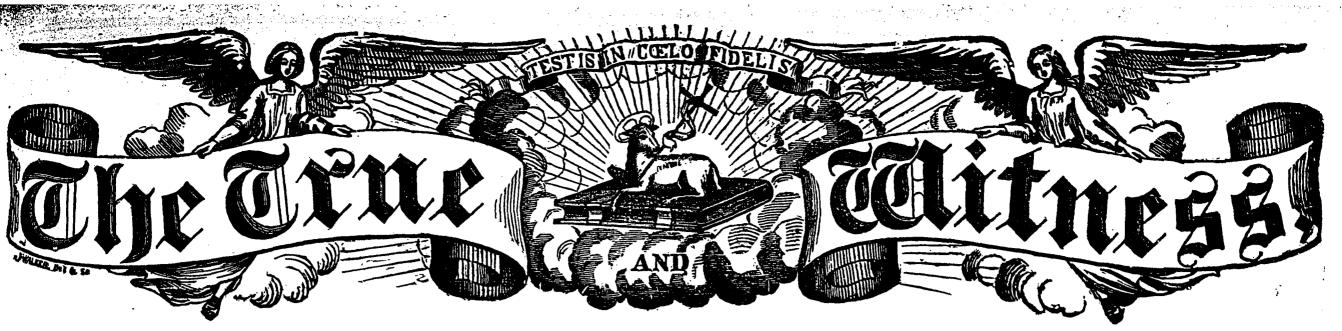
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CHRONICLE ATHOLIC

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

No. 34.

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Ganon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbev of Tongerloc, Belgium.)

CHAPTER X .- TREACHERY.

It is by no choice of mine, respected reader, that I take up a pen which thrills with indignation between my fingers, to write one of the most dis graceful pages in the bistory of our day.

For we are now come to that moment of treacherous falsebood. cowardly cruelty, and insame folly, which will forever leave a bloody stain upon the white cross which once gleamed so brightly on the standard of Savoy.

The moment when a crowned head-the descendant of Christian beroes, in whose veins flows the blood of Amadeus, Humbert, Mar garet, and Mary Christina, a prince unmindful of his ancestry - took arms, together with a band of bowling robbers, against bis mother the Church, and planted bis murderous dagger 13 her breast. The moment when Europe stood by in dumb helplessness to see right over mas. tered by might, courage over-matched by num bers, truth trampled down by impiety; when the horrible monster of revolution bathed its victoria ous banners in the noblest and holiest blood of earth. A shameful moment in the history of our day! We might forgive such crimes to the revolution; we stand amazed, yet we can com prehend it, she has been cradled in crime; evil is her nature, her very life is hatred against God and godliness; and, furious and unrelenting, she follows ber aim of destruction by every means of baseness and perjury.

But that a king should make bimself the mon strous accomplice, knowing -as he will know by experience-that the revolution will fling aside its useless tool when once its purpose shall be accomplished, is a blindness as incomprehensible as it is infatuated.

What indeed but the poor tool, the blind accomplice of the revolution, is the prince who,

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, collection of people of all nations, of all languages, and of 'all religions,' without discipline, enviable government has unhappy Italy received and insurrectionists, while he accuses the Ponti- from the hands of her deliverers ! fical cemmanders of imprudence.

> But the two manifestoes of Fanti and Cialdini to their soldiers, surpass all imagination.

> 'In order,' says Bresciani, 'that bonest men may know to what extent party spirit can degrade men not wholly devoid of good qualities we will give at length the two proclamations of war issued by these two 'carbonari.' Fanti thus excites his soldiers to arms: 'Foreign bands, collected from every part of Europe, on the soil of Umbria and the Marches, have plant. ed there the false standard of a religion which they despise. Men without home or country, they provoke and usult the people in order to acquire a pretext for subduing them. Such oppression must cease; and to repress this presumption we have come to bring the aid of our arms to those unhappy goes of Italy who hope in vain to find justice and mercy in their rulers .--This mission, entrusted to us by King Victor Emmacuel, we will fulfill; and Europe shall know that Italy is no longer to be the prey and the trophy of the boldest, or the most fortunate adventurer .--- M. FANTI.

> 'But Cialdini, who, to his quality of 'carbonaro' adds that of a traitor to a prince who loved him as a father, exceeds his colleague in ferocity. 'Soldiers,' he says, 'I lead you been allured into our country by the thirst for gold and the desire of plunder. Fight inexorably against these vile murderers, that, destroyed by your hands, they may feel the wrath of a people which rises in defence of its nationality and independence. Soldiers ! blond stained Perugia demands vengeance. and though late, she shall have it .- ENRICO CIALDINI.'

'The two men, who were for so many years mercenaries in the pay of foreign governments; who fought always for the wages of the revolutions; who even now are the paid servants of a government which has intrautously despoted their regitimate rulers-these two men had the effcontery to slander the noble Pontifical Volunteers with a ribaldry only befitting the vilest of men. They are like robbers. who, when assailing the house of a peac-ful and honest man, break down the door and rush through the rooms, crying :-"On, traitor, assassin, thief! bring out your dark and destructive storm has broken over your after his shameful victory over the Papal troops, money, bring out your jewels, bring out your bead, and broken and crushed the spring-tide of gave himself out to the Italians as the deliverer plate ! On, robber, open the doors, or we will your life. Yet the sweet odor of your virtues, of Italy, and shrank not from the blasphemy of break your head !? Thus calling the innocent the sweet odor of Christ, rises with fresh frag and honest defender of his own house by the ther's possessions, and Fanti and Cialdini were bandits, who fell upon them to rob their father and to destroy them, because filial viety had prescription; he who filled it was the Vicar of drawn them from their country, from the bosoms of their families, from the side of their wives, arose against God, so satan's lieutenant has flung from the embraces of their weeping little ones, to defend with their breasts the Church of God, the Mother of the faithful, and the throne and the august person of the Vicar of Christ on earth, the Head, the Master, and the Father of all Believers. "Moreover, if it were not enough to call them by the names of drunkards, murderers and plunderers, they had the effrontery to accuse them of irreligion- of planting the false standard of a religion which they despise.' Oh yes ! Let the world judge who bore the false standard of a religion which they despise - the Zouaves and the other Pontifical Volunteers who were the ad miration of the people among whom they dwelt, who saw them frequent the Churches, prostrate themselves bumbly before the altars, unbuckle their invincible swords, and approach with other mous citizens to receive the Body of Christ, the Bread of the strong, like the martyrs of old, to strengthen themselves to bear suffering and drath in their confession of a Faith blasphemed and oppres ed by its enemies ; or, let the world say whether that false standard was not rather to be found in the hands of Fanti and Ciaidini, who untolded the banner of the White Cross, and under that sacred ensign assailed the standard of the Cross in Italy and Rome to profane churches.

But, dear reader, we will let the veil fall, for a moment at least, over all this treachery which makes us blush for our common humanity, and return to our good Zouaves, to see with what courage and with what piety they are preparing for the unequal conflict.

CHAPTER XI-BEFORE THE STORM.

It is a lovely sight on a bright spring day to look upon a well-watered garden; the young leaves, the tender stalks, the delicate flowers with their glorious coloring, and to breathe in the fragrant scents which embalm the air.

The poppy, the balsam, the clove, the byacinth, and a hundred other flowers checker the green turf with their various colors; the snow white lily rises next to the varigated tulip, and the simple daisy nestles under the shade of the proud peony.

They all shed their sweet odor around. The lowly violet, half hidden in the grass, as well as the noble rose blooming upon its stately stem, the scarce visible mignonette, as well as the bundred blossomed syringa.

The air is full of the incease which rises from these garlands of flowers.

But, see, there is a shuddering through the leaves. Why does nature seem to tremble ?against a borde of drunken foreigners who have Ah! yonder comes the storm. A vivid flash of lightning, then the thunder rolls around, shaking the atmosphere with shock after shock.

Poor flowers! you look fresher still against the dark clouds which come threatening over the horizon; but, alas! your end is at hand -The wind rises, the rain pours in torrents over the hard earth.

Poor flowers! your petals lie strewn upon the ground, your stalks broken and colors defiled with mud. Yet from that scene of desolation there arises a fragrance richer and sweeter than when you glittered in all the pride of your beauty.

The flowers are an image of the martyred heroes of Castelfidardo, of that garden sheltered within the Church's walls, where the lowly peasant's child blooms side by side with the noble offspring of some princely house. Poor flowers! you were the ornamezt of our century, but a

In a corner between two thick hedges, bethe chaplain of the Zouaves, and our fellow. loved and unbelieving lather? countryman; and all these brave young men, baving unbuckled their swords, knelt one by one at his feet, calm, recollected, humble, and full of reverence, and having received Holy Absolution, rose cheerfully aga n, a d knelt at a little distance on the green turf to say their penance.

The author of 'Olderico' has given us a moving picture of this scene. I venture once again to borrow his colors.

'It was a sight worthy of God and His Angels. The sky, glittering with stars, covered them with its azure mantle; the waves of the Adriatic softly kissed the teet of the hills, and greeted with their gentle murmur the future martyrs of the Church; the wild laurels which clothed the hills of Loretto prepared their immortal crowns. Mary accepted the fervent prayers which rose around the house of Nazareth, where, in obedience to her 'Fiat Mibi,' the Son of God became Incarnate and presented them to her Only Begotten that he might indue his champions with strength.

'Thus must it have been with the camp of Godfrey de Bouillon the night before the assault upon Jerusalem, when the Crusaders prepared themselves for the glorious enterprise of the de liverance of Christ's Sepulchre by fasting and prayer, and by the Sacraments of Confession, and of the Body of the Lord.

. Godfrey, Bohemond, Tancred, Rinaldo, and the other Barons of the west, having laid aside their invincible swords, knelt before the Priesis, and, beating their fearless breasts, contritely con fessed their sins to those who have Christ's commission to bind and to loose.

* There, also, beneath the walls of the Holy City, the blue sky was the temple of the Crusaders; the Confessor sat under the shadow of the palm tree, and the distant Jordon, by the soft murmur of the waters which had been sanc tified by the baptism of Christ, invited to cleans ing and pardon, and himsed the triumph of the martyrs who were to fight on the morrow for His Sepulchre.

But then, O my God, Thou didst permit the Crusaders to deliver Thy Tomb from the thraldom of the infidel ; and now Thou has suffered the boly place, in which Thou didst take our human nature upon Thee, to fall into the robber hand of Thy enemies. Alas! is the room in which the Virgin of Sion heard the Ave of the Angel less sacred than Thy sepulchre? It there Thou didst lay down Thy D vine Body. crucified for our redemption, remember that here Thou didst assume that manhood which was the begioning of the salvation of the world. In order that this precious cell should not remain in the power of the dogs I how Judst command Thy Angels to remove it from Nazireth, and to bring it into a faithful land where it should be ever revered and venerated; and the Angels have into the bosom of Thy Church, and placed it on this laurel-covered hill hard by the sea-shore, to be visited by pilgrims from the east aid the west. Hither they came, age after age, in invoke Thy Mother's name and to kiss those walls on which is inscribed, in letters of gold, 'Hic Verbum caro factum est.' To these walls they came kneeling, trembling, kissing the sacred ground, with eyes full of tears, and bearts ful of hope and and love. And now, most merciful Lord, dor thou suffer this most august temple to be wrested from the hands of Thy Vicar upon earth, to remain enslaved and neglected in the hands of robbers.

A glorious religion indeed, a pure morality, an now desire to do the same go to the Chaplain.' or was it the renewal of the brave young man's offer of his life? Or was he praying to the side a deep trench, sat the Rev. Heer Sacre, Mother of sinners for the conversion of his be-

At last he rose from the ground, and came to join his two friends.

' It is all right,' cried he when he came near to them; 'we are all m good order now.'

'Yes, friends, continued he half in jest und balf in earnest : ' the victims are ready, there is nothing wanting now but the sacrificer, and we shall not have long to wait for him."

• The sacrificer ?' cried Martin, ' do you mean our enemies? They will not find us so easy to deal with, and they shall find, at all events, that they have no defenceless flock of sheep to slauebter."

The giant sprang to his feet and stood in a threatening posture with his arms outspread.-His countenance, ordinarily so mild, was fearful to look upon; a deep wrinkle marked his forehead, and his eyes shot fire

" Assuredly,' replied Victor, " we shall sell our lives dearly, for we are soldiers as well as victims. But the enemy, which has fellen upon us so treacherously, is far more than a match for us, the greater number of us, if not all, will tomorrow seal our engagement with our blood; and yet I have never been so much at peace ; nover-shall I say it ?- so hanny as at this moment.'

' It is the same with me,' answered Joseph. And indeed Victor, is not our lot, when viewed ny the eye of Futh, happy; nay, enviable? We are sure to triumph whatever befalls us, either by victory or by death; if we die, we die under the blessing of the Vicar of Christ and we rise from the Holy House of Nazareth to the tabernacles of the Everlasting Zion."

Joseph,' interrupted Martin, what are you aving ? It is so beautiful that I shall be grieved to my heart if] utive the battle to morrow."

The two young men could not refrain from a mile at the simple, yet sublime words of their comrade.

" An !" continued Victor, after a short pause, you said well, Joseph, that our lot may be accounted enviable. At least, I would not exchange mine for anything in the world. Have I not kissed the hand of the dear Father of the Faithful? Has not his blessing fallen from the fulli ess of his heart upon my head ? Has not my foot trodden the earth hallowed by the blood of the Apostles? Have I not knelt before their relics? And shall I not to morrow have the unsprakable happiness of receiving my Jesus into ny heart? There,' and he pointed towards Loretto, "there in the same sacred walls wherein the Evernal World once descended for our salvation into the Immaculate Maiden of Nazareth! I have but one more grace to desire and that perhaps I shall win by my death; for it I have pyfully offered my life, and my first and last waver in Marv's dwelling shall be for that grace." The three friends were silent for some minues for Victor's words had moved them deeply. "Do you know," said Joseph at last, " what I was thinking of just now? My thoughts were far away in our Fatherland. I thought I saw It our dear ones praying for us in the Troostkapel.

attributing his victory to Divine Providence .-(Manifesto of Victor Emmanuel to the people of name which belongs to themselves. The Ponti Nurthern Italy-Journ. bist. et. htt., T. 27, p. fical Volunteers were sons defending their Fa 344.)

There was a throne in Europe secured to a feeble old man by the most ancient and holiest God. No wonder, then, that as satan once homse f in his fury upon the ancient throne of Peter

Already had the revolutionary bands stretched forth their robber claws to tear their prey in pieces, when a noble and chivalrous legion arose at the call of that old man, to circle his threat eped throne with a ram art of steel.

Small was the number of those brave bearts. yet it was sufficient to keep the revolution at bay. and to render all its efforts vain.

The revolution, balked of its prey, gnashed its teeth with rage.

But it had fostered children who had this world's might in their hands. Will its children forsake it ?

No.

It had been hoped that Garibaldy's band would have been strong enough afterwards, by the help of treachery, to snatch them from him. The Perdmontese would then have reaped the fruits of the crime without sharing in its disgrace. -But the lion of Juda fl-w to arms, and neither treachery nor selfishness lurked in the breasts of the Papal soldiers.

Alas I then, the mask must be, at least partly, laid asıde.

The faithless Cavour sent his shameful ' ulti ma'um' to Rome, and at the same time sent his worthy accomplices, Fanti and Cialdini, at the head of two divisions, into the Pontifical States. And now, before Rome could send an answer, the commander-in chief of the Sardinian army made his disgraceful declaration of war.

I have called it disgraceful. For were not falsebood and treachery enough? Must the base hordes of Sardinia cast the poison of their slander upon the spotless fame of the Pontifical army, and the noble hearted heroes who were at their head ?

And what did the crowned accomplice of the red shirt dare to say of the Pontifical Volun teers ? He called them a rabble, from all lands, and of all languages.

What said the minister, Cavour. a servant worthy of his master? In his 'ultimatum' be carries his effrontery so far as to call them al Papal government."

to rob sacred vessels, to imprison Bisnops. to torture and mutilate Priests, as happened at Perugia, and happens even now in the Abruzzi

and other parts of the kingdom of Naples.... 'Fanti and Cialdini called the standard of Lepanto, raised by the Pontifical Zouaves, ' the talse standard of a reli ion which they despise i, when around that standard and in the presence of the Holy House of Loretto, they beheld these heroes defend religion and its Head with their valuant swords, and by the sublime sacrifice of tne last drop of their blood. They. on the con trary, un ler the sacred standard of the Cross, proclaim themselves liars, descending into Umbrin and the Marches 'to revive religion destroyed by the Priests, to restore morality injured by the vices of the Clergy, and or er overthrown by the injustice and cruelty of the

rance over your lonely resting place.

Fants had sent his disgraceful 'ultimatum' to the commanders of the Papal forces.

The Zouaves, with the other divisions then at Terni, had broken up their camp and directed their march upon Foligno, Serravalle, Tolentino and Macerata; in order, if possible, to unite with the troops of De Lamoriciere, while the Piedmontese were bastening to besiege Ancona.

The Zonaves of De Pimodan left Macerata on the night of the 16th September, and encamped at a short distance from Loretto.

Meanwhile the enemy had already taken Pisaro with a force of 12 000 men against 1,200 Papal troops, which, under the command of the brave Colonel Zappi, had defended it for fourand twenty hours; they had disgraced them selves by a shameful victory at Perugia, obtained by treachery and the force of unequal numbers, and crowned by the murder of an innocent priest. They had taken the castle of Spoleto after a desperate defence, led by the noble Irishman, Miles O'Reilly.

We cannot linger over all the circumstances (not one of which is without honor to the Ponufical troops and shame to their opponents,) for our object is not to give a history of this crusade of the nineteenth century, but only to give a few free sketches from the life of the Papal Zouaves, and especially of the Belgian Voluo teers.

It was evening. The Zouaves, as we have said, were encamped a short distance from Loretto.

A striking scene was presented by the camp at that moment. A scene to rivet the attention of angels and of men.

Becdelievre, the commander of the Zouaves. hed addressed them in the following words: ' My Zouaves, we have at last reached the eve of that day in which we are to testify before God, the Church, and the whole of Christian distant on the border of the trench. Europe, the fervor of our zeal, the courage of our hearts, the noble and unshrinking fortitude with which we will maintain the Foundation of friends.

the Faith against its impious assailants, who are now before us as ten to one. Many of us must shortly appear before the Throne of God. Let us endeavor to appear before Him with our south washed pure and white, that the bait sm of oir seemed pointing up to heaven; his hands were words have comforted me. God grant it may blood may be the more acceptable in the presence of Eternal Purity. I have already our

Ab, fe lici'o m'e Son li giusti tuoi riv lui altrove ! O e preparazion che nell'abiffo Del tuo conseglio fai per alcum bene In tatte dall'accorger nos ro scisso. -DANTE, Purg. VI.

'We humbly adore Thy inscrutable will, but suffer us to pray, to implore, to conjure Thee, from the very bottom of our hearts, to restore to us these sacred walls, wherein Thou wast conceived in the most pure womb of Mary, wherein Thou didst pass Thy youth, whence Thou didst come forth to spread Thy Divini Word, and to die upon the Cross for us. (. O derico' XII. L'arrivo in Loreto.)

While the Priest of the Lord was giving the blessing of Heaven to his children, Joseph and Martin, who had already made their confession were conversing together at about forty paces

Victor bad just received absolution, and was saying his penance at a little distance from his

He seemed quite absorbed in prayer. He bad turned towards Lovetto, and his eye remained fixed on the dome of Mary's Temple, which, like a dark shadow in the evening sky, crossed upon his breast, and his lips murmured be so. I will hope also; but sometimes the hopefully the name of his Heavenly Mother. fied my conscience at Foligno; let those who | Was his a prayer for protection in the battle, a dagger, and give me unutterable pain.

" It is not impossible that they were doing so, odeed. At all events, we may rest assured that heir pravers will not be wanting to us."

. Will they have received our letters from Foligno yet ?' asked Martin.

"I think not," answered Victor; "there has not been time yet. But the newspapers will no doubt have informed them of the faithless invasion of the Piedmontese."

'Poor friends !' said Joseph, 'bow anxious they will be on our account.'

'God will strengthen them,' said Victor. 'As they pray for us, so will we pray for them that the Lord would infuse comfort into their hearts. Should we tall in the battle I hope that the sweet trust to meet once mare in Heaven will soften their grief. But my father !' cried the vouth, after a short pause. 'Ob, my father! I love him so deerly, and what anguish it is to my heart. How do I know whether I shall meet him again throughou eternity? Comrades, brothers you will pray to morrow at Marv's feet for my poor father ?' and he wept bitter tears.

'Courage and confidence,' answered Joseph hop-fully. 'You must not despair. Is not prayer omnipotent; and above all the prayer of a child for his father's salvation? Who knows, my friend, but grace is already victorious over unbelief in your father's heart Has not your mother mentioned a wonderful change in his deportment? Victor, I think, and there is something is my inmost heart that tells me that your tather will be converted.'

'Thanks, Joseph,' said Victor; 'your good thought of my poor father pierces my heart like

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 8 1970

Meanwhile the shadows of evening had spread more darkly over the landscape, and the three triends, after exchanging a few more words, joined the rest of their companions.

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As Martin had said, they had sent a last let. ter to their parents from Foligno, to warn them of the approaching storm.

'My dearest father and mother,' so Victor wrote, 'we are, perhaps, about to converse together for the last time ; in a few days we shall meet the enemy who are approaching in overpowering numbers. Yet, dear father, beloved tectress, and receive strength and comfort in mother, disquiet not yourselves; whatever happens we are in the Lord's bands; and is it not, as the 'Imitation of Christ,' suys, 'God's work to help and deliver ?' Then my offering dates Dael had just fallen asleep for a moment. Two not from to-day; I have fully consecrated my tears, the last she had shed that night, were blood and my life to God, from the moment standing on her cheek. when he inspired me with the resolution. I renew that offer now in the fullest joy and tranquility of spirit, and I am ready, with the help of God's grace, to accomplish it not only with resignation but joy; and you my dearest parente, sorrow not hopelessly even should our Lord accept my sacrifice to the utmost, but raise your eyes to Him full of trust and confidence. Mother, did you not tell me that you would thank God on the day that should see you the mother

of a martyr ? 'Ob, my dearly-beloved father, forgive me if I venture to speak to you freely but fervenily with child-like love; this moment is solemn enough to plead my excuse. Oh, father! dear father, turo at last from your erring way; resist no longer the voice of God. I conjure you, father, shut not your ear against the prayer, the last przyer, of your loving child ; fulfil his only desire before he goes to die. Father, there is but one thought which will make the hour of death bitter to me-the fear of being eternally separated from you. But no, dear father, it will not be so; you will not refuse the last prayer of your dying child ; you will turn again to the God whom you once knew and loved. For ob, there is a voice in my heart which bids me hope ; and consoled by that blessed confidence I shall depart to my heavenly country. And then, dearest father, my spirit will look down bappily upon you and upon my mother; then shall our separation be short and full of hope, to be fol-

lowed by an eternal re union. 'Farewell in this sweet hope, dear father ; beloved mother, farewell.

Your VICTOR.

The letter in which Victor made so heartrending an appeal to his father had not yet reached its destination, nor those that had been written by Joseph and Martin. Yet, as Victor anticipated, the newspapers had informed their friends of the treacherous invasion of the Pied montese, and a long cry of indignation burst from every honest heart throughout Europe at the sacrilegious crime.

At the first tidings which he had received from the newspapers, Morren was furiously an gry.

f It was just what I foresaw, unfortunate Victor. What put such folly into your head ?--Weak father !' he continued, striking his forehead, ' why did you let your son go ?'

Yet the remembrance of his son again awoke against the invaders.

'The cowards !' he burst forth ; ' ten against one.' Then placing his finger on the manifesto of Cialdini, which was inserted in the newspaper, victor to my love, yet it is nothing but for our of an Irish faction.-Times. " How ?' cried he with increasing indignation, ' a

their sorrow.

Mary's rest was still oftener broken by frightful dreams The poor child, bitherto so bright and frolicsome, seemed to have lost all ber cheertulness. She would spend hours in her little room kneeling before the image of the Immacu late Mother, and when she awoke shuddering m the night from some frightful dream which made the perspiration stand on her forehead, she would throw herself before the image of her Holy Pro-

One night she awoke in such anguish that she fled into her mother's room. Mevrouw Van

"Mother,' sobbed the poor girl. "Mother." She opened her eyes, started at her sudden appearance.

Mary, child,' said she gently, ' what has happened that you come to me in the middle of the night?

'Ab, mother,' said Mary weeping, 'I am so miserable. I dreamt that I saw Joseph dying on the field of battle. He smiled at me for the last time, and when----'

And poor Mary burst into a flood of tears. The mother pressed her weeping child to her beart, and gently kissed the tears away from her cheek.

Dearest child,' said she in a toice which she tried to render calm, ' why should you thus torture yourself? These are dreams, idle dreams, which you should try to put out of your head. Be of good hope, Mary, that Joseph will return in safety. God and God's sweet Mother will protect him for the love of his sister and mother. Go to rest again, my child ; you will make yourself ill by leaving your bed in the chilly night .-Kiss me once more, Mary, and receive my bless ing. Fear not, God is with us.'

The poor child kissed her mother tenderly, and returned, half comforted to her room, to try to forget her anguish for a time in sleep.

Towards the morning of the same night, Mevrouw Morren had closed her eyes for a short time when a fearful dream oppressed her. She look the fact of thirteen members having rocorded seemed to see her beloved Victor surrounded on all sides by a multitude of wild beasts. Lions, pauthers, tigers, bears, pressed around him, threatening to tear him to pieces with their but consider it a signal proof of Mr. Henley's fidelity claws and their teeth. The young man was de- to his political convictions that he should have confending himself bravely, but his strength already began to fail him, his breath came short, his arm fell powerless by his side ; a raging lion sprang upon him, threw him upon the ground, and the whole band flew howling and roaring upon their victim, in whom they soon left not a vestige of the human form.

The tortured mother awoke with a loud cry, and looked fearfully around the room, as if she expected to see the fearful vision which had haunted her sleep.

The morning dawn had tinged the horizon with its rosy tints, and the poor mother stood, still pale and shuddering, by her bed of anguish. Ob, Mary,' she prayed, kneeling before the Mother Maid; 'you know what anguish rends my beart; you know what a mother can suffer. On Golgotha, you drank the bitterest chalice of the voice of paternal love, and turned his anger woe which was ever offered to a mother's lips. Oh. have pity on me. Obtain for me strength and power to persevere in my painful sacrifice even to the end. If it be possible, preserve my Victor to my love; yet let the adorable will of could be delayed for a single year by the machinations good and happiness.'

the pcor mothers again to the remembrance of The handwriting of the letter was remarkable, and of Ireland. It is only by peaceable agitation, and obtaining evidence. It was distinctly stated that the temperate, yet earnest discussion of the measures this does not mean. Martial Law It of 30 acres, the rent of which had been raised from 361. to 441. 61. 8d , although he was retained as a bailiff on the estate. In order to divert suspicion he wrote a threatening letter to himself, and enclosed to Mr Ershaw the following copy :- 'Take notice, if you intend transacting business

for your tirent of agent eggebaw, and execute ac cording to his wicked desires, mark the fate of Gormon at Ballycohey which you are shure to meet, judge for yourself, this is timely notice for you. To Stephen Mosgher, Mounteen, bailiff to Mrs.

Penefather.' A comparison of the handwriting with letters written by the prisoner to the agent and with a copy which he wrote for the police, lett a strong impression that his was the hand which penned them all. A curious piece of corroborative evidence was given by Mr. Desmond Hill, an officer in the branch of the Inland Revenue Department in which postage stamps are manufactured. He swore that, from an examination of the three postage stamps on the letters with three others found in a drawar in the prisoner's house, he believed that the six came off the same block He showed that the numbers belonged to the same plate, and printed out certain indications in the watermark. the position of the crown, and the periorations of the stamps arising from accidental causes in the printing, which confirmed his belief that they belonged to one sheet. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and Mr Justice Morris sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, reserving two points for the Court of Criminal Appeal

At the same Assizes two man named Michael Ryan and James Burke were convicted of a cowardly asssult committed on John Mara, a labourer, and his wife, in September last, and reported among other agrarian outrages at the time. The Maras were seated in their cabin at Cappagh, when the prisoners entere?, and, remarking that it was a wet cight, ast down at the fire. Mars had no apprehension of danger until in a few minutes one of them struck him a tremendous blow on the crown of the head. The two then assaulted him, and also struck his wife, who endeavored to ward off the blows. Both were severely injured. They could not assign any cause for the outrage. Mr. Justice Merris Bentenced the prisoners to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, at the same time offering them their release if they told who were the persons who sent them to perpetrate the outrage.

It is now morally certain that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill, more or less modified, will be carried trium phantly in the House of Commons. In forecasting the prospect of its weathering its second ordeal in the Lords, and still more of its becoming a final settlement of the Irish Land Queation, we must not over their votes sgainst it. Eight of these were members for the King's County, the Queen's County, the County of Tipperary, and the County and City of Kilkenny. Three were English Concervatives, and we cannot sented to march through Coventry with the body of Irish patriots who resisted Mr. Gladstone's impressive appeal. It is just possible that Sir John Grey and his associates may succeed in disgusting what they call the 'Irish people' with the most liberal and bene ficent measure which has ever been proposed in their interest. If they should even appear to succeed, it is just possible that advantage may be taken of their apparent success to postpone legislation in the House of Lords. It may be said, and not without a shade of plausibility, that unless the Land Bill is to pacify Ireland the sacrifice of economical principles involved

in it is not worth making, and that it evidently will not pacify Ireland. Such an issue would gratify the dearest wishes of those who trade upon the Irish mistrust of an Imperial Legislature. It depends on two contingencies, possible, no doubt, but so improbable that we may regard their corjunction as an event beyond calculation. We might well despair of Ireland if her people should now deliberately spurn the boon within their grasp at the bidding of leaders who have done nothing to deserve their confidence and in defiance of carnest remonstrances from all their most trustworthy representatives. Yet Ireland might well lose faith in the capacity of an Imperial Parliament to govern her if a measure conceived and matured with so much foresight as the Land Bill

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY .- St. Patrick's Day, 1870, will long be rem ready

they have introduced, that we can hope to co-sperate with them ; indeed, I hesitate not to say, that never was there a period in the blatory of this kingdom when the great axiom was so pronestionable as at the present day, that whoseever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy of his country. I appeal, therefore, to those smoog the Fenians who have not as yet abandoned themselves to violence, or fallen into the abyss-I appeal to the young and inexperienced, who have been dazzled by delusive promises, or led astray by false advisers, to open their eyes to the dangers to which they are exposed, and to return to the practice of their religion. As to the leaders of this secret society their words of infidelity and blasphemy, like those of the adepts of Freemasonry are in keeping with their wicked career. They seek only their own interest, reckless of the misery which they entail on their unhappy duper, and by their evil deeds they range themselves among those who are styled by the apostle, 'children of perdition.' Any one who reads their wicked weekly effusions-any one who reflects on the blasphemies they publish, and on their vile attacks against the Ohurch of God and everything that is sacred, must admit that they are worthy disciples of Mazzini or Garibaldi, and are as those described by the Apostle St. Jude-'Fouming out their own confusion, wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkoeis is reserved for ever.'-(Epist. v. 13)

On Sunday last when the reading of the above Pastoral was commenced by the Rev. Wa'ter Murphy, the officiating clergyman, a most extraordinary inci dent occurred. Fully 600 most respectably attired young men, who formed no inconsiderable portion of the congregation, simultaneously rose to their feet as the clergyman pronounced the word 'Fenian' at the commencement of the Pastoral, as if by preconcerted arrangement, made an obeisance to the altar, and walked out of the Church in regular order, creating no small amount of amazement and consternation amongst the clergymen. We understand that similar occurrences took place in the other churches throughout the city when the pastoral was read - Dublin Irishman.

The grand jury of the county of Tyrone have passed resolutions similar to those adopted in Meath and Westmeath, urging apon the Government the necessity of taking special measures for the detection and repression of crime.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS .- Last night, a large number of emigran's left this port by the Liverpool steamer, some of them farmers from the Province of Ulster, of a very respectable class, and a number of tradesmen from about Belfast. The emigrants were mostly for the United States, Canada, and Mexico .-Belfast paper, Ma ch 9.

THE DIVISION ON THE ISLE LAND BILL - The total cumber of members who took part in the division on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill was 459 (tellers included), of whom 446 supported and 13 opposed the motion. The number of absentees was consequently 196, or about one fifth of the whole Louse. The number of Irish members in the house, when the doors were closed and the Speaker put the question, was 78, of whom 68 voted in the majority and 10 in the minority. The three English members who followed Mr Bryan into the lobby belong to the extreme Conservative section of the house. Tbev were the Right Hon Mr Henley, formerly President of the Board of Trade in the first administration of the late Earl of Derby; Sir William Bagge, member for West Norfolk; and Mr James Lowther, one of the representatives of the city of York. The 68 Irish members who supported the government were-

moers and subborred r	te Reactament Mele-
Agar-Ellis, L	Fagan, Captain
Annesley, Col	Fitzgerald, Ld O
Bagwell, John	Fitzwilliam, H W
Ball, J T	Forde, Colonel
Barry, A H S	Fortescue, C
Bingham, Lord	Gavin, Major
Brady, John	Gore, W R O
Bruce, Sir H	Gregory, W H
Burke, Viscount	Greville Nugent, R
Castlerosse, Vt	Guest, Montague
Cogan, W H F	Hamilton, Ld C
Colthurst, Sir G	Hamilton, M
Conolly, T	Herbert, HA
Corbally, M E	Johnston, W
Corry, H T	Kavanagh, A M
Crichton, Vt	Kirk, William
Dalway, M R	Knox, Colonel S
Damer, Capt L	M Clore, T
Delahunty, J	Maguire, J F
De La Poer, E	Monsell, W
Devereux, R J	Moore, G H
Dowse, R	Munster, H
Ennis, J	Murphy, N D
Esmonde, Sir J	O'Connor, D M
O'Consor Don, The	Sanaderson, E
O'Donoghue, The	Seymour, Uugh
O'Loghlen, Sir C	Shirley, S E
O'Reilly-Dease, M	Stacpoole, W
O'Reilly, M W	Synan, E J
Pim, Jonathan	Vance, John
Placket, D R	Verner, William
Pollard-Urgubart	Whitworth, T
Power, John T	and
Russell, F W	Greville, Captair.
St Lawrence, Vo	(:eller)
be ten Irish members	who, believing that the

this does not mean. Martial Law. It would be prematare to pronounce any opicion on such a bald statement of intentions, and this all parties in both Houses seemed to feel. God grant the Catholic people of Ireland may render the Act a dead letter, through listening to the voice of the Pope, the Pastorals of the Bishops, and to the voice of conscience and troe patriotism which tell them, that he is the enemy of his country who takes the law into his own hands, at the moment when, for the first time a feel. ing of shame for past injustice to Ireland pervades all classes in the other two Kingdoms, and a generous determination to undo, as far as may be, the wrongs of centuries. - Oatholic Opinion.

"Anonymous' writes us a strong letter of protest against the pomp and ceremony with which, since the repeal of a certain Act of Parliament, some of the Catholic efficials of the Government attend the cele. bration of Mass. He does not wish to see the symbols of English rule in Ireland prominently display. ed in our Catholic churches, and we think he is quite right. When first the Catbolic people Gaw these sizes and symbols so displayed, and eaw squads of soldiery attending judges and mayors to and from the gates, they lock upon those things with a certain degree of satisfaction, inasmuch as they were evidence of the overthrow of Protestant ascendercy; but 'Anonymous' thinks there has been enough of this, and says the less connection, or show of connection, there is established between the religion of the people and the power of the State, the better will it be for Catholicity in Ireland. - Nation.

PROGRESS OF TILLACE .- We are bappy to learn the during the pest month considerable progress has been made in getting in the seed for spring Corn and preparing the land for potato sowing. All our reports are of the same satisfactory nature the only drawback mentioned being the difficulty of procuring hands in some localities - Dublin Evening post.

THE POLICE AND THE FENIANS. - The police of Slige made a catch the other day of a poor ragged old beggarman. He looked suspicicus; they arrested bim. He produced a letter of good character from a priest in the neighbourhood This vas at once procounced a forgery, as the priest was known to be dying. The old fellow swore the schoolmas er wrote it at the Father's dictation. The man said he was going to Tipperary ; on him was found £132 He at last got dogged, and defied the police to get anything more out of him. The resident megistrate ordered bis release, and the old boy went off vowing he would bring an action for false imprisonment. Siuce then it turns out he was a Fenian emissary, and the money was destined to promote Kickham's election The police are greatly disgusted - Ecbo.

ATTACE ON & CONSTABLE AT AN ILLICIT STILL .-Recently five of the constabulary of Broughderg sta-tion, while on revenue duty in the Munterlooy monrtains, observed evidence of illicit distillation. and accordingly proceeded with the utmost dispatch to the spot indicated by the smoke Sub-Constable Patrick Feely outran his comrades, and was first at the temporary s'il'-house, in close proximity to which were eleven or twelve men, who, with two exceptions, sought safety in flight, carrying with them a still. bead and s worm which had just then been in ure, but leaving behind them a large quantity of illicit matter awaiting the final process - so well understood by the Musterlony men The constable at once pro-ceeded to make a seizure, when Duffy, one of the two men who remained at the still-house, seized a grape and stabbed him with it in the left thigh. The constable then arrested his assailant, but becoming weak through faintness and loss of blood, he was compelled to allow him to escape. Soon after the other constables arrived at the scene, when they found their comrade in a very prostrate condition, and to all agpearance dying. A cart having been procured, he was brought to the barracks, a distance of about nine miles, when his wounds were dressed by Dr. Henry, of Pomeroy. He is now progressing favorably, and is so far recovered as to be able to move about.

THE CHIEF BARDE ON THE STATE OF IBELAND -Chief Baron Pigott, in opening the Queen's County Assizes, addressed the Grand Jury as follows: - ' It gives me the greatest satisfaction to call the attention of the magistrates, the gentleman now before me-and through them to the public-to convey to them the condition of this county in this respect, a state of things which I am glad to be able to congratulate you upon. Since the last report, the total number is thirty-one. At the assizes of March, 1869, for the preceding year, the total number of a was twenty-eight, so that the augmentation of crime-of that which really deserves the name - has been only three in number. I have not the exact returns for 1868-69, but they wore exactly the same or one between them. His lordship in detail reviewed the various offences committed, in which parties had been made amenable, and went ca to say-And in what proportion of these have parties been made amenable. In fifteen of the of the thirty one, about half the number, parties are made amecable. I call that a very satis-factory state of things in this county. The cases are not of an aggravated nature. One n turally eaks what is the cause of that state of things I have more than once said something on that subject .-What do we all find in this county ? A large proportion of its proprietary, and some of these holding the largest possessions, resident upon their estates. That is an important fact when we consider the social condition of any district in this country.' 'STATE OF THE COUNTRY.' - After the grand jury for the Queen's County had been re-sworn on Friday last before the Lord Chief Baron, the following resolution was proposed by Robert Staples, Eig, and seconded by B G Coshy, Esq :- ' We, the grand jury of the Queen's County, deem it our duty to express our opinion that the insecurity of life and property, the impunity of crime, and the spread of secret societies, which now so widely prevail, constitute a state of social disorgenisation demanding the most serious attention of a responsible Government and the immediate application of strong and decided means of correction. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act (particularly in districts notorious for crime) - extended powers given to the local magintracy and constabulary enabling them at all times to enter and search suspected places for arms, documents, or persons-and the alteration of the law of trial by jury so as to legalise the verdict of a majority, and thus prevent any one, timid, obstinate, (f interested juryman obstructing the course of justice, suggest themselves as the means most likely to le effectual in arreating the present alarming increase of murder and outrage in Ireland ' Mr Bland pro-posed, and Mr Michael Dunne seconded, as an amendment, that the resolution be thrown out. Mr William Kirk supported Mr Blaud's amendment, which, on a division, was negative i, and the original resolution was passed. In consequence of he occurrence of several incendiary fires in Tuam, the resident magistrate teles graphed for troops, and three companies of the 56th and S0th regiments were at once despatched from Galway and Athlone. They arrived by special train at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and are under the command of Major Obaplio. Yesterday a troop of the 14th Hussars was despatched to the same point. Troops will be stationed at Olyremerrie, Dunmore, Newport, and Tuam. Other incendiary fires are reported, and herde have been threatened if they did not send cattle off farms. Arraugements are in progress for strengthening the garrisons.-Times. The 'Express' reports the following group of agrarian outrages in the county Mayo: On Wednesday, March 2nd, there was held a tenant-right remove other grisvauces, and to heal other wounds' perty; and it also increases the power of the law for On Thursday night, the 10th ult., the offices of a

traitor to his prince dares to describe my innocent Victor and his companions as drupken foreigners, whom gold and plunder have attracted to Italy? Shame on him who thus dares to slander that company of noble young men.'

In his anger be tore the newspaper and strewed the pieces on the floor.

'Victor, Victor !' he sighed. 'Unhappy child, joy of my old age. Shall I never see you again ?'

From that hour the old philosopher had no rest. For a moment he thought to stille his grief by study. He took down a book of Volfaire's from his book-case, and opening it at random, he read :

"All our actions are the sport of necessity, which rules all the affairs of this world.'

He threw away the book impatiently.

'Oh, proud reasan,' he said with a sigh, which can infuse no other comfort into my aching heart than a belief in a blind necessity, which rules over reasonable beings as well as over unreasonable animals, and impels them irresistibly and unchangeably on their miserable way. Ab, the teaching of Mary's book is more bealing to a suffering heart.'

With papting breath and burning forehead he rushed out of the room to breathe more calmly in outer air. All the evening be wandered hopelessly through the fields.

Poor man, how should be find comfort ? The only true Comforter dwelt not within him-his unbeliet had long ago driven Him from his heart. Deep also was the sorrow of Victor's mother and the widow Van Dael, but they found strength and comfort in the inestimable treasure of prayer.

Every evening after the anxious tidings had pour forth their hearts before the Consoler of the afflicted. There they always found old Teresa, who spent hour upon hour there, and their united prayers arose for the safety of their absent children.

Both sisters had indeed strong hearts. Every mother knows what a mother's anxiety must be al the danger of her son, but they were both outwardly calm ; they had always words of hope to support the shattered spirits of Mynbeer Morren and to dry the tears of Joseph's ween. ing sister. But what strength of mind was needed to enable them to do this, for their own bearts were bleeding under the intensity of their anguish? It seewed sometimes as if they would break under the weight of the painful uncer- be worth fifteen shillings an acre. You have an tainty, and when they could obtain a moment of honest man's advise if he was watched, but shooting solitude, a flood of tears would stream from their eyes and sleep forsook their pillows ; and if they | hawes on the Busheas, now a blackbird picking them, closed their eyes from very weariness, fearful and no telling hard times no more. dreams would baunt their slumbers, and waken

(To be Continued.) IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A case was tried at the Clonmel Assizes which may serve to check the practice of sending threatening letters. The circumstances ware rather peculiar. Stephen Meagher, who was indicted for the offence, had been bailiff on the property of Mrs. Pennefather at Golden in the county Tipperary. In October last she changed her former agent and appointed another, who recommended an increase of the rents. A valuation was made, and the result was that notice was served upon some of the tenants requiring an incressed rent. The tenants, however, were still left a substantial interest in their holdings. On the 5th of November Mr. Exshaw, the agent, received a letter in the followings terms :---

'Sir, -I have been informed of your tyrannical proceedings against the poor unfortunate tenants on Pennetather's estate, near Golden. Now, I tell you plainly, there is a body of us scattered in different parts of Ireland, and we are sworn to weed tyranny out of the isle, even with death. Now all your pro-ceedings is in the hands of a party of my corps in your locality.--I remain yours truly, • To J. E.' 'RORY OF THE HILL.

At the head of this epistle, which bore the Cashel post-mark, was a sketch of a coffin with a breast plate, an which was an inscription to the effect that t was made for an English tyrant. On the 18th of the same month Mrs. Pennefather, who reeided at Bray, county Wicklow, received a lotter also bearing the Cashel postmark, and which ran as follows :---

'Mrs. Jane Pennefather, are you aware that you have lost the character of the good Pennefathers, who existed for numbers of years over the Golden property, without stain or blemish, through the means of John Exshaw, yr agent, if it is your wish to have him persevere, and carry out his designs he may. I give you this as a warning, don't be advised by a Every evening after the anxious tidings had madman, he will do you no good, but a great deal come, they went together to the Troostkapel, to of harm Live on good terms with yr tenants as the Pennyfathers always did, and your tenants will live with you, but if you don't zend Johany for the rise of rent as soon as you like, others got an advice this way before, but did not take it, which left

Gormon on the floor,

' The Peelers at the door,

And Scally lying dead, With his throttle full of lead.

If this is not enough for you, Exshaw will get the rise of rent as Braddle did in Tipperary; the money in one hand, and a pistol full of bullets from the other, the first man on the property that will pay the rise of rent, if it can be proved, will get the same as Ershaw. Mrs Pennefather, if you wanted to set yr property right between Lacdlord and Tenant, why did you not get an experienced and just man to do so; you know damn well if you did that the twothird of the property, at a fair valuation, would not is too good for Johnny Exshaw, he must be quartered if there is time to do so. Johnny may know there is

A TIPPEBAST B.Y.'

lin. The national festival has never before been celebrated with so much enthusiasm or with so much earnest and happy rejoicings. The spirit of nationality seems to pervade all classes of Irishmen, no matter what shade of political opinion and religious feeling they may adopt. Through the streets of Dublir, on Thursday, the 'green immortal shamrock' passed us by in every direction. Amongst the wearers thladies were unusually conspicuous, and they made a lavish display of green ribbons and feathers, while a sprig of the triple leaf might not unfrequently beseen on their breasts or in the front of their hats and bonnets. The weather being highly favourable for the out-door celebration of the day, the city was thronged from an early hoar with the youth and beauty of Dub-lin and its suburbs .- Dublin Irishman.

THE PRIMACY .- On Saturday, March 5, we received a telegram from Bome that the Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Conrey had been dispatched on the 26th ult. Just as we go to press we have received the following :- 'Primacy not yet definitely settled. Rt. Rev. Dr M'Gettigan likely to yield to the pressure brought to bear on him for its acceptance. He is nowilling to assume the dignity. Should be persist, Dr. Conroy's appointment is inevitable.' From the first it was expected that the amiable Bishop of Raphoe would be installed as Primate; but the love he has for his native diocese, and the affection and reverence with which the priests and people of that diocese regard him, were considerd insuperable bar riers to his acquiescence in the dignity offered to him However, it seems likely that these feelings will vield to the desires of the Holy See, and we need hardly say that it would be more than a source of gratification to the priests of Armagh to receive as their head this estimable Prelate, although it would be a source of sorrow to Raphoe to part with him. We are sure none would feel more delighted at his assumption to the office than the young but distinguished ecclesistic whose name is associated with, not opposed to, his in the arrangement of this important appointment When that appointment is finally settled, our readers will have the earliest intimation of it .- Northern Star.

On Sunday a pastoral letter from his Eminence the Oardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was read in the churches and chapels of the diocese. His Eminence says :- ' Fenians appeal, indeed, to love of country to enlist sympathy with their designs; but they may rest assured that the adepts of secret societies, and all those who would excite our people to bloodshed, or other deeds of violence, are the worst enemies of our rights and liberties. It is not by such unlawful organisations, beloved brethren; that the interests of this country can be promoted, and your prosperity and happiness secured. The experience of the last few years, and the failure of those ridiculous attempts at revolution, such as we witnessed at Tailaght and elsewhere, have given the best proof that Facialism and violence do nothing for the welfare of Ireland But, are we then to despair, or to abaudon all hopes of raising up our prostrate country ? Certainly not. Last year the greatest impediment in the way of Ireland's happiness, one of the greatest evila ever known to exist in any country-the Protestant Establishment in Ireland-was removed for ever. At present the great statesmen who conferred so signal

The ten Irish members who, believing that the bill will utterly fail to satisfy the just expectations of the Irish people, and cannot, therefore, be a per manent settlement of the question, opposed the second reading, were-

Oallan, Philip		Gray, Sir John
D'Arcy, M P		Heron, D C
Desse, Edmund		O'Brien, Sir P
Digby, K T		Sherloek, Daniel
	Ard	

Bryan, G L, and White, Colonel-Tellers. Twenty-four Irish members were absent from this important division. Some (as for instance, Colonel French were detained in Ireland by the assizes, while others, though present during the debate, left the house before the doors were closed for the divi sion. Amongst those were-Mr M Oarthy Downing, Mr I T Hamilton, Ool Taylor, Sir F Heygate, Ool Cole, Mr Mathews, Captain Archdall, and a few others Of the 24 absentees, 8 are Liberals and 16 Conservatives. Of the latter the majority belong to the northern counties.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. - There are good grounds for believing that Ministers will not object to the appointment of a committee, some other independent and fairly constituted tribunal, to inquire into the operation of the existing regulations for the admisistration of prison punish ment in respect of persons confined for political offences and into the actual treatment which such persons experience. These are pretty nearly the terms of Mr. Callan's motion, which stands for discussion on Thursday, in conjunction with another notice by Mr. G. H. Moore relative to the alleged insanity of two or three of the Fenian convicts. If the government and Mr. Callan can agree upon a selection of ten or twelve unbiassed representatives taken from both sides of the House, then the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee is nearly certain; but should any difficulty present itself by reason of the Home Secretary claiming more than his tair share of administrative power, then the alternative of an absolutely independent Commission of Irquiry, composed of two or three Parliamentary representatives and a similar number of emigent me dical mer, will be urged, and if necessary, a division taken - Irish Times.

The Opercion Bill proposes to enable the Executive, on the Proclamation of any District by the Lord Lieutenant, to take proceedings against the possessors of fire arms, control over persons moving meeting in Lucan, where the usual style of speeches about at night ; to have the means of summary trial were made On the Thursday or Friday following a becefit on this kingdom, and who still guide the without jury, against offenders under the act ; to re- | the offices of a Mr McDonagh, residing at Danmore, helm of the state, have manifested their resolve to quire compensation in case of injury to life and pro- about seven miles from Tuam, were burnt down.-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ APRIL 8, 1870.

half from Tuam, were burnt to the ground, and three fine cows and a brood mare perisbed in the fames. Fuel was also applied to the door of the herd's house, but although the door was burnt, the house being a slated one, fortunately did not take fite. On Friday night the offices of Captain Dominick Brown, Lear Claremorris, and a large rick of hay, were set on fire and burut to the ground. A plantation, the property of Mr Ellis, who has laid out a large sum of money in planting and walling in bis land, was nearly entirely destroyed, the trees being either cut down, or, where practicable, torn up by the roote, and the walls knocked down. These outrages occurred in a country where things of the kind had seldom previously occurred. A number of fires, suppored to be burning hayricks, were seen in the county last night. On the night of Wednesday, or early on the morning of Thursday, a party of men attacked the house of George Swanston, a Scotch herd, in the service of Mrs. Hunter, of Newfold, fired a shot through the door, which passed close to his head, and forced him to give up his gap.' It is stated that on Saturday morning Mr. M.Lean received through the post a threatening letter, signed 'Oaptain Rock,' warning him that be would meet the death of other gentlemen if he did not discharge some laborers. On Thursday evening a shot was fired from the lawn into his sitting room, which, fortunately, was unoccupied at the time. The gan must have been heavily loaded, as both the windows and sbutters were riddled with shot The only cause which can be corjectured for the cutrage is dismissal of the servants and farm behovers some time ago. Notices are reported to have been served on the tenants of the Rev. Mr. Cook, waraing them sgainst paying more rent than had been fized by Rory of the Hulls' A notice has been served on Daniel Brien, a farmer holding 60 scree, under Mr. Longworth, of Creggar, warning bim to give up bis holding within a month or be would meet the fate of Captain Tarleton. He took a farm vacated by a tenant who went to America -Times Cor.

The Nation writes upon the 'State of the Country.' It dissents from the opinion that it is unsatisfactory, protests sgainst the phrase as conveying a false im pression derived from a few incidents in the affairs of Ireland, and remarks that thousands of other acts and occurrences some of them good and glarious consideration in forming an opinion on the state of the country,' The Irish landlords and agents, it says are not Ireland, and the cry for coordive measures which has been raised by this class of people is an outrage on justice and common-sense."

In an aaticle headed 'What is to be done?' the Nation refutes the charge that the country is in a state which demands special legislation, and expresses horror at the frightful deeds occurring in Rogland many of which indicate wide-spread social corruption and taunts the Englishman with 'unheeding the awful destruction of human life that is always going on in his own country,' while he ' turns to Ireland and abrieks with anger and alarm because he finds that the perpetrators of agrarian outreges frequently manage to escape detection ' This is a mild form of expressing the impuoity enjoyed by agrarian criminals in Iteland, which is now a subject of general observation by the Judges.

Information Wanted of Ann Hogan, who left Limerick between thirty and forty years ago, to join her husband, Thamas Sweeny, in New York. They afterwards settled in Lower Canada, where he Thomas Sweeny) was drowned Any information of her will be gratefally received by his sister, Jane Sweeny peoule say that unnimity ought not to be (Mrs. Ostroll), 1 Redford's Close, N.B. (New York and Canadian papers please copy.)

No small excitement was caused here when news was brought into town, on the morning of the 5th instant, that the telegraph communications were cut off on every side. The constabulary, accompanied by persons connected with the telegraph office, immediately repaired to the places indicated, and found of that being done before. I have frequently heard the statements to be too true At a place called Lisfennel, about a mile from Dungarvan, on the Youghal toad, three poles were sawed across, five feet from the ground, and the wires backod and cut in divers places; again, on the Waterford road, at a called Barnabae, some eight or nine poles and wires were treated in a similar manner. Who the perpe-trators are, and what was the motive in committing this wanton and unmeaning outrage remains a mr-atery, for, notwithstanding the activity of the constabulary on this occasion, no trace or clue has been as yet discovered that would lead to dete tion. I by Mr Justice Fitzgerald who in his address to the conjectures. inte Resiments need not say that the most absurd and idiculous, are aff at concerning this affair. Some few good n tured people attribute it all to a drunken freik; others to a mischievous one without any ulterior object save the sensation it would probably create; more and not a few, to the spirit of Fenianism, as a proof of its vitality, while the more intelligent portion of the community, hold that the occurrence was in connection with the skedadling of two respectable young men of the town on the night of the occurrence, in consequence of soms altercation they had with some of the police in a public house, whereby one of the Rovals lost his bayonet. This, certainly, is a most remarkable coincidence, and the presumption is that the telegraph was cut down purposely in order to facilitate their escape; beyond this there is no further suspicion against the absconding parties, one of whom it appears, dropped a few lines into the post office on leaving signifying that, owing to a row he had with the police, he should leave - Oor. of Waterford Cilzen. We (Nation) cannot say the acquittal of the Drumsloor Orangemen, charged with the murder of Ed ard Worton, has taken the public by surprise. The astonishing, strange, and wonderful thing would be if they or any one of them had been convicted -It would have been quite an unprecedented occurrence. Experience has taught the public that corvictions in such cases are not to be I oked for. The waaton and cruel murders committed by Orangemen on unarmed Ostholics are numerous ; but the bringing of an Orangeman to justice for any such and oft; evidence of the most conclusive nature, amounting to proof positive of their guilt, has been adduced against them, and the result has always been either a disagreement of the jury, or a verdict of acquittel. HARD SWEADING IN KENEY - A Case of no small public importance has passed through one stage at Tralee. Our readers were startled some time since by the information that near the village of Ballyheigue, in the county of Kerry a party of country people were fired on by the police, and one of them badly wounded. Informations were taken against the police, and there was also a charge received against the crowd for assaulting the police. Strange to say, the way the affilr turned up is by the ap parently aggrieved parties being in the dock and the police appearing in the light of prosecutors. The figure they made in that capacity will be gathered from the observations of the Judge, who alluded in pointed larguage to the contradictory and inconsist-ent swearing of the policy. Referring to their testimony-on oath he it observed Judge O'Brien re marked - 'There was not merely a statement made by some which others had omitted -- not merely * dircrepancy of facts which may be expected from ner sons of trath, but discrepancies difficult to recuncile upon any other supposition than that is was really, he would not say invention, but imagination, on the part of some who deposed to facts which others de-As a specimen of the swearing to which his lordebip referred, we may cite one single statement One constable swore that he saw stones 'bopping' of his comrade's back. The comrade on examination, admitted that he was not struck at all This exposure of the police was effected by the prudence as assembled multitude.

herd of Mr. Obsrles O'Rourke, about a mile and a well as the ingenuity of the coursel for the traversers. Mr Waters having in the first instance insisted on the precaution of keeping the police from speaking with each other, and, by reference to the informations which the police swore, involved them in a maze of contradictions. The irresistible impression made by reading of the case is of a most unsatisfactory kind. We do not mean to offer any observation on the acts committed, inasmuch as the police have yet to be ried on that ground, but we cannot avoid commenting on the serious state of things disclosed by the nature of the testimony for the prosecution in this cise. Is it not a grave danger that the liberty of the public should be at the mercy of men who have given evidence such as has to be remarked upon in this case? We have often had occasion to comment on the readiness of magistrates to accept the testimony of policemen against civilians -- we trust they wil lay to heart the lesson given by a Kerry jury, which acquitted the O'Haras of a charge which was sworn to with great positiveness by three policemen. Had there been put one policeman, in all probability the men would have been convicted ; they were saved merely by the fact that the constables tripped each other. We trust too the significance of this couch sion will not be lost upon the crown, and that the duty they have yet to discharge will be done a little more efficiently than it usually is where only justice to civilians is at stake - Oork Examiner.

DUBLIN March 15 .- The Land Bill is the theme of general discussion in the Press. The 'Freemal' sulcgizes the eleven opponents of the second reading, and predicts that the little phalars will increase and bring signal triumph to the cause of land reform '-It observes with satisfaction that already the few have encceeded in obtaining some concession from the Premier in the promise that the right to occupy shall be recognized as distinct from any other claim on the part of the tenant, and that 'the right to take root will follow if the country be true.' It encourages the tenants to expect that the Bill will be so modified 'as at least to render eviction practically a thing of the past.' The 'Oork Examiner' points out the injurious consequences which would have resulted from a general adoption of the policy of op position by the Liberal members. Mr Bryan's motion it remarks, would, if successful, have becessitated the withdrawal of the Bill and the overthrow of the Ministry, and 'a greater misfortune for Ireland and others less commendable - have to be taken into at the moment then a Tory Government, to goad the people by the severity of their repression, it would be difficult to conceive.' The ' Cork Reporter' commends the courage of the Irish Lib rals who refused to go into the same lobby with the 'Noes.' The Northern Whig' observes that the extreme Liberals who voted against the second reading may excuse their conduct themselves, and it does not question their motives, but the only effect of their opposition is ' to afford a pretence to men who do not want to be satisfied with any legislation to represent the measure as utterly unsatiafactory.' It criticizes Mr Disraeli's speech, and infers from it that the Opposition intend to resist the measure clause by clause. The Conservative papers write in the tone of Mr Disraeli, and repeat his objections to the Bill. The Mail'advises that an amendment be proposed to provide fo- the extension of the Bill, and so to raise the alarm of a common danger -Times Cor.

AN IRISH JODGE ON THE JURY STATEM. - Lord Ohief Justice Whiteside in opening the Fermanagh Assizes on Monday, made some reference to the working of the jury system. He remarked upon the state of the country, and referred to the difficulty of getting juries to agree in certain cases. How (he asked) could these failures of justice be avoided? Many required from a jury, but that a majority should serve the same purpose. 'I myself,' said his lordabip, do not wish to change from the old panel system under which our forefathers lived and worked, and which has been handed down to us. I have been informed that certain persons have applied to be upon the jury pinel. In all my life I never beard applications to be put off the panel, and I have had to fine gentlemen in Dublin for refusing to act, but I never received such an offer. I have since learned from an officer in the South of Ireland that such applications have been made there also ' His lordship went on to show how the jury system was worked, and expressed a wish that in criminal cases a superior jury should be called as -good a jury as is usually to be obtained in civil cases.

THE STATE OF CORE COUNTY - The assizes for this courty were opened at two p'clock on Monday, Jury stated that the judges had found the four great counties included in the Munster circuit with complicity in this mysterious murder were in a satisfactory state as regards crime, and exhihiting increased wealth and a great improvement in the material condition of the people. With reference to the county Oork, exclusive of the city, his lordship said that no substantial cause for alarm appeared in the criminal calendar, in which there was not a sicgle case requiring special observation from him, and that there seemed to be what he had remarked on previous acousions, a steady diminution in general crime. There was resson to believe, however, that beneath the surface there existed a spirit of lawlessness and sedition which only waited an opportunity to break out to the disturbance of the welfare and security of the community, but he reposed confidence in the firm and impartial administration of justice to check any manifestation of a treasonable character. His lordship dilated at some length upon the dangers to which persons who allowed themselves to be drawn into illegal combinations were exposed from the tyranny or resentment of their arsociates, in-

from Dublin and signing himself 'Eblana,' eays, in reference to the Court receptions in Ireland :- ' It is not only the matter of dress, but the whole caremony. which is more lively, more sparkling, and more interesting than the awful dreary solemnity in London. There are no hushed voices which seem to dread the presence of the gigantic beefeater or the battleaxes of the Gentlemen at Arms. Here the conversation is lively and brisk, the rich Corkagian brogue mingling merrily with the semi Scotch sounds from Dister. The doors are guarded by dragoons and guardsmen, and the entrance to the throne-room is protected by two young cheerful aides de camp, who instead of terriving the already too frightened ladies, encourage them with words and emiles as they approach the Viceregal presence. And then the patient is kissed ! Here is the point of the who'e evening. It may be pleasant or unpleasant; wives and husbonds may disagree; but it is the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to kiss every lady that is presented to him, and it is the duty of every lady presented to be kissed by his Excellency. So there is nothing more to by said about it But if this especial point presents no attractions to men, they at least have their compenestion in looking for a moment at the cheer ful, smiling, and lovely lady who stands on the Viceroy's left, and who is known to all as Spencer'a Faerie Queene. After this important ceremony is

concluded we do not hurry shivering away as you do in London, but, thronging 10to St. Patrick's Hall, enjoy some pleasing conversation, and still more pleasing refreshment from the gorgeous buffet where Viceregal hospitality ever shhines. Now, will you confess, sir, that the shame thing is sometimes better than the real ? I am not going to enter into the abstrase political question whether the Viceregal office should exist or not; but I maintain that, as long as it does exist its splendour and hospitalties incomparably superior to your real Court in are London or to many of the other real Courts in Europe.'

A RELIC OF THE PAST. - A correspondent of the 'Tralee Chronicle,' writing from Ardfert rays :- I have just before me an Elizabethan silver coin which was picked up by a farmer's son a faw days ago. while ploughing in a field not far from where I write It bears the stamp of the ' Virgin Queen,' and has an inscription which was rendered partly illegible by the finder in his endeavours to give the piece the shape of a shilling. It has many crosses, the larger one closely resembling that which can be seen on many of our two shilling pieces. It is larger than a shilling, but not so thick. On one side can be read Eliza Regius,' and on the other the figures ' 1579' Its concealment in the earth bas had no great effect on its appearance, as it seems just as bright as the hour in which it was ushered from the mint of Elizabeth. No Kerryman, with this relic of the past before him, and possessing a slight knowledge of the history of his native country, can keep his mind's eye from looking back to the stormy events and bloody scenes which characterise that memorable year - the landing of James Fitzmaurice with his little Spanish squadron at Fort-del-ore-the enrolment of Desmond's two brothers beneath his standard-the treachery of the Earl of Desmond on the occasion-the gathering of the O'Flaheriys of West Connaught to Fitz maurice's aid-the capture of the Spanish transports by the English captain, Courtenay-the death of Carter and Davells in Tralee Castle-the arrest of Desmond-the shocking cruelties of Drury and Malby - the county invaded under Pelham - the b'ondy tragedies enacted in and round Tralee under Pelham and Ormond before this very coin was twelve months old. And above all, the relentless, cruel, and bloody sovereign, under whose government this bit of silver was circulated. Who knows but it might have been dronped by one of the troopers under Pelham and Ormond, while on their march northward to besiege the famous Castle of Carrigafoyle, which was so stoutly defended by the gallant Julio and his sixty-nine Soanish and Irish confederates? Or perbaps it was in the possession of one who took part in the subsequent events of 1641, of which Ardfert was partly the theatre, while on the other hand it might never have been touched by the finger of a soldier. I must claim your indulgence for these surmises. The Hon. Robert O'Briev, brother to Lord Inchi-

quin, also to the late William Smith O'Brien dropped dead at his own house, while dressing for diuner.

A telegram from Dablin asserts that fully 15,000 men took part in Ossey's fuveral. He was under sentence at the time of his death, and had 'ever been an active member of the Fenian organization. THE USHER'S QUAY MURDER. -The men charged

THE COURT IN DUBLIN .- A correspondent, writing | moted the sgitation of the Irish question, in order to prescribe coercive measures.

Mr Whalley said, in a short speech, that Popery was the author of all Irish sorrows. Mr Bryan, member for Kilkenny, objected to the

powers entrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous.

Right Hon Chichester Fortescue chief secretary of Ireland denied that the Government had encouraged | remain her own ; his children will if he pleases, be illusions as had been obargad. He was confident that the power now saked would restore and perpe tnate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and Agrarianism; the criminal results were the same though the acts themselves were different. The Government acted only under a sense of danger of a crists, yet it did not venture upon a premature and themes of the Athanasian Oreed. It a lord apiritus', inadequate prescription. The agitation in Ireland be will be 'relieved from attendance in Parliament." was never stronger than now, because, berstofore, it if an hobitual drunkard, he will be taken care of and had been without assistance from abroad. He did 'mapaged'; if a homelees papper, will be placed not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with England's exporting to them a multitude of mulcontents so restive under all restraints. It w s good policy to isolate a class committing a grattan and political violence, to draw meral strength to the Government by weaning from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathising with assassing Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process father, a share of the pateroal real estate. If a rewas slow and difficult but effective.

Mr. Gladstone closed the debute. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official, perhaps, was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the tone of the discussion might be classified under three beads : -lst. Oriticiem of the bill itself; 2nd criticism of larger and his taxes less; and when, overcome by all the Government; 3rd. criticism of the motive for intraducing the bill. The state of I:cland so far as ordinary crime was concerned was satisfactory. Agrarianicm, however, was rampant. He took this occasion to deny the responsibility of much that had been attributed to bim His sentiments towards Ireland had been vilely misrepresented. He admitted the injustice of legislating for exceptional cases, but it was wrong longer to withhold a law of reform. A strong sense of necessity alone prompted the present measure Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so, the svil would soon vanish and Parlisment might resume that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

The discussion having ended, the House divided, and the bill passed as follows: For the bill 425 againet, 13. Adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, 15th March, Viscount Crichton moved a vote of censure on the Irish Executive for dismissing Captain Coote from the position of High-Sheriff of the county of Monaghan, and for the appointment of his successor. He impugned the conduct of the government under two beads-first, because they had dismissed Captain Coote for no other offence but refusing to dismiss a Deputy-Sheriff against whom there had been what he dsemed an unsupported accusation of baving improperly made out a jury panel. And, secondly, be censured the government for going out of their way to appoint in his place Mr. Langdale, a Roman-Oatholic gentleman, a non resident, whose name was not on the list returned by the judges

The motion was seconded by Colonel Leslie, and opposed on behalf of the government hy

Mr. O. Fortescue, who admitted that there had been a departure from the general and Isudable practice, though he denied that the government had in any way violated the statute. He investigated the circumstances of the case at length to show that it was impossible to retain Captain Conte in the Shrievalty, and with regard to the appointment of Mr. Langdale, their legal advisers were of opinion that the Grown in Ireland, at least, was not bound to confine its selection of Sheriffs to the list returned by the judges.

Mr. G. H. Moore svil be dil not rise to give on opinion upon the difference between the Sheriff of Monghin and the Excutive which had dismissed him but he could not forbear expressing an opinion which had been forced upon him by the discussion of the case, that if Captain Coote had done all the things of which he had been accused he had only followed the practice that had, in political cases, been habitually sanctioned by the Irish executive ['hear, hear,' and laughter]. As one instance out of many that might be cited, ha would mention that though the county of Oork had a population of 500,000 Ca tholics against 50,000 Protestants, at the time of the Fenjan trials in 1865, a jury panel was called, com posed of 360 Protestants and 40 Oatbolies [hear] If Captain Coote acted unfairly he should like to know what would be said of the Grown procecutors who, in the case to which he referred, insisted on bringing prisoners to trial before an unfairly constituted jury such as he had described [be r, hear]. No doubt the learned Solictor-General for Ireland would say that the Orown prosecutors, they were so [laughter]; but this only proved what he had said. that the practice of the Grown the trial of criminal cases in Ireland was habitually unfair, and that between the course taken by the Sheriff of Monaghan not a pin to choose [bear, hear, and laughter].

'Vanity Fair,' contemplating the shadows of coming events, says the list of revolutionary measures which are announced for the present Session is unprecedently long, and if only half of them are passed they will utterly chapge the face of society. If they should all be passed, this will be the result : - A man will be able to marry his deceased wife's sister, but will not acquire her property, which will educated by the State. He may shoot phessents and partridges at any time of the year without regard to game laws, which will no longer exist. He will be able to go to an University without subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to church, very possibly, without being called upon to j in in the anahe will be ' relieved from attendance in Parliament ;' under the 'protection, regulation and management of the police'; if a solicitor or attorney, he will be remunerated under an amended system ; if a foreigner, he will be able to hold real property in fee; if a consul, be will find bimself under the Board of Trade instead of the Foreign Office; it a dealer in fermented liquors, be will get a licence under improved conditions; or if the youngerson of an intestate venue efficer, he will possees equally full political rights with other people If a clergyman, he will be eligible for election as a member of Parliament; and when he has been sent thitber, which will be through the machiners of the Billor, he will receive a salary for his share in legislation. His rating area will be these changes has sinks into an early grave, he will

be interred under a new and improved Burial Act. ENGLISH RUFFIANISM -Such & brutal offence as that which came before the Banbury magistrates last Saturday could not have occurred in Ireland. A Mr. M'Gregor, traveller for a Lon on commercial bouse happened to be in the same carriage on the London and North Western Railway with Mrs Frances Oolls, who stated that she was a Sister of Mercy. The fallow was in liquor, but not sufficiently so not to comprehend the enormity of his offence. She told him she was a Sister of Mercy, but that was co protection, tor he only rersevered, and when she acreamed for assistance the brute said 'Don't make a noise it would be so had for a Sister of Mercy ' He was committed for trial at the Northampton assizas, which takes place next Tuesday. M'Gregor may urge in his defence that he did not know Mrs. Collswas a Sister of Mercy, but she distinctly told him so, and be respected her sacred calling by persisting in outrageous conduct, almost without a purallel in the records of brutality. - Nation.

A new mania has sprung up amongst the Edinburgh la ies-not quite a useless one-a fancy to learn to cook. Several of our first confectioners advertise 'cooking taught,' and have large kitchens and bakerics fitted up for the purpose. Until recently the classes have been only attended by young ladies who will probably find the use of the practice whon they become wives an i mothers; but lately the desire to achieve wonders in the culinary department has spread to those who, in all probability, will never see the inside of their own kitchens when they come to rule a household, and dainty damsels put off their silk attire, their rings, and their adornments, and, donning linen area es and white aprone, become for the nonce amateur cooks. If the occupation is useless, it is at least harmless One confectioner goes the length of having blouses prepared for his students exactly similar to the costumes worn by eccentric at ists. - Ediabarza piper.

Assailing the Confessional - In a case of stealing a £100 Bauk of England note from the person of a man named Cummings, brought sgainst a woman of bad character and a labouring man at the Preston Borough Court, the magistrate and legal man have been ineffectually endeavonring to extort the tratimony of a Catholic priest through whom the note was returned to its owner. 'Taylor's Law of Evidence ' was relied upon to abow that matters confided to counsel are the sol- communications priviledged in law, but Father Johnson declined to say how he had obtained the note. 'I have been enabled,' he said by information given to me in private, to give back the money, and if I were to tell from whom I had got it, confidence would never again be reposed in me. I am willing to go to the sossions, but more than I have said I cannot say.' After some consultation, the evidence of Father Johnson was, for the time at least, dispensed with, and the case was sent forward to the gessions.

LONDON, March 31 - The Post, of to-day, says the

stancing the assassinaton of Osllaghan in Oork, and M Mullen in Dublin, as cases in which an act of disobedience to the mandate of the organisation had been punished with death. He observed that the people and now no excuse for resorting to such combinations, as there never was a time at which more confidence could be placed in constitutional action. -Examiner.

The local correspondent of the 'Irish Times,' writing from Westport on Friday, says : - On last night, Sub Inspector Graves, Head Constable Show, and a force of coustabulary repaired to the house of a man named Gallagher, to search for arms. They entered the house, and no resistance seemed to be offered, save that one of Gallagher's sons made an attempt to draw the sword of a policeman, and, by some medium or other escaped, and has not as yet been discovered. It appears the search resulted in the discovery of a loaded six chamber breech loader re volver and six needles belonging to breach loader rifiss, and some old powder fisses In consequence of the arms being found in the house, the proprietor Patrick Gallagber, and his two sone, were imme-diately arrested. On this being doue a large concourse of people of all grades assembled in the streets, and their domeanor presenting some what of a threatening nature it was considered advisable to call out the military, and accordingly a detachment of 'he 54th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Newbolt, and Lieutenan's Smart and Jibbeison, was soon in attendance. During the progress of this proceeding Sub-Inspector Oarr, of Westport, and a party of coustabulary, went to the house of a smith named Moran, and found there a gun, which Moran stated was left to him to be repaired. When the entire force was concentrated they escorted the three prisoners to the courthouse, with fixed swords followed by a dense concourse of epectators. The prisoners baving been brought to the courthouse, Lord John Browne, A R Stritch, Esq, R M, H Wilbraham, Erg, J P and Capt Kingscote, opened an in-vestigation into the case After the facts were disclosed and informations taken, it was decided to send the parties for trial to next petty sessions, and accepting ball for their appearance, themselves in £40, and two sureties in £20 each. When they were set at liberty a joy ous shout ascended from the

brought up last Friday on remand before Mr. Dix, police-magistrate. The Orown Solicitor said he had no further evidence, and the magistrate, after a brief review of the case, discharged the prisoners without ecquiring heil. The statement of Krs M'Mullen that Fening meetings had been held at Mrs. Hall's was denied by counsel for the prisoners. On being set at liberty, the men were warmly congratulated by a number of friends who were waiting in the court. | and the Erecutive that superseded him there was As to the murder of M'Muller, it seems fated to remain a mystery:

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION .- We hear, on every good authority, that Ool. Olifton, of Lytham Hall, has been received into th. Church, in Rome. - Tablet.

A verdict of 4002 damages has been given against the Protestant Bishop of Sodor and Man in an action for libel.

The Globe intimates that John Bright will soon resign his place in the Cabinet.

THE ROUCATION BILL. - The Weekly Register states that the English Catholic Bishops, now all save two in Rome, met together at the Roglish College in that city on the 28th ult. to consider the best steps to be taken with regard to Mr. Forster's Education Bill. The Archbishop presided, and the meeting continued discussing the measure for nearly three hours.

THE GREAT IDOL - The commercial genious of the English nation is admitted on all sides, although the perfect honour of English commerce may not at present be so universally admitted as it once was at home and abroad. Still, an appeal to the trading spirit of Great Britain is sure even now to rouse the multitude To this spirit Lord Shaftesbury appeals in support of that great idol of the Protestant Englishman, the Authorized Version of the Bible. Pause a moment, his lordship seems to exclaim, and reflect on the millions of printed copies of the Bible Society's editions in scores of languages which will be was'ed. and whose stereo'ype plates will be reduced to their whee for the melting pot, if the errors and the mis translations of the Protestant Bible are corrected in a revised version. Yet, in spite of Lord Shaftesbury the idol has been shaken and is falling. The Bible Society itself desires to remain neutral, and has caused its President to publish this desire in last Thursday's Times. Among all the opponents of a revision, it is curious to remark that no one maintains theanthorized version to be correct; they beg that the idol may be left standing, but they recognize the feet of clay beneath the face of brass.

The Bill for the enforcement of laws in Ireland was (March 23rd) taken up, and resumed.

Mr Lowing (Oork) desourced the Press c'ause. He thought the bill, with that clause retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr Manners consured the supineness of the Gov-

ernment in Irish affairs. Messre Digby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock, and other members from Ireland participated in the debate.

their accession to office, with having uniformly pro- | Father Thames.

Mr Hardy was of opinion that Captain Coote had been harshly treated The result had been to create an impression that Protestant ascendency was to be pulled down by Roman Catholic ascendency.

The Solicitor General for Ireland examined the statutes and the cases to prove that the Irish Executive had not transgressed strict law or constitutional practice; and Dr Bail, deprecating a partian exercise of the prerogative, blamed the Irish Gov-ornment for having acted without consulting the judge.

"he discussion was continued by Mr Newdegate, Mr. Whalley, Mr Callan, Mr Downing, and Mr Oonolly, and in the end Lord Orichton's motion was defeated by a majority of eighty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MARCH 29th - The House went into committee on the Irish Land Bill. A motion to adjourn debate on the subject for a week was negatived. Mr. Needham moved the continuation of the Ulster custom for compensating the outgoing tenant. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, which was at length rejected. Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, moved to extend the Uister custom throughout the kingdom Mr. Gladstone op posed this also, as did the Attorney General, and it was rejected on division by 283 majority, Subsequently the amendment for legalizing the custom in Ulster itself was lost by 279 majority, and the House adjourned.

LCNDON, March 29.-In the House of Lords last evening, the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, which has already passed the Commons, was read a third time. Other business was unimportant.

BUTTER FROM MUD - A fortnight ago we (South London Press) drew attention to the fact that the butter of South London was adulterated with tallow, starch, manganese, salt, and water. We thought then that we had reached the Ultima Thule of adulteration, but an ingenious individual has since added another sophisticating agent. A friend has in his possession a specimen of a pure white fat, tasteless and perfectly isodorous, which has been obtained by a clever analytical chemist from - what do our readers suppose ? Simply from a portion of Thames mud, taken from the river at Battersen !-And we are afraid that this new discovery of science is no longer a secret, for the owner of a small whatf on the bank of the Thames had an offer this week from a person desirons of becoming the tenant, and on asking the purpose for which the wharf was required he was told it was to be used for manufacturing butter, to be sold to the poor at a shilling a pound l. No doubt it was the intention of this philanthrophic individual to have supplied the pub-Lord Olaude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since lie with dairy butter fresh from the bosom of cld

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departure of troops and a steel battery, just organized for operation in the Fed River country, will be delayed for a few days The reason for this is that the delegation from that settlement is now on the way here to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard.

O'Donovan Rosea. - We [Tablet] print elsewhere the reply of the authorities to the letter parp rting to be from O'Donovan Rossa and published in the Marseillaise.' The statements in that letter would n thave needed contradiction in this country, but as they will probably he extensively circulated and believed on the Continent, it is just as well that they should be exterosically depied. O'Dopoven Rosen has not been flogged, nor has he been partially strangled; nor has he been forced to sut his dinner on all fours. Most of the Fening prisoners have so conducted themselves as not to have been published st all, which is so far to their credit. This convict, however, has been so extraordinary violent and insubordinate, that it has been sometimes necessary to put him is iroos, when no other means of restraint were sufficient But auch care has been token to employ no needless severity that, when he was guilty of a disgusting outrage upon the Governor, for which any other convict would have been flogged he was merely placed in confinement. If political prisoners wish to be treated like genticmen they should not behave like oriminal ruffians. If they do, they have only themselves to thank for the increased discomfort of their position.

UNITED STATES.

Father McMabon read the Papal rescript against the Fenians in New York on Sunday, when half the congregation instantly walked out of the church

A Wisconsin town gives its school coildren a ho iday to attend murder trials.

MORE FENIAN SQUABBLES -A New York despatch sacerts that President O'Neill, of the Fenian Brother-bood, has deposed Richard McCloud, Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, and expelled him from the order. McCloud threatens O'Nelll with impeachment.

The losses of the banks in Wall street by forge iss within the past few days amount to \$100,000. new cases came to light wherein a Wall street bank was victimized out of \$20,000, and a German banking firm out of \$40,000. The latter were duped by a man named Mitchell, who gave them a forger certified check. A check on the St. Nicholas bank for \$30 alfored to \$6,625, was detected in time to prevent its payment.

"A Pennsylvania bachelor' thus gets after a lovely woman. I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, whose bones are torn sounder to enable her to keep straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacosk, whose strat, without his permis-sion, she has stealthfully and without bonnur assumed. I impeach in the name of the horse, whose tail she has perverted from its use to the making of the wavy tresses to decorate the back of her head and neck I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, whose beautiful figure she, in taking upon herself the Grecian bend has brought into ill-favour and disreputes

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 8, 1870

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

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The True

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1570

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AFBIL-1870.

Friday, 8 -- Our Lady of Pity. Saturday, 9 - Of the Feria. Sunday, 10-Palm Sunday. Monday 11 - Of the Feriu. Tuesday, 12 Of the Feria. Wednesday, 13 - Of the Feria. Thuraday, 14 - Holy Thursday.

NEWS OF THE WERK.

Whatever may be the merits in other respects of the Ministerial Irish Land Bill, it cannot be credited with that of having in any degree allaved Icish disaffection. Popular discontent, so we are told, seems to be on the increase; and a strong stream of emigration is again setting towards the seaports ; due, so says the Dublin correspondent of the Evensng Post to the stringent provisions of the Gladstone Crime Prevention Bill. The Lond Bill is being discussed clause by clause in Committee ; the extraordinary provisions of the Crime Prevention Bill are to expire in August. There is little of interest to report from the Continent.

The Irish Crime Prevention Bill has received the Royal Assent on the 4th inst.

THE COUNCIL.

(From the Vatican.)

"The dispositions of the French Government towards the Council are still the subject of comment. No one seems to know precisely what they are. The Journal des D bats, in spite of its hostility to the Church, condemns the interference of Count Daru as both a 'mistake' and a contradiction." Even the semi official organs attempt to excuse rather than to justify it. 'We believe,' says the Pays, ' that the cabinet feels too repentant for the imprudence already committed to go on with a project of which it would be an error to anticipate the approval of the Chamber, and still more that of the nation.'

"At the Council of Trent, the ambassadors re presented Catholic Sovereigns and stable Governments, whereas now there is not a Catholic Government in Europe-since Jews, Protestants, and Atheists may be members of any of themand the Minister of to-day is so uncertain of retaining his place, that to morrow he may be supplanted by a successful rival, who can always disavow his acts and reverse his policy. Is it quite certain that the six bundred Bishops who never heard the name of Count Daru will allow his ambassador to take part in their labours ? If they admit a French ambassador, they must accept all possible ambassadors, since there are Catholics everywhere, under the protection of their respective Sovereigns.' Not only Spain. Italy, and Portugal - whose representatives would probably be at least as much out of place in a Council of Bishops as those of the Kings of Sum or Corea-but the Queen of England, who has so many loyal and attached Catholic sub jects ; the smiable King of Prussia, one half of whose people profess the ancient faith; the Czar, who is so cruel a master, and the Sultan, who is so just a protector of the same Christians ; even the Emperor of China, whose own palace Pekin is overshadowed by the Catholic cathedral; all these potentates may claim to send ambassadors to argue with the Fathers of the Council, and to bid them respect what our enlightened generation calls ' the aspirations of the people.? 'But to what,' asks the Monde, ' do these people aspire? Is it to be Christians, or not to be Christians? That is the only question which can occupy the Council; all other subjects only concern it indirectly." "The Bien Public observes that as a diplomatic agent of France would represent at the Vatican the 'immortal principles of 1789,' he would be slightly embarrassed in dealing with any religious subject, about which modern States do not profess to know anything whatever .---Every Bishop in the Council has subscribed the profession of faith of S. Pius V., and acknow ledged the supremacy of the Pope over the Universal Church. But ask the French ambassador f he believes in the Church, or in the Divinity of Jesus Christ, or even in God, and he will be obliged, at least in his official character, to re-

his ambassador to Rome, the French Governwent will be re-admitting M. Renan, the personal enemy of Jesus Christ, to the Chair of Hebrew in the Institute of France. Is it pos sible to enter the Council under better auspices ? At Paris, they give an official post to a public blasphemer of Christianity, while at Rome they purpose to take part in deliberations affecting the very constitution and the most sacred interests of Christian society !' It is worth adding that, according to the Memorial Diplomatique, when M. Baroche sounded several French Bishops as to their willingness to take the post which the Cardinal de Lorraine occupied at Trent, they not only refused but declared that 'if any Prelate accepted such an office they would hold no relations with him as long as the Council lasted.?

SCHEMA ON INFALLIBILITY.

"A Cologne journal gives the following as the correct version of the additional chapter "de Romano Pontifice" which was distributed to the Fathers on the 7th inst. :---

" Chapter to be added to the decree on the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, to the effect that the Roman Pontiff cannot err in defining question of faith and morals.

"The Holy Roman Church possesses a supreme and complete primacy and principality over the Universal Catholic Church, which she truly and humbly confesses to have received with pleatude of power from Our Lord Himself, in the person of S. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, whose successor the Roman Pontiff is ; and as, above all things, she is obliged to de fend the true faith, all questions which may arise in any matter of faith, ought to be decided by ber judgment. And because the saying of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 'Thou art Peter,' &c., can not be set aside, what is said on this occasion is proved by actual results, since the Catholic religion and holy doctrine have always been preserved unmaculate in the Apostolic See.

"Consequently, with the assent of the Holy Council, we teach and define as a dogma of the faith, that with the Divine assistance the Roman "ontiff, of whom, in the person of the Blessed Peter, it was said by the same our Lord Jesus Christ : 'I have prayed for thes,' &c., when, acting as the Doctor of all Christians, he defines what ought to be held by the Universal Church in a matter of faith or morals, cannot err; and that this prerogative of the merrancy of infalli-

Church extends. " If any one should presume to contradict the present definition, which God forbid, let him know that he has fallen away from the truth of the faith.'

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY.

"The Central Committee of the Catholic Associations of the Diocese of Mayence has republished the ' Declaration' issued at Dusseldorf, from every part of Germany gave their unanimous approval. This document is dated the 4th of March, and signed, on behalf of all the delegates, by Prince von Isenburgh Birstein, Baron Franz von Wamboldt, and Baron Frederick von Oer. After professing ' the most complete confidence' in the Vatican Council, and their con viction that ' the Holy Spirit will direct it,' they say :- The Catholics of Germany expect that their Princes and Governments will abstain from taking any step towards infringing the liberty of discussion and the decisions of the Council.

deplorable writings would be rejected with horror by our Catlolics. If they read or heard onehalf of what M. Gratry and his associates write, they would take them for Protestants.' Many other Bishops are said to be preparing similar condemnations. But the following is a still more impressive fact. In the 'Annuario Pontificio for 1870, lately published at Rome, the name of the Abbe Chaillot, who is believed to have cooperated with Mr. Gratry in his lamentable letters, is no longer found in the list of honorary chamberlains of his Holiness, nor in that of the Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of Bisbops and Regulars. 1n the 'Annuario' of 1869 the name of M. Chaillot was printed with these titles. As this is an 'official' publication, it is evident that he has been deprived of both offices by an august command, an act of severity which needs no justification.

"We learn from the Journal de Bruxelles that a postulatum is about to be signed by many Bishops, soliciting the Vatican Council to proncunce an immediate condemnation upon the Abbe Gratry. All Catholics will hope that this sentence may be averted by timely repeatance.

Oa Wednesday morning 30 h ult., about 2 a.m., worthy man, and a good priest, the Reverend Father O'Brien of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and long devoted to the service of the Irish portion of the Catholic community of Montreal, was gathered to his rest, and called upon to receive the reward of his long and arduous labors. The deceased had been ailing for same time, but his friends did not believe that his end was so near, and the announcement of his death fell on them like an unexpected blow. By the orphans of the St. Patrick's Asylum to whom he had long held the place of father, his loss will be severely felt, for they all loved him, as they had good reason to do, with the warm affection of children for their parents. The following obituary notice has been furnished to the press :---

Father O'Brien was born on the 6th of May, 1810. at Aughnaga, Ocunty Tyrone, Iteland. His (amily belonged to that class which, for the most part, supplied the Church of Ireland with her faithful and devoted pastors. It was independent through industry and remarkable for that stern honesty and strice ob servance of the teachings of religion, which made it a fit school for the future priest.

Having completed his classical course he entered Oarlow College as a student of philosophy. The success of his application to the study of philosophy was shown by the brilliant entrance examination be passed in Maynooth College, where, by the advice of his friends, he decided to continue his studies in bility of the Roman Pontifi applies to the same science and theology. In Maynooth his stadies in objects as those to which the infallibility of the every department, of study, was that of a first-class student.

It was his good fortune to belong to one of those families of which Ireland can proudly show hundreds, whose greatest ambition was to furnish to the dear old Oburch priests and champions as well for times of persecution as for days of peace and prosperity ; and nobly did his family pay to that faithful guardian of Ireland's happiness the debt due to her constancy in days of sorrow and wos; and perbaps in all Ireland no family supplied the Church with a greater number of zealous priests-for Rev M O'Brien counted +mongst bis uncles, cousine, and other relatives between thirty and forty priests, who, like himself, devoted their talents and their life to the service and interests of their countrymen. He to which representatives of similar associations bimself had the advantage of making part of his studies under the care of a relative, the Rt. Rev. Di Kelly, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh and Pri mate of Ireland, and with his brother, Charles, who died a few years ago, Pariah Priest of Aughascloy. received the advice and asseistance of an uncle, who was Vicar General in his diocess, and Parish Priest of his native place, Tullyallon. Birgular enough, though there was a rich and flowing vein of poetry in his composition, he chiefly excelled in logic, and in the exact sciences. Father O'Brien was ordained a priest on the 19th September, 1835 His first mission in the Archdioceae of Armagh was as Ourate in the Parish of Maghrabeth, County Tyrone, user his native spot. In two years, by his able instructions, and his con stant attention to the duties of his ministry he secured for himse f, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and estrem of the whole parish. From Maghrabeth Father O'Brien was removed to the important mission of Armagh the residence of the late Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Orolly. It was hare the writer of these lines first became acquainted with Father O'Brien, and conceived for his rare qualities of bead and beart, an esteem and love that are now re-dered sacred by the separation of death During the seven years he laboured in Armsgh he won the unbounded confidence of the whole flock, borb rich and poor, without distinction, Kindness and firmness, wisdom and energy, were so happily blended in his character, that his advice and direction were constantly asked for, and implicitly relied on in difficulties, whether of a public or only of a private nature. The writer could cits examples of this, but in our happier state of anciety here they would scarcely be duly appreciated, or even understood At this period Fatter O'Brien, now extensively known was the friend an councillor of his confreren in the ministry Many a venerable and hoary Parieh Priest would repair to the light and to the prudence of the Primate's young curate for advice in the em barrassments of his ministry. The Primate, the venerated Doctor Crolly, treated Father O'Brien rather 28 a confidential friend than a young curate More than once did he entrust to the enlightened prudence and moderation of the young

at the moment in which M. Daru will despatch Mother.' The Bishop of Roseau says : 'His of his venerated Primate to enter St. Sulpice. The ult., the Attorney General again wrote to Dr. whom he had learned to value so highly.

labors of the ministry at home Father O'Bilen entered the Solitude of St. Sulpice [the novitiate of the Society] at Paris on the 25th of February 1849, and after eight months of preparation he was admitted a member of the Company. He arrived in Montreal the 10th October of the same year, and has conse quently spent twenty years and six months labouring or his countrymen in this city.

His career in Montreal may be told in a few words it is familiar to all. At the opening of St. Ann's Church for public worship Father O'Brien was appointed by his Superior to take charge of it. There was much to do in order to meet the growing wants of the district of which St; Ann's was the centre. The youth first engaged the attention of Father O'Bries. Alded by the Seminary, he was soon enabled to provide schools, for boys and girls, and to secure the services of religious and efficient teachers. He would visit his young flock in their different schools, examine, puzzle and encourage them. He planted the holy seed of a religious training, and it is now bearing fruit. The children of Griffintown are to day, perhaps, the most docile, the most intelligent children of the city. It is known that in Griffictown the position of a priest is not otium cum dignitate. Hard and constant labour by day and by night began to tell upon the strong frame of Father O'Brien About eight years ago be requested his Superior to remove him from St. Ann's, feeling, as he said, that he no longer possessed the activity required for that mission. Since then he has been attached to St. Patrick's the first scene of his labours in Montreal. While Father O'Brien's health permitted him to appear in the pulpit, his instructions were of no ordinary stamp. His clear, strong intellect mastered his subject before he spoke it, and his object always was to make his andience see and understand as clearly as he did himsel! In this he was eminently successful. In treating questions of doctrine his peculiar gift of clearness never forsook him. Neither his learning nor his close and exhaustive logic embarrassed the least educated of his hearers. All understood his simple language, and all made their own of his profound thought Two things he could not endure in the pulpit-obscurity or display. He spoke with the simplicity of one who instructed the poor, and at the same time with the dignity and authority of a true priest. He seldom left the pulpit without leaving regrets that he did not remain there longer. In addition to his ordinary duties, he has been the Director of the St Patrick's Orphan Asylum since 1860. For bim this difficult task was truly a lahour of love. He loved the little orphane, and he worked with the zeal and anxiety of a father to provide for all their wants. He managed the finances of this institution as a clever man of business, but he never swerved from a principle, not common to all clever men of business, not to contract debts beyond the means at his command. He is happy in leaving after him so many innocent little ones, whom he loved and cherished with a father's care, to plead in his favour at the bar of divine mercy.

The body of the deceased lay in state in St Patrick's Church which was visited by crowds to pray for the repose of his soul, till Friday morning, when the last solemn services of the Church for her departed children were celebrated by the Reverend Superior of the Seminary, M. Bayle, with utmost pomp, and were attended by thousands of our citizens, mourning over the loss of a kind friend, and an enlightened spiritual director. After the Service, a funeral procession formed, and the mortal remains of this good servant of God, were carried to the Church of Notre Dame, and there consigned to their last resting place, to await the dread summons when the great Judge of the liviog and the dead shall summon all to appear before His tribunal to receive the rewards due to their works when in the flesh. May the soul of the faithful departed rest in peace.

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Landry to the effect that it was important that how he had learned to value as nigory. After about fifteen years spont in the arduous the minister's wife should be detained in the Asylum. Ultimately the affair having become public the lady was released by means of a writ of Habeas Corpus, and an action it is said is about to be instituted against the Attorney Gen. eral for illegal imprisonment. Peuding the in. vestigation comments would be indecorous, but we may add that no blame attaches either to the Attorney General, or to the husband of the lady, who is a confirmed drunkard.

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

> The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

> The use of flesh meat is also by special induigences allowed at the one repost on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week after the first Sunday of Leni, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holv Week, the use of flesh meat is probibited.

> RED RIVER .--- It seems to be confirmed that Riel has caused a man Scott to be put to death on the pretence that he had violated his parole, We regret to see that some evil disposed persons are endeavoring to introduce the religious element into this sad effair-by giving out that the Catholic clergy instigate Riel, and support him in his high-handed proceedings. Of course every intelligent person knows that this is a malignant falsebood, but unfortunately all readers of the journals are not intelligent.

> It is said that a force from England, to be joined by a body of volunteers from Canada is to proceed to the insurgent district in the Spring, to enforce submission. We fear that this will lead to serious complications. The Yankees will pour across the frontier; and as the country is of easy access to them, whilst it is very difficult of access from Canada at all times, and inaccessible except through the U. States for a great part of the year, it is not difficult to foresee what must be the nevitable result of an appeal to arms.

We learn from the British Whig of Kingston that the long pending action of the Rev M. Roche of Prescott for libel against Mr. Wm Patrick, ex-M.P., has been fically and amicably arranged. The defendant has offered and signed an spology and a retraction, withdrawing his plea of justification, and expressing his regret that the pamphlet containing the libel complained of, should have been published, but denying that he bad any part in its circulation. Upon this, legal proceedings were finally suspended, each party paying its own costs.

There has been a good deal of talk of late m our City papers about another raid on Canada

"Mgr. de Senestrey, Bishop of Ratisbon, has addressed from Rome to his Vicar General the following mandate. 'The arrogant and scandalous attitude assumed by the Provost Dollinger, professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Munich, towards the Apostolic See and the Bishops assembled in Rome, and the erroneous-and most pernicious doctrines which he has published in his recent writings, impose upon me the painful duty of forbidding the students of theology in my diocese from attending the lectures of Dr. Dollinger, my conscience not allowing me to expose their faith to so noxious an influence .'

THE ABBE GRATRY.

"The official condemnations of this ecclesiastic multiply. The Bishops of Frejus, Montauban, and Versailles, and the Archhishop of Toulouse, have now pronounced, in their turn, sentence upon him. 'It is an inexpressible grief,' says the Bishop of Versailles, ' to see a Priest appealing to ignorance and passion against the

sutbority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.' The place of the Professor of Mathematics - his favoarite Bishop of Frejus condemns the letters of M. study-give classes, to the great delight of the Grairy as ' containing the gravest errors and revolting outrages against our Mother the Roman Church. The audacity of his calumnious assertions, a hundred times refuted, imposes upon the Bishops the painful duty of a public condemnation.' The Bishop of Saint Denis de la Reunion and the poor of other persuasions from starvation. reprobates his 'scandalous sophisms against the six bundred Bishops of the Council who, in the full exercise of their liberty have signed the 'postulatum' of infallibility; against the successor of Peter, the Father and Doctor of all ply: 'I know nothing about it.'' And further : Christians; and against the Church, our common Aughnacloy, Father O'Brien obtained the permission to have produced no effect; and on the 16th. The case of Pope Holorius has long been lar

priest the solution of difficulties requiring the exercise of these qualities in no ordinary degree The Diocesan Seminary, situated in the immediate viciuity of Armagh, was a favourite resort of Father O'Brien He would frequently recreate bimself by

going to the hill, as be would say, and taking the

From Armagh Father O'Brien was obsrged with the administration of the extensive parish of Auguacloy, in the county Tyrone. He found himself in this responsible position when ireland was visited by the terrible famine in 1847 Father O'Brien was the man for such a crisis. He threw all his energies of mind and body into the effort to save his own people, He collected accurate information, suggested efficient organizations, detected abases, and became the moving spirit of the General Committee headed by Lord Olarendon and composed of the gentry and the Protestant Ministers of the district. His services received the most flattering acknowledgments from those most op used to his priestly character. After six vears spent in the administration of

Yankee raiders now undergoing sentence in the Pententiary at Kingston, waited in the course of last week upon His Excellency the Governor General. The deputation was received most courteously, but His Excellency found himself compelled by the force of circumstances to reply to the prayer of the petition presented to him.

in the same sense as that in which Mr. Glad. stone replied to the various addresses for the release of the Fenian prisoners in England. Sir John Young stated distinctly that he could hold out no hopes that the Crown would extend clemency to the prisoners in Canada, so long as threats of another raid were kept up, and until the Feman agitation had entirely ceased. The prisoners would be treated with every consider ation they could expect; but the duration of their imprisonment must in a great measure depend on the action of those who were at present threatening fresh attacks upon Canada.

In the House of Commons in reply to a very similar question from Mr. G. H. Moore as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the Fenian convicts, Mr. Gladstone spoke in almost the same terms. Regretting the necessity, and expressing the hope which we have no doubt is sincere, that the necessity may soon cease, Mr. Gladstone was obliged to answer, without ambiguity, "that it would be cruel to encourage the friends of the prisoners to entertam any hopes whatever, with regard to their release," until peace be restored in Ireland, and the Fenian agitation disappear. Then, no doubt, the Government will only be too glad to throw open the prison doors, both in Canada and in Eogland.

A strange story, susceptible however of an explanation, is going the rounds of our city papers. It appears that on the 2nd March last, a lady the wife of a Protestant minister of Montreal was received into the Beauport lunatic asylum on an order from the Attorney General. Dr. Landry of that institution having it seems ascertained that the lady was perfectly sane wrote to that effect to her husband. This seems

by U. States citizens calling themselves Femans. These reports are probably only sensational; and as everything of course depends upon the action of the U. States' government, which is not desirous of war with Great Britain at the present moment, we attach no great importance to them.

The story that a French Canadian had been severely beaten for attempting to cross the line of the Procession on St. Patrick's Day at Quebec, and that he had subsequently died of the injuries received, is contradicted by the Evencment. The truth is that the man was assaulted by a gang of rowdies at Palace Gate whilst the Processionists were at Mass.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools have through the hands of the Brother Visitor Hosea presented their generous contribution towards the building of a Cathedral worthy of this City. The sum so presented amounted to Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars. This fact is as creditable to the teachers as to the taught.

Sir John Young when awaited upon by the Rev. Mr. Gillooley in behalf of the funds of a Catholic educational institution in County Cavat generously presented him with a checque for Two Hundred Dollars.

The Zouaves, whose term of service in the Papal army has expired, are expected to arme in Montreal about the middle of this week.

LE PAPE HONORIUS : Reponse au Reverend Pere Gratry. By the Rev. Colin, Priest of St. Sulpice.

We feel almost grateful to the P. Grain since his attack on the memory of Pope Hono rius has been the cause of eliciting this learned and noble reply from one so well qualified by natural genius, matured by careful study, for the task of refuting the slanders of the adversary O. Felix Culpa; oh, happy fault ! are we almost tempted to exclaim, since but for it we should never have had the pleasure of reading M. Colin's magnificent rejoinder.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-APRIL 8, 1870.

الموجدة أوروا موجد العدد

standing dish with the adversaries of the prerogatives of the, Pope; and of course it does at and in a short time the procession was again refirst sight, and until the baze with which it has formed and the Rev. James McCormac accombeen surrounded by prejudice has been dissipated by the light of critical truth, present difficulties to the student of Ecclesiastical history. Not that even as told by the enemies of the Holy See and its prerogatives, anything like beresy has ever been made out against Honorius ; but it has been insisted that, though sound himself, he allowed error in others to pass unrebuked, and thus was instrumental in promoting the spread of in the same vehicle sat John Dooner, Esq., Jr. the Monothelite heresy.

The Rev. P. Colin, amply vindicates the memory of Pope Honorius. The Pope was not a heretic himself, and he did not encourage, or tolerate error in others. On the question of the two wills-the divine and the human, he was strictly orthodox both in his faith, and in his definition : and the two wills which he refused to acknowledge in Christ, were two opposing wills in His human but sucless human nature-one conformable to the divine will, the other rebelling against it. The letter then of Pope Honorius to Sergius was perfectly orthodox in sentiment and in expression, and gives no warrant to the accusations that have been brought against him.

Many have written on this subject, which pending the decision of the Council now in session, has acquired additional interest; but in the many pages that have been written about it, we have seen none in which the subject has been treated in a manner so concisely, so clearly and so conclusively. Though but a small pamphlet of some forty pages, M. Colin's work is emphatically a great work, and one of which the Sulpicians who have done so many great works for the Church, have just reason to be proud. In short we say to every one, whether Protestant or Catholic, before you have suy right to engage in the Honorius controversy you must first read carefully this treatise by M. Colin, who has therein given us a valuable chapter in ecclesiastical history, and one without which the student's library would not be complete.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BRUDENELL. (To the Editor of the True Witness)

DEAR SIR,-Your numerous Irish readers will be delighted to learn, that the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was duly bonored at Brudenell Corners, on the 17th inst., in a way, too, that was highly creditable to all who took part in the proceedings. The day broke stormy and gloomy, to such an extent, so as to prevent numbers from attending at a distance, but despite the stormy morning of the 17th, great numbers attended from Eganville, Mount St. Patrick. S.c., thus testifying their devotion to old Ireland. Towards noon, however, the sky cleared auspiciously and the sun came out and shed his gloricus rays, and Brudenell Corners became thronged with people of both sezes decorated with green ribbons, green badges with the barn conspicuous, and in fact with green of every

where they were treated to the best of wines, panied by Jas. Dooner, E.q., took their places at the head of the procession. The reverend gentleman carried a small neat green flag aad though he must have felt fatigued by his previous exertions, still he did not appear to feel it. His team of splendid greys, the trappings of which were ornamented with green ribbons, were driven by his brother, Thomas McCormac, Esq., and The procession resumed the same formation as

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before divine service and returned, to Brudenell Corners when all assembled were addressed by the Rev. James McCormac, and John Hickey, Esq. The reverend gentleman said he felt delighted beyond expression at the demonstration, and though they honored their native land they meant no offence to the laws and they meant no offence to the laws and institutions of the country, and concluded by hoping that all would disperse after dinner to their respective houses. Mr. Hickey on coming forward to address those assembled was received with great cheering and said that after the address they received from his reverend friend, any further remarks he deamed cheers for Ireland, and three more for their good pastor, which was beartily responded to, after which the assemblage dispersed for dinner.

The Rev. James McCormac with a number of gentlemen, the Pembroke Brass Band, and a large number of others sat down to a fine dinner at the Hotel of Jas. Whelan, Esq. After the cloth was removed, the reverend gentleman and others gave the usual toasts in bonor of the Day which were heartily responded to. Meantime another large party sat down to a fine dinner at the Hotel Desire Payette, Esq., where the company also enjoyed themselves well.

The Pembroke Brass Band contributed a great deal towards the enjoyment of the day by the urbanity and kindness of every individual member of it, and will be long remembered and beartily welcomed again. The Managing Com. mittee too, Messrs. Hickey, Moran, Copps, Daniel and Patrick Coughlin, &c., deserve special mention for their exertions in promoting order and comfort.

During the day and evening not a single peron was seen intoxicated, a fact that is highly creditable to all who were present.

A number of gentlemen of other nationalities were present at dinner among whom I may mention Dr. Rinder, W. Hagarth, R. Acton, Esqs., who were received with "Cead Mille Failtha." The vast crowd quietly dispersed to their homes before dark, and thus passed the first grand celebration of St. Patrick's Day in the County of Renfrew.

VERITAS. Brudenell, March 26th, 1870.

ST. HYACINTHE COLLEGE, P. Q., March 21st, 1870.

invited guests, members of the Faculty, with reverend gentlemen and friends from abroad.-When ample justice had been done to the various courses, Mr. Ward, who had been elected to the chair, proposed the first toast, which was "The Memory of St. Patrick." The chairman before proposing his toast made an eloquent and interesting speech, illustrating how that memory has lasted for centuries and will endure to the end of time. This toast was responded to by Rev Mr Ouellette, Director of the College. Mr. Carolan-a descendant of the famous bard of that name-proposed the health of Pope Pius IX .--This toast was received with bursts of applause. and was drunk standing. Rev. Mr. Dignan, being called upon, responded in his asual happy style. The next gentleman who took the floor was Mr. J. F. Clark, who spoke with the elequence of an Irishman, speaking for his country; he dwelt at length upon the sufferings and the glory of Ireland and finished by proposing,-Ireland, the land of Saints and of heroes; may she ever remain the pride and glory of her worthy sons ; the flower of religion and the stamp of fidelity. This toast was drunk standing amidst great applause. Mr. Corcoran, unnecessary, but would simply propose three an Irishman from the city-and one of the most bonored citizens of the place-responded in few words ; bis remarks were received with applause. Mr. A. J. Brennan next proposed "The United States" and "The Dominion of Canada" in a neat speech. Rev. Mr. Healy responded in a few appropriate remarks. The "Seminary of St. Hyacinthe" was then

proposed by Mr. John Donaboe, who paid the highest compliments to the institution, for its endeavors to render a success the feast of St. Pa trick as well as for the many cares and solicitudes to which it subjects itself, in order to fill towards us not only the place of instructor and guardian, but also that of parents and friends. This toast was responded to by Rev. Mr. Girard. A few voluntary toasts were then received, and the company adjourned to a large room, which had been magnificently fitted up for the occasion; the walls were festooned with evergreen and banners and mottoes hung on all sides.

Music and dancing were now the order of the lay; and till eight o'clock in the evening the young gents "sung and danced "and danced and sung again." Rev. Mr. Dignan presided at the plano, which was kindly loaned to us by the very Rev. Administrator of the diocese. Mr. Brennan with the violin and Syd. Broderick at the plano kept up the spirits of all present. Songs were sung by Rev. Mr. Healy, Mr. Keating, Mr. Corcoran and others. The performance of "The Essence of Old Virginia" by Messrs Brett and Hogan was the feature of the evening.

Thus the day passed-a day which shall long be remembered by the students of this College, and one which is a worthy precedent for other St. Patrick Days.

Hoping that I have not trespressed too long o

at which were assembled the usual number of B Mooney 2; Cornwall, L McDonald 2; Hemmingford, J Clancy 1,50; Lacolle, H Barker 2; St Alphonse, T Healy 8; Ottawa, Kearos & Ryan 2; South Douro, J Boyd 1,50 Dungannon, B McCabe, 2 ; Eganville. C Dwyer 2 ; Leinster. M Jordon 2 Hamilton A Doyle 2; Waterville, T McGovern 4; New Glasgow, P Shovelin 2; B Goodman 1; Joliette, Rev Mr Giroux 1,40 ; Wales, J McDonald 4; Platts. bargh N Y, U S, Rev Peres Oblat 8,50; Williams-town A McDouald S B, 5; St Raphael, D McDouell 2; Carden, M Heapby 1; Princeton, R Parkinson 2 Dungannon, H Boyle 2. Mount Joy, M Darraugh 2 Eganville, W Toole 2; Picton, D McAuley 2. Per J O'Brien Inverness - M Minsgh 11th Ringe,

- 75; M Minagh 8th Range 1,53; J Kelly 3; W O'Brien 75c.
- Per F Ford, Prescott-H Murphy 1; P Moran 2; O McAuley 2. Per P McMabon, Milford - Self, 2; Mrs M Call, 2;
- Power 2; J McKenns, 2. Belief, 9. Plange Filia Slog. Per E Kennedy, Perih-J McDonough 4; D O'.
- Connor 2; A McLeilan, Tennyson 2. Per P Mungovin-Rev L Braire Vroomanton, 4;
- Rev K A Oampbell Atherly 2. Per Rev J O'Brien Brockville-J Hickey 2; F
- Mooney, Farmersville 1; J Bulger, Caintown 2.
- Per M Gerin, Oobourg-Self 2; T Welsh 5.

Per T J Tracey, Prescott-M Tracey 1. Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton-A Shannon 4: Mrs P Low 2.

Per P Lynch Allumette Island-Rev J O Lynch 2; J T Coghlan 5; J Ryan 2; T Duff 2; M Dor-nellan, Waltham 2; W Jennings, Obichester 2; J Nevia 2.

- Quebec-JODowd 2; P Abern 2; HO Donnell 3. Per Rev Mr Kelly, Frampton-J Byrne 1.50; J Godd 1 50; J Jordan 1,50; M Donoghue 75c; J Doyle 75c ; J O'Farrell 1 53.
- Per P Purcell, Kingston M Flansgan 2; A Carter 4; P Bages 5; J McKenty, Oollins Bay 2; P Manion, Loughboro 2; B Doran & Co 5; M James 2; J King 1,50; P O'Reilly 2 50.
- Per J Tierney, Arpprior T Foy 2; J Heavey 2. Per F Henry, London J Kesrns, Arva 2.

Died.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, at the St. Patrick's House, the Rev Michael U'Brien, of the St. Patrick's Church, and a member of the Seminary of St. Salpice. In this city, on the morning of the 30th ult, after a long and painful illness, Johanna Maria, only daughter of John Carroll, and wife of Wm. Manafield, aged 29 years and 4 months.

In this city, on the 30th ult, Margaret, youngest daughter of P. Donovan Lumber Merchant, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days.

At Cote St. Paul, on Friday, April 1st, Margaret Kensey, relict of the late Richard Ennis aged 78 years, a native of the County Klikenny, Ireland. On Friday evening, John Donaghue, Esq., aged 41 years, late Editor and Proprietor of the Quebec Evening News.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Anril 2, 1870

Flour-Pollards, \$2 80 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 \$3.15; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3,35; Super., No. 2 \$3.75 \$3,85; Superfine \$4,25 \$0,00; Fancy \$4.35 \$4 40 ; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2,08 to \$0 00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$3 90 to 4,25. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0 50.97. Asbes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 50 to \$5 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4,00 to 4,00 irst Pearls, 6,75 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 24 50 to 25 00 Thin Mess \$21.50 ; Prime, \$17,00 to 17.50 BUTTER, per 1b .- More inquiry, with letest sales ommon to medium at 14c to 17c - good per cho Western bringing 17c. to 18c. CHEESE, per 1b.-14 to 15c. LARD, per lb.-14c. Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth at \$0.40 to \$0.50. PRASE, per 66 lbs.-\$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 2, 1870.

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4. Stabat Mater, [English and Greek Translation,]

Gould's Origin and Development of Religious

13. The New-Englander on the ' Moral Results of

15 The First [Ecumenical Council of the Votican.

Brownson's Conversations on Liberalism and the

Oburch - Alger's End of the World-Marcy's

tholic Church - Lindsay's Evidence for the Pa-

pacy - Molloy's Geology and Revelation - Nie-meyer's Text book of Medicine-Veith's Life

Pictures of the Passion of our Lord Jesues

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The Holy Week of 1869 in Havana,

1. Religious Liberty,

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8.

Dion and the Sibyle.

Mary, Queen of Scote,

5. The Brigand's God child,

Molecular Mechanics.

10 Untying Gordian Knots,

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shape and kind, so that "the wearing of the Green" was universal. The Procession formed according to the plan

of the Programme given out by the Chairman of the Managing Committee at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Brudenell Corners, beaded by the Pembroke Brass Band, and behind marched two and two the men ot Brudenell, Sebastopol, Aljona, &c., with tastefully executed national green flags, marshalled respectively by their efficers who kept the formation of the line of procession perfect throughout, and the rear of the procession was brought up by a line of sleight nearly a mile is length containing women and children. Altogether there were over 800 stalwart men in the processionl and it was a soul-stirring sight to see such a fine turn-out in the backwoods of British North America; green banners waving along the long line and the air filled with the melody of Irish airs as the procession moved to Church, a full mile from Brudenell Corners, and on its arrival at the Church, the Rev. James McCormac appeared and bad a place assigned for the Band. The sacred edifice was crowded to excess and a great number could not procure admission for the want of room. Betore this year is out, however, a new and splendid structure will be erected to the glory of God on a plot of land opposite to where the present Church stands, the credit of which undertaking is justly due to the Rev. James McCormac, a young Irish Priest, only out a short time from Ireland, and who is by the way a great credit to Ireland, and to the city of the violated treaty in particular, which city is his birthplace. After the usual service at Mass, the Rev. James Mc-Cormac took his text from the 15th chap. and 15th verse, St. John, and gave a most eloquent sermon, reviewed the history of the Church, its connection with St. Patrick and the Irish people, and dwelt long and forcibly on their adberence to its holy tenets, and in short continued in such a strain that it visibly affected all hearts, and wil be long remembered as a great effort .---During divine service at Church, the Pembroke Brass Band discoursed some pieces of sacred music with great taste and effect. Alter the conclusion of divine service the Rev. James flowing bumper to the memory of St. Patrick. 250; Port Dalhousie, H Mchally 2: Woodham conclusion of divine service the Rev. James flowing bumper to the memory of St. Patrick. Nagle 2; Leaven worth, Kappas, U.S. J Martin 9

Dear Editor-The custom of celebrating St.

Patrick's Day by the young gentlemen of Irish descent in attendance at this College, has existed here for some time past; but the celebration which took place last week was something so truly lrish, that I have no doubt that the many readers of your valuable journal will be pleased to learn of "our doings" on that day.

The morning was very stormy, but despite the inclemency of the weather, the boys, wearing beautiful green silk badges, formed in procession at the College, and marched, headed by Messrs. Ward and Clark, bearing the College banner, to the Chapel of the Gray Nuns where services were to be beld.

The interior of the chapel was decorated in the usual tasteful style of the Sisters, who were ably assisted by Mr. Keating an Irish ecclesias tic, to whom also is due, in a great measure, the success of the celebration. Mass was sung by Rev. Mr. Dignan, Messrs Brennan and Mc-Givney acting as servers, Messrs Broderick and Tinnean as acolytes. The singing was conducted by Miss Neagle in a manner which reflects credit on all concerned: the choir was composed of the boys from the College. Not least among the musical attractions was a duett on the organ and violin, by Miss Neagle and Mr. Brennan : whilst the hymn "Hail Glorious Apostle," by Mr. Healy, and the song " The Harp of Tara," by Miss Neagle, were rendered in fine style. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Healy, a young ecclesiastic of rare talents and abilities. His subject, of course, was St. Patrick, and was handled in a masterly manner ; it showed deep research and a thorough acquaintance with the history of Ireland ; and being de livered in a graceful, animated and impressive style, reflected credit both on the orator and on his country.

After Mass, the procession was again formed, and though the snow was knee-deep and drifting with the wind, that little band of Irishmen, animated by the thought of their Patron Sount and of their country, toiled on with colors flying, and returned to the College, there to drink a 2; Lochiel, Rev A McDoneli 2; Stanfold, P Thom McCormac conducted the Band to his residence At half-past one o'clock dinner was announced, Georgeville N S, Rev A McGillivray 2; Pembroke, Apply to the SUPERIOR of the COLLEGE.

your valuable space, I remain yours respec fally. J. F. C. In consequence of the marm state of M Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned th Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed in b place. All our subscribers in arrears in ai around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nol. as soon as possible. Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto. Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Age for Ingersoil and neighborhood. Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, 18 our duly as pointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity. Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for Yo River. Weekly report of the St. Bridgets Refuge endin Saturday the 2nd iost. Males 439; Females, 21: English, 87; Irish.480; Scotch, 10; French Oan dians, 75 Total 658. APPOINTMENTS .- It is reported that Judges Car and Day are to be appointed Judges of the Supre-Court of the Domicion. Mr. Thomas Scott, reported to be the victim Riel's cruelty and embiting, is a native of the nor of Ireland, and came to Canada about six years ag He worked for some time as a gold miner in t Madoc region, and went to Red River last seveo intending to prospect for gold further west if oppo unity offered. His brother Mr. Hugh Scott. is the employment of Mr. James Young, grain merchan Wellington street, Toronto. We have good ho that Mr Scott has not been killed, in spits of con dent statements on the subject .- Gazette 2 inst. REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Rawdon, E Ooffey \$2; F Mason 2; St Dama Rev G N Gauthier 2; Renous Bridge N B, Rev Morrissey 4; St Julianus, J Gannon 6; Morrisbur Mrs McDonell 5; T McGinnis 2; St Columban, Healy 2; Mile End, Rev O Beaudry 2; Stockw J Kennedy 1,70; St Philomene, E Shanoughan

Buckingham J Maguire for club, 10; Thamesvil M Cooke 5; Rockingham, P Mudigan 2,50; Palsie M McNamera 3; Monckland, A R McDonell, L'Acadie, E Dunne 4; Springtown, J McOrae Aylmer, J Foran 2; Coaticook, Rev Mr Chartier L'Assomption, P Flanagan 2; St Leon, J Star 4; St Andrews, D McDonell 4; East Dorect, U.S. Rev T J Gaffney 10; Marlintown, A Corb 2 50 ; Port Dalhousie, H McNally 2: Woodbam

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND, CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ APRIL 8, 1870.

6 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON .- The absence of all official statements respecting the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life, and the coutinued detention of numerous prisoners who were arrested upon the charge of complicity in the plot, is attracting the notice of several independent journals, ' La Marseillaise publishes communications from two o' the prisoners-Raoul Rigault and J Fontainegiving accounts of their respective examinations by a police judge. According to their statements the only evidence alleged against them was that of a fugilive witness, who declared them to be concerned in a conspiracy with Blanqui, and the reports of police spies as to their association with suspected persons. Both refused to sign the 'proces verbal,' and have undergone no further examination. The 'Opinion Nationale' asks whether there is any plot at all. The prisoners have been held in custody for upwards of a month, a sufficient time for all the facts to have been ascertained and made public. It there were a conspiracy, then the 'acte d'accusation ' should be published; if there were none the prisoners should be acquitted. A rumour, however, has obtained circulation that on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday an amnesty would be proclaimed which, under the circumstances, would give satisfaction to no one, and would be condemned by the rublic as meeting the case by a trick, instead of dealing with it openly and honourably. The Paris correspondent of the Council The Papal Nuncio is also charged with the "Independence Belge ' also refers to the rumours of an amnesty, which he says has been suggested by M. Pietri as a means of extrication from a serious blunder. This measure, however, cannot be adopted by the Government, which prides itself on being a Ministry of honest men, and it has been rejected by them. They feel that satis faction of another sort is due to the public, and that it may be necessary to sacrifice a functionary so unscrupulous as the Perfect of Police. M. Pietri 18 favourably regarded at the Tuileries, and the removal of the last instrument of personal power may excite repugnance, but the necessity for it is so obvious that it is unlikely the Em peror will ofter any decided resistance.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN FRANCE .-In 'La Marseillaise' of Friday, M. Henri Dongerville, which had been generally understood to be a pseudonym for Henri Rochefort, refers to the almost incredible measures adopted in respect of three of the prisoners confined in St. Pelagie for Press offences - 'I know,' says M. Barbaret, from a certain source, that the citizens Henri Rochefort, Pascal Grousset, and Eugene Mourot the former editor of the ' Pere Duchene,' have been for two days in the strictest solitary confinement. M. Pascal Grousset cannot see his father, mother, nor his sister, and M. Mourot is in the same position. As to the deputy for the first circumscription of Paris, not only is all communication with him of any kind forbidden, but he has been informed that he will no longer be permitted to see his daughter, aged 131, nor his son. who is eight years old. The motives for this extraordinary rigorr being inexplicable, no attempt at explanation has been offered. The ramour in the prison is that this measure has been provoked by the articles signed by three political prisoners, which appeared in our pecial number of Wedneeday. This essertion, however, must be erroneous. No Minister, however shameless, would dare to deny to a priconer the means of writing, when during five years the decision has just been pronounced by the Oivil Tri-captive of Ham passed the period of his incarceration bunal of the Seine upon an application connected in freely abusing in the journals of the district the Government with had granted him free pardon. The more credible explanation is this : About a week since the citizen "Rochefort was awoke in the middle of the night by very severe internal pains, which resulted in violent fits of vomiting, which lasted for about five hours. The internal pains continued for four days, and it is only within the last 48 hours they have subsided. It is probable that the Government does not wish the electors to be made acquainted with this incident, and has thought that the best method of concessing it is to place our deputy 'an secret.' 'L'Opinione Nationale,' noticing the above article, observes that such severities would be unestate. justifiable if true, and suggests that the 'Journal Officiel' might well reply to the statements of 'La Marseillaise. In Friday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif M. Pelletan, addressing the Government, said, upon grounds of humanity he wished to put " question. It was known that a severe epidemic [small pox] was raging in the prisons, and especially in that of La Sante, and he inquired whether any precautions had been taken to remove the prisoners from the risk of contagion M. Ollivier replied that two days previously he had learnt that the epidemic had broken out at La Sante. Orders were immediately given for the removal of the prisoners. He presumed that those orders had been carried out, but if they had not he would see to their execution. M. Arago had heard that the prisoners had been removed to Mazas, where the epidemic had also appeared. M. Ollivier said, if such were the case immediate measures would be adopted. Upon questions of this nature the Government would always be grateful for information. The conspiracy affair is assuming more importance. Orders are issued for the arrest of 20 persons, including Joseph Mezzini, Felix Pijat, Louis Blanc, and others not now in the country.

Several journals,' continues this paper,' have mixed up with these pegotiations the question of the recall This is another mistake. troops are at Olvita Vecchia for a purpose which is altogether political, and to defend the right of natiens. The purely religious questions raised by the deliberations of the Council belong to quite another order of ideas. The two things must be kept distinct, and we do not doubt that our troops will remain at Civita Vecchia as long as their presence is necessary to secure the object for which they were sent there ' We have here another disavowal, as the 'Univers' justly remarks, of the version of M. Daru's letters which was published in the ' Times.'-Tablet.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROMAN COUNcil.-The ' Memorial Diplomatique states, upon the authority of its correspondent at Rome, that upon receiving from Oardinal Antonelli a copy of the despatch from Cout Daru, claiming for France the right of being represented in the Counciel by an Ambassador, the Pope summoned a meeting of the chief members of the Sacred College, including the five presidents of the Conciliar Congregations, in in order to elicit their views as to the answer to be returned to the Court of France. The correspondent adds that he is in a position to affirm that the assembly unanimously approved the admission of a French Ambassador. The Pope even declared that it had been his desire that the Catholic Powers should be represented at the Occucil, and that in the original plan of arrangement of the Basilica p'aces in proximity to the Bench of Cardinals had been reserved for the representatives of the Powers, and that these places were only omitted from the second plan after it had been ascertained that the Powers would not send representatives. The same journal publishes a telegram from Rome, dated March 10 stating that the reply of the Pontifical Court to the last despatch of Count Darn had just been despatched to Paris, where it would be banded by Monsignor Chigi to the Minister ot Foreign Affairs. The Pope readiy accedes to the desire of the French Court to be represented at the assurance that the representative of France will be received with all the consideration due to the nation he represents.

Prince Pierre Bonsparte has been peremotorily ordered to leave France at once with his family. Apart from the recent esciandre, he was not welcome guest at the Tulleries, owing principally, to his marrisge with an honest Blacksmiths daughter

The first number of the new religious journal La Concorde, of which M. Loyson Pere Hyscinthe is chif editor, appeared to-day

The French doctors are famous for striking out in new directions and for performing all sorts of experiments on living and dead bodies, amusing and horrible, in order to satisfy their curisoity or contribute to seience. The latest discussion that has arisen is on the question whether the brain of a guillotined man retains any consciousness after the head has been severed from the body. Some of the savans mantain that there is sensation and knowledge for a considerable period after execution, others contend that the brain is nostantly placed in a comatose state which terminates in the complete oblivion of death In order to settle this disputed point, there have la tely been some very sigular experiments The head of a parricide was placed in the hands of medical men within five minutes after it was cut off. They began by shouting in his ear the name of the dead man, but there was no contraction of the muscels. They then placed a sporge filled with ammonia to his nose, cauterized an eye, and applied a beavy shock of electricity, without producing any effect. So far the experiments indicate that there is no sensation in the bead after decapitation, but the doctors are not satisfied. They have taken the head of a decapitated dog and by injecting fresh blood have induced signs of voluntary movement. It ., now their intention to do the same with the head of the next guillotined man which comes into their possession. We do not suppose that any useful purpose will be subserved by the decision of the curious question that has been reised, but there is perhaps no greater mischief in these ghastly and horrible experiments than in the others which have so long amused the French doctore, and certainly not so much as in the vivisection about which there has been a great deal of well exercised indignation.

LEGAL LONGEVITY .-- 'La Liberte' states that with the will of Jean Thierry, the date of which ces back to 1654 The will was contested imme distely after the death of the testator, and during the 216 years that have since elapsed there have sprung up periodically hosts of claimants to the succession. Up to the end of the last century 364 claimants had been disposed of. Others have since presented themsolves, the latest being M. and Ma dame Cottin, who commenced a suit against the French Government for the restitution of the testater's property, to which they preferred a title. -The Court, however pronounced against the claim, and the State still retains possession of the disputed

in rural parishes, to be applied to augmenting the incomes of priests who receive less than 800 lire.

en en stand verse en erette en erette mente en erette en erette erette erette erette erette erette erette erette Er en stand verse erette er

A mask took place on Sunday at Ancons, ridiculing the Pope and the Council, but the police received orders from Turin to stop it. The late, unhappily, to prevent its revolting the religious sense of the whole city. The Cardinal Archbishop of Elerence was also caricatured at the Carnival, and the same diegraceful exhibition took place at Ravenna, Bologna, and Fermo. Neither at Turin or Milan, however, could the people tolerate them, and Gianduja and Meneghino exchanged Carnival visits, the latter in the state coach of Nopoleon I., without doing anything to outrage public decency. Italy as well as other countries is dividing rapidly into two campsthat of order and religion, and that of anarchy and revolution In no country was this more necessary, for nowhere had the revolution assumed more specious pretences. The campaign of Mentana opened the eyes of honest men to the real sime of the party of action, and the hue and cry raised against the Council has put an end to all illusion on the matter.-

Tablet. Roms, March 4 .- The accounts which we received from Italy attest a very great increase of ferment as to the Roman Question. The letter of Comte Daru, and the subrequent commentaries on it by the Gallican party, have done more to raise the hopes of the Sect than all the distribes of Garibaldi and Mazzini The hints of withdrawl of the troops, if certain decrees are published by the Council, continue to be given through semi official channels, and the internal difficulties of the Pontifical Government are likely to be increased by the rejection of Papal silver coinage by France, Italy, and Switzerland. The Pope refused to enter the monetary convention, because by doing so he would have been obliged to limit the issue to the proportion of his actual subjects, instead of which the Papal mint has issued money in the proportion it would have been entitled to before the annexation of the Marches and Legations. To withdraw this would have been equivalent to a renunciation of the Papal claims, and the Pope has constantly refused to do this. The cousequence will be that the circulation of the silver coins will be limited to Italy, for although not strictly legal tender, the Italians who have no coins of their own will prefer it to the paper of Italy, of which every one foresees the depreciation at no distant period. The complication however, will be a pretext for raising the price of provisions, which as a rule come from the annexed provinces and creating popular discontent in Rome, which is one of the objects aimed at by the Italian Government.

The Pope has taken his usual walks and drives, and appears in excellent health and spirits, although it is not possible that he should not feel a weight of enxiety at the present moment. He received the Lenten prenchers last week and addressed them in a most moving exhortation. Mgr Berteaud, Bishop of Tolle, preached a sermon to the Zouaves on Tuesday at Santo Stefano del Cacco, which was also attended by most of the French residents. Mgr Mermillod has been giving a retreat to the Enfants de Marie and other devout ladies, at the Sacre Cour, for the fulfilment of the conditions of the Jubillee. The at terdance was very numerous. The Holy Father gave Holy Communion to the Prince of the Asturias on Sunday morning, in presence of the Count and Countess of Girgenti, and the persons of the snite of the young Prince, among whom was the Conde de A Jewish baptism took place st S Andrea Cheste. dells Fratte on the same day. The neophytes were two young German Jewesses, Mdiles Jenny and Emily Auchal, of Berlin. They were baptised before the Altar of the Biessed Virgin, celebrated for the miraculous conversion of Ratisbonne, in presence of a very numerous assistance. Mgr Gundolf, Bishop of Corneto and Civita Vecchia, administered the Sacrament. A number of conversions are taking place among the Jews in consequence of the controveray between the Abba Lehmann and the Paris Synagogue Cardinal Pecci confirmed two American ladies, received into the Catholic Church by Mgr Capel the day before, in the chapel of Mgr Sagrista at the Quirinal.

We [' Gezette'] find the following in the Portland Argus' The paper it refers to is the New York organ of the Women's Rights party, and is edited by Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton and that well known philanthropist, Mr Parker Pillsbury :- ' The 'Revo-Intion' charges that 70 courtesans were taken to Railroad subsidy, and that \$25,000 were recently divided among the houses of ill-fame in Washington, who were to coerce, under penalty of exposure, the to my works to see that persons representing themsupport of their Congressional patrons of a bill providing for Indian appropriations' The 'Argus' says that 'these' charges are unproved, but what can the people thick of Congress if such assertions can be preferred, day after day, without provoking any action whatever.

to get at the 'hidden fire' is through the blood ; and by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representations to get at the 'hidden fire' is through the blood ; and the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will a the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will a the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the work the only antiphlegistic agent that will do the other side produces eruptions, sores, abscesses, tumors, car-buncles, and the like, it is impossible to say. Enough for the sufferers that it never disappoints their bopes.

and a service of the

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

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS .- Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water comfists solely in its superiority over all other perfumes- as a perfume. There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin ; an antiseptic virtue which renders it admirable when diluted with water for the feeth a counter-irritant virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings and bites, and solaces the irritation of sumburn, and a stimulating principle which immediately relieves faintness. As a refreshing and disinfecting fumigant. faintness. As a retreating and distincting turing and as a annual and perpetual rent of eight pounds eight delicate toilet perfume it has no equal in ei ber hemisphere. As there are counterfeile, slways ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son of rent then due, and in order to secure the parment J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi- of the said rent and of the capital thereof eine .

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

If the Stomach is weak so is the individual, for no human being can thrive on indigection. To svoid three, by deed parsed before Mtree, Smith and Lis the pange of dyspepsis some percons starve themselves and even then do not attain their object, although they reduce themselves almost to skin and bone. There is an easy way to restore the stomach to its full vigor in dyspeptics obonce to rdapt it. A course ville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will put the whole digestive, secretive, and excretive apparatus simul- Montreal, merchants. aneously in order, and relieve the debility which indigestion inevitably producs. The angar envelope renders the pills as palatable as confectionery.

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

445

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, crofany of his cors, Peter, Michael or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as beirg at Mon'real. Any Information will be thankfully re ceived at this office, by the daughter of the said lohn Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOSEPH REDMOND. Sec.

LOVELL'3

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE .- Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely dis-Washington to influence legislation upon the Pacific | tinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned

partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the beirs McShane, containing one hundred and of the neurs machanel, out and a half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on Wellington Street, End there in inclusion in test on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle, seventy four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned, twenty-seven feet and two inches, the whole English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and for. nace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings

And the said "Les Dames Religionees Fœurs Hos. And the Ball stop be L'Hotel Dieu de Mostreal," allege that by deed made and passed before Miree, L. B. Lacoste and bis colleague, Notaries, at Monires aforesaid, on the twenty-tighth day of February eighteen hundred and forty nine, Bard Plumer Paige of the said Oity of Montreal, Machinist for good and of the said Oity of a outreat, matchings for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the walnaole consideration, to with the constitute of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual Bhu perpetual loss and rol and forty pounde, abillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounde, currency, in favor of the said " Dames Religioner Scars Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible 585 on the first day of October, in each year, and to be on the urst day of october, debtor or his successore, redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successore,

upon his or their paying the said capital som of one bundred and forty pounde, currency, and all arrears of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed byto. Bard Flumer Frige, in such of the said "Dames R. ligituies Scars Hospitalieres de St. Josrph de L'Hotel Din de Montreal the lots of land above described.

The said Petitionera moreover represent that at a date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on cr about the twenty. second day of January eighteen hundred and sixty. colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependancies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Peige, then an Insolvent to Wymsn B. S. Moor, Erquire, of Waterof America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of

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

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the capital of the said constituted rent nor any other sums have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Petrioners, a sum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, current money of Canada, to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the said constituted rent. the sum of sixty-seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty. nine, and the sum of four pound, s four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition to said demande for Ratification, which said soms they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the shove described immoveables.

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

Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. 4 - 33

Prothonotaries, S C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson of the

The police are active pursuing their investigations Into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and State. Nearly all the parties lately arrested in connection with this affair are workmen

Paris, April 1 .- The 'Gazette des Tribunesuz' snnounces at least 6 weeks will be required for the proper examination into the affair of the conspiracy; although the magistrates are diligently at work. The Gezette' adds every day something new and important transpires in regard to the matter

THE EMBASSY TO THE COUNCIL .- The 'Presse' informs us that the post of Ambassador from the French Government to the Council has been offered to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and after some besitation, refused. As to the Dake de Broglie, it is reported that private affairs prevent his leaving Paris, and that the Ministry bave fixed on M. de Ocrcelles, who is known to the Pope, and accom panied his Holiness on his return from Gasta to Rome Later information, however, seems to rerder it doubtfal whether any Extraordinary Ambassador will be sent. The 'Français' confirms what we said last werk as to the true bearing of Uount vention should be concluded with the Bank for the with its from element, and in the only form is Daru's despatch. 'Oertain journale,' it says, 'have singularly distorted its meaning. There is in it no question whatever of the dogma of infallibility. It was written with sole reference to a 'schema' which appeared to the Government to affect the relations. As guarantees houds on the Church property. Rewe said last week as to the true bearing of Count appeared to the Government to affect the relations as guarantees bonds on the Church property By

SPAIN

Madrid, March 31 -- The Government has officially annonnced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenic I Council.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Secor Rivera in reply to a question, assured the Deputies, that no telegrams from New York in relation to the war in Quba were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

The fatal duel between the Dake de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon has not created any political excitement in Madrid, but it is believed that although the Duke's gallantry has gained him credit with the army, the meeting and its fatal result have not increased his popularity in the capital.

Madrid, March 29 - The Count of Java, who fled from Spain a year ago, after baving killed Senor Alossga in a duel, has received an indulgence from the penalties incurred, and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this was done to have a way for the indulgence in the case of the Duke Montputeier, who recently killed Don Henry of Bourbon. The Duke Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel.

In the Cortes Senor Rivero read the draft of a law for the levy of 40,000 fresh troops. The introduction of the measure has created a sensation. The projected law for the preservation of public order is strongly opposed, becaused it gives Government exceptional powers.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-Florence, March 11.-In to-day's sit-ting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, resumed his statement upon the Budget. He proposes to add 10 per cent to the stamp registration and other taxes of less importance and to appropriate entirely to the State the tax of 12 per cent upon moveable property leaving to the communes and provinces greater latitude for local taxation. The modifications referred to would be sufficient to cover 110 millions of the deficit The amount required by the Government until April, 1871, amounted to 200 millions of lire, and in reference to this sum the Minister proposed that a con-

An ignorant, conceited fellow got aboard a steamer on Lake Huron. After standing on deck awhile among the crowd, and sceing the captain approach, he is quired : What is the name of this lake ?'

• The Lake Huron.'

'Yes, sir,' replied the man. But the captain going no further, the stranger shid

Well, what is the name of the lake ?

'The Lake Huron,' answered the captain: 'I want to know what lake I'm on. What's its

name?' "Well, sir,' said the captain, ' the name of the lake

you're on is the Lake Huron. Does that satisfy yon ?'

The crowd were now smiling audibly, and the man walked on muttering low to himself:

"The lake I'm on is the lake I'm on. That's polite captain, that is.'

The condition of one of the principal rivers in England has an extraordinary effect upon the people who dwell upon its banks. They become so much accustomed to foul sterch that they cannot live without it. It is said that one man, who had not been way from it for years, had occasion last summer to make a little ' excursion' into the country; and when he arrived at his destination the air was so free from noisome smell, and so excessily pure, that he fainted away, and was only resuscitated by putting a stale fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, ex claiming, 'That is good; it smells just like home !'

' Sire, one word,' said a soldier one day to Fredrick the Great when presenting to him a request for the brevet of lieutenant ' If you say two.' answered the king, 'I will have you hanged.' 'Sign,' cried the soldier. The king stared whistled, and signed.

Two gentlemen, the one named Woodcock, the other Fuller, walking toge her, and happening to see an owl, the latter said, 'That bird is very much like a Woodcock.' 'You are quite wrong,' said the first. ' for it's Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eyes, and Fuller all over.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and m gnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peru-vian Symp, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood vention should be concluded with the Bank for the with its iron element, and in the only form in which

Ulcers, like V lcances, are fed from below the between Church and State. It was then alone that the sale of these bonds the State debt to the Back surface. It would be useless even if it were possible it requested to be heard in the Council³. The fol- would be reduced to a point which would admit of to put a cover on Vesuvius, and it would be equally it requested to be heard in the Council. The foi- would be reduced to a point while would some of to put a cover of velocity, and it would derequily out address and seventy-for, one bundred and lowing passage also is worth noting, as the 'Fran-gais' is now supposed to have a semi-official charactor. proposed, further, the conversion of Charch property of extinguishment will cure an alcer. The only way the plan of the said Fiel Nazareth, bounded in front

I would request those desiring to give a preference selves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

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

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

FROVINCE OF QUIERO, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAWES RELI-GIEUSES FŒURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JUSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MON 'REAL, in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition fyled in the office of the Superior Court under No. 1029 pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore ່ໄລກ occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of O. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Fyfe, scale manuf oturer, to wit " the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazareth, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property, annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three. one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and

	Samuel al, afore- , of the <i>nt de su</i> al afore- t law of bis life- ant, and cess, and the said
The Insolvents have made an assignment of t take to me, and the creditors are notified to the Office of the Interim Assignce, (the In- having no place of butiness) on Tuesday the of April next, at three o'clock in the after receive statements of their affairs and to app Assignce. Montreal, 16th March 1870.	meet at solvents fifth day noon, to point an
A, B. STEWART Interim Assign 2w	
PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the Circuit Court Dist. of Montresl. District of Montre The fourteenth day of March, one thousand eig dred and seventy.	eal.
PRESENT :	
No. 907.	
The Honorable Justice Beaudry. Dame Maria Burke, of the parish of Montreal District, widow of the late Laurent A Moreau	, in this Auguste
	intiff;
vs. Sophie Mire beretofore of the Parish of M Spinster, fille majeure et usant de ses dru now absent from this Province, Defer	ontreal, pits, and
IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messre I & Cassidy of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pa of the Balliffs of the Superior Court for Lower acting in the District of Montreal on the summons in this cause issued, written, t Defendant hath left her domicile in the Pro Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in trict of Montreal, that the said Defendant advertisement to be twice inserted in the	LeBland much as much as unze one Canada, writ of hat the vince of the Dis- by an

the two ment, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.) HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY. 0.0.

25



6th Rudiments of book keeping ; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

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

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

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

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3:d Commercial correspondance;

4th Oaligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing;

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions);

8th Icsurance;

9th Stenography; 10th History of Onnada (for students who follow the entire course).

Srd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year. - Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composision ;

2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History ; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architeoture ;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year. - Class of Science.

MATTERS,

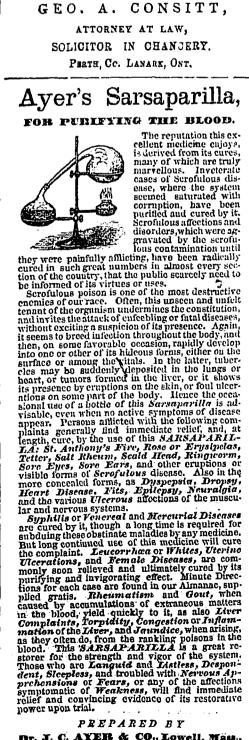
1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2 d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy ;

- 5th Chemistry ; 6th Practical Geometry.
- . .

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St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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without one of Rimmel's Periune Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMEOPATHY. - The subscriber has a fall stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics-all numbers.

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