and Color, at
F. B. WRIGHT'S,
386 Notre Dame St.

GEO. A. CONSITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
PEASE, CO. LANARK, ONT.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.
Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, and yet few are so generally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, containing neither opium or any narcotic, they are pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure—
For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Langor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For **Liver Complaints and its various symptoms, jaundice, Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.
For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.
For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a **Dinner Pill,** take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often administered 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.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
BOATS MADE TO ORDER.
SHIPS' BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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Between Great S. James and Notre Dame Streets
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HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
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PROPRIETOR,
AMHERST, N. S.

EDUCATION.
MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal.
Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.
N.B. The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16.
TERMS MODERATE.
Montreal July 16th 1869.

OWE M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,
2ND DOOR FROM MILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. }
N^o 592
NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod Desjardins heretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next.
Montreal, 19th January, 1870
LEBLAND & GASSIDY,
Plu^r's Attorneys,
524

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
AND AMENDMENT THEREON
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of Edmund A. Henderson,
Insolvent
The Insolvent has deposited in the perthonotary's office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eighth day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.
Montreal, 18th January, 1870.
EDMOND A. HENDERSON,
by his attorney at law,
S. B. NAGLE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address **M. WAGNER & Co.** Marshall, Mich.
3m17

GRAY'S UMBRA.
A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.
GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN,
A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.
GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee),
This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.
HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Street,
(Established 1853.)
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.
Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
395 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c per tin.
PARODE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady *Epilepsy*. To avoid disappointment ask for Parode's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle.
PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
HOMOEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers.
J. A. HART, Druggist.
Glasgow Drug Hall, 26 Notre Dame.
Montreal, March 12th, 1869

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET.
A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the complete and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting light, and keeping it for three hours.
Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
COTE-DU-ROUGE NEAR MONTREAL.
This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.
Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.
Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.
The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling, Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.

TERMS:
1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months
2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.
3. Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance. (Bankable money)
4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$20 per month.
5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes.
6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.
7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required.
9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children.
OH. VILLANDRE,
Superior.
2m12
Nov. 5th 1869.

BURNS & MARKUM,
(Successors to Kearney & Bro.)
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675.
(Two Doors West of Bleary.)
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No 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54,
PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,
GAS-FITTER, &c.
Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger.
Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS
VARENNES SELTZER.
1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.
Price, vrennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

SEWING MACHINES
THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—
The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Sewing Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Florence Family "Reversible Feed" A new Family Sewing Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elastic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A. B. and C.
I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.
Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.
A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions.
Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street.
Factory—48 Nazareth street, Montreal.
Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N. B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N. S.
All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.
J. D. LAWLOR,
365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES.
COLE & BROTHERS,
HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL AN WOOD COOK STOVES from \$6 00 up, warranting them the best makers in Canada,
COME AND SEE THEM.
All kind of Tinmith's Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Cages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap.
Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city.
No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
15 Victoria Square.
COLE & BROTHERS

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Recently Published and for Sale by
MURPHY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore
Just Published, in a neat 18o. vol., cl., 75 cts.; el., gilt, \$1.25—
THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignoli, S. J. Reprinted, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth
Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.
Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once.
Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, eq. 16o. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts.—
FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry Esq.
Recently Published, in a neat 13o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75—
THE STUDENT OF BLENNHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.
"This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description."
Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75—
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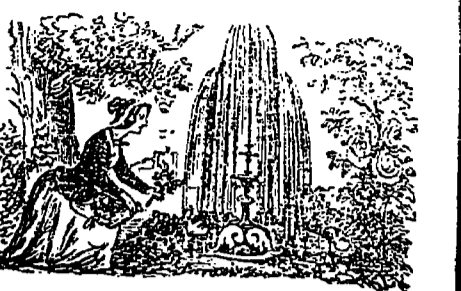
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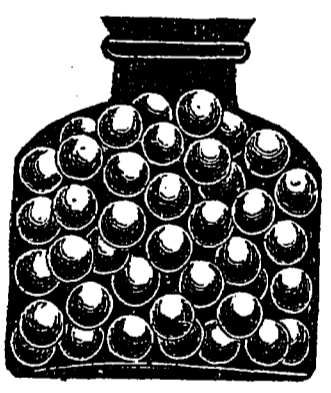
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