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THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, OR THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbot of Tongerlo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER 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 disgraceful pages in the history of our day.

For we are now come to that moment of treacherous falsehood, cowardly cruelty, and insane 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 heroes, in whose veins flows the blood of Amadeus, Humbert, Margaret, and Mary Christina, a prince un mindful of his ancestry— took arms, together with a band of howling robbers, against his mother the Church, and planted his murderous dagger in her breast. The moment when Europe stood in dumb helplessness to see right overmastered by might, courage over-matched by numbers, truth trampled down by impiety; when the horrible monster of revolution bathed its victorious 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 comprehend it, she has been cradled in crime; evil is her nature, her very life is hatred against God and goodness; and, furious and unrelenting, she follows her aim of destruction by every means of baseness and perjury.

But that a king should make himself the monstrous 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 infuriated.

What indeed but the poor tool, the blind accomplice of the revolution, is the prince who, after his shameful victory over the Papal troops, gave himself out to the Italians as the deliverer of Italy, and shrank not from the blasphemy of attributing his victory to Divine Providence.—(Manifesto of Victor Emmanuel to the people of Northern Italy—Journ. hist. et. litt., T. 27, p. 344.)

There was a throne in Europe secured to a feeble old man by the most ancient and holiest prescription; he who filled it was the Vicar of God. No wonder, then, that as satan once arose against God, so satan's lieutenant has flung himself 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 threatened throne with a ram art of steel.

Small was the number of those brave hearts, 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 Garibaldi's band would have been strong enough afterwards, by the help of treachery, to snatch them from him. The Piedmontese would then have reaped the fruits of the crime without sharing in its disgrace.—But the lion of Juda flew to arms, and neither treachery nor selfishness lurked in the breasts of the Papal soldiers.

Alas! then, the mask must be, at least partly, laid aside.

The faithless Cavour sent his shameful 'ultimatum' 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 falsehood 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 Volunteers? 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' he carries his effrontery so far as to call them a

collection of people of all nations, of all languages, and of 'all religions,' without discipline, and insurrectionists, while he accuses the Pontifical commanders of imprudence.

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

'In order,' says Bresciani, 'that honest 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 planted there the false standard of a religion which they despise. Men without home or country, they provoke and insult 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 ones of Italy who hope in vain to find justice and mercy in their rulers.— This mission, entrusted to us by King Victor Emmanuel, 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 against a horde of drunken foreigners who have 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! blood 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 iniquitously despoiled their legitimate rulers—these two men had the effrontery 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 peaceful and honest man, break down the door and rush through the rooms, crying:—'Oh, traitor, assassin, thief! bring out your money, bring out your jewels, bring out your plate! Oh, robber, open the doors, or we will break your head!' Thus calling the innocent and honest defender of his own house by the name which belongs to themselves. The Pontifical Volunteers were sons defending their Father's possessions, and Fanti and Cialdini were bandits, who fell upon them to rob their father and to destroy them, because filial piety had drawn them from their country, from the bosoms of their families, from the side of their wives, 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 admiration of the people among whom they dwelt, who saw them frequent the Churches, prostrate themselves humbly before the altars, unbuckle their invincible swords, and approach with other pious citizens to receive the Body of Christ, the Bread of the strong, like the martyrs of old, to strengthen themselves to bear suffering and death in their confession of a Faith blasphemed and oppressed by its enemies; or, let the world say whether that false standard was not rather to be found in the hands of Fanti and Cialdini, who untold the banner of the White Cross, and under that sacred ensign assailed the standard of the Cross in Italy and Rome to profane churches, to rob sacred vessels, to imprison Bishops, 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 false standard of a religion which they despise,' 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 valiant swords, and by the sublime sacrifice of the last drop of their blood. They, on the contrary, under the sacred standard of the Cross, proclaim themselves heretics, descending into Umbria and the Marches 'to revive religion destroyed by the Priests, to restore morality injured by the vices of the Clergy, and to overthrow by the injustice and cruelty of the Papal government.'

A glorious religion indeed, a pure morality, an enviable government has unhappy Italy received from the hands of her deliverers!

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 hyacinth, and a hundred other flowers checker the green turf with their various colors; the snow white lily rises next to the variegated 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 myosottide, as well as the hundred blossomed syringa.

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

But, see, there is a shuddering through the leaves. Why does nature seem to tremble?—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 ornament of our century, but a dark and destructive storm has broken over your head, and broken and crushed the spring-tide of your life. Yet the sweet odor of your virtues, the sweet odor of Christ, rises with fresh fragrance over your lonely resting place.

Fanti 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 hastening to besiege Ancona.

The Zouaves 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 Pizaro 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 four and twenty hours; they had disgraced themselves 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 Pontifical 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 Volunteers.

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.

Bedelierre, the commander of the Zouaves, had 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 Europe, the fervor of our zeal, the courage of our hearts, the noble and unshrinking fortitude with which we will maintain the Foundation of 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 souls washed pure and white, that the baptism of our blood may be the more acceptable in the presence of Eternal Purity. I have already purified my conscience at Foligno; let those who

now desire to do the same go to the Chaplain.'

In a corner between two thick hedges, beside a deep trench, sat the Rev. Heer Sacre, the chaplain of the Zouaves, and our fellow-countryman; and all these brave young men, having unbuckled their swords, knelt one by one at his feet, calm, recollected, humble, and full of reverence, and having received Holy Absolution, rose cheerfully again, and 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 feet 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 Mihi,' the Son of God became Incarnate and presented them to her Only Begotten that he might induce 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 deliverance 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 Priests, and, beating their fearless breasts, contritely confessed their sins to those who bore 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 Jordan, by the soft murmur of the waters which had been sanctified by the baptism of Christ, invited to cleanse and pardon, and hymned 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 thralldom of the infidel; and now Thou hast suffered the holy place, in which Thou didst take our human nature upon Thee, to fall into the robber hands of Thy enemies. Alas! is the room in which the Virgin of Sion heard the Ave of the Angel less sacred than Thy sepulchre? Is there Thou didst lay down Thy Divine Body, crucified for our redemption, remember that here Thou didst assume that manhood which was the beginning of the salvation of the world. In order that this precious cell should not remain in the power of the dogs Thou didst command Thy Angels to remove it from Nazareth, and to bring it into a faithful land where it should be revered and venerated; and the Angels bore 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 and the west. Hither they came, age after age, to 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 hearts full of hope and love. And now, most merciful Lord, dost 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.

Ab, fe licito m'o Son li giusti tuoi riv lii altrove? O e preparazioni ohe nell'ibfio Del tuo consiglio fai per alcun bene In tutto dall'accorger non lo sciano. —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 Divine Word, and to die upon the Cross for us. (Olderico) XII. L'arrivo in Loretto.)

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 distant on the border of the trench.

Victor had just received absolution, and was saying his penance at a little distance from his friends.

He seemed quite absorbed in prayer. He had turned towards Loretto, and his eye remained fixed on the dome of Mary's Temple, which, like a dark shadow in the evening sky, seemed pointing up to heaven; his hands were crossed upon his breast, and his lips murmured hopefully the name of his Heavenly Mother.

Was his a prayer for protection in the battle,

or was it the renewal of the brave young man's offer of his life? Or was he praying to the Mother of sinners for the conversion of his beloved and unbelieving father?

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 in good order now.'

'Yes, friends, continued he half in jest and half 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 slaughter.'

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 fallen 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; never—shall I say it?—so happy as at this moment.'

'It is the same with me,' answered Joseph. 'And indeed Victor, is not our lot, when viewed by the eye of Faith, 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 saying? It is so beautiful that I shall be grieved to my heart if I live the battle to-morrow.'

The two young men could not refrain from a smile 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 fullness 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 unspeakable happiness of receiving my Jesus into my heart? There, and he pointed towards Loretto, 'there in the same sacred walls wherein the Eternal Word 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 joyfully offered my life, and my first and last prayer in Mary's dwelling shall be for that grace.'

The three friends were silent for some minutes 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 our dear ones praying for us in the Troost-kapel.'

'It is not impossible that they were doing so, indeed. At all events, we may rest assured that their prayers 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, 'how 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 will infuse comfort into their hearts. Should we fall in the battle I hope that the sweet trust to meet once more in Heaven will soften their grief. But my father!' cried the youth, after a short pause. 'Oh, my father! I love him so dearly, and what anguish it is to my heart. How do I know whether I shall meet him again throughout eternity? Comrades, brothers you will pray to-morrow at Mary's feet for my poor father? and he wept bitter tears.

'Courage and confidence,' answered Joseph hopefully. '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 in my inmost heart that tells me that your father will be converted.'

'Thanks, Joseph,' said Victor; 'your good words have comforted me. God grant it may be so. I will hope also; but sometimes the thought of my poor father pierces my heart like a dagger, and give me unutterable pain.'

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

As Martin had said, they had sent a last letter 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 overwhelming numbers. Yet, dear father, beloved mother, do not be alarmed; whatever happens we are in the Lord's hands; and is it not, as the "Imitation of Christ," says, "God's work to help and deliver?" Then my offering dates not from to-day; I have fully consecrated my blood and my life to God, from the moment 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 parents, 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?'

'Oh, my dearly-beloved father, forgive me if I venture to speak to you freely but fervently with child-like love; this moment is solemn enough to plead my excuse. Oh, father! dear father, turn 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 prayer, 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 oh, 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 happily upon you and upon my mother; then shall our separation be short and full of hope, to be followed by an eternal reunion.'

'Farewell in this sweet hope, dear father; beloved mother, farewell. Your VICTOR.'

The letter in which Victor made so heart-rending 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 Piedmontese, 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 GT.

'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 the voice of paternal love, and turned his anger against the invaders.

'The coward!' he burst forth; 'ten against one.' Then placing his finger on the manifesto of Cialdini, which was inserted in the newspaper, 'How?' cried he with increasing indignation, 'a traitor to his prince dares to describe my innocent Victor and his companions as drunken forgers, 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 he 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 stifle his grief by study. He took down a book of Voltaire'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 reason,' 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. Ah, the teaching of Mary's book is more healing to a suffering heart.'

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

Poor man, how should he find comfort? The only true Comforter dwelt not within him—his belief 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 come, they went together to the Troostkapel, to 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 at the danger of her son, but they were both outwardly calm; they had always words of hope to support the shattered spirits of Myneber Morren and to dry the tears of Joseph's weeping sister. But what strength of mind was needed to enable them to do this, for their own hearts were bleeding under the intensity of their anguish? It seemed sometimes as if they would break under the weight of the painful uncertainty, and when they could obtain a moment of solitude, a flood of tears would stream from their eyes and sleep forsok their pillows; and if they closed their eyes from very weariness, fearful dreams would haunt their slumbers, and waken

the poor mothers again to the remembrance of their sorrow.

Mary's rest was still oftener broken by frightful dreams. The poor child, hitherto so bright and frolicsome, seemed to have lost all her cheerfulness. She would spend hours in her little room kneeling before the image of the Immaculate Mother, and when she awoke shuddering in the night from some frightful dream which made the perspiration stand on her forehead, she would throw herself before the image of her Holy Protectress, and receive strength and comfort in her prayer.

One night she awoke in such anguish that she fled into her mother's room. Mevrouw Van Dael had just fallen asleep for a moment. Two tears, the last she had shed that night, were standing on her cheek.

'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?'

'Ah, 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 what—'

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

'Dearest child,' said she in a voice 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 blessing. 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 seemed to see her beloved Victor surrounded on all sides by a multitude of wild beasts. Lions, pauters, tigers, bears, pressed around him, threatening to tear him to pieces with their claws and their teeth. The young man was defending 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.

'Oh, Mary,' she prayed, kneeling before the Mother-Maid; 'you know what anguish rends my heart; you know what a mother can suffer. On Golgotha, you drank the bitterest chalice of 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 the Lord be done, who wills nothing but for our good and happiness.'

(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 were 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 increased rent. The tenants, however, were still left a substantial interest in their holdings. On the 5th of November Mr. Eschaw, the agent, received a letter in the following terms:—

'Sir,—I have been informed of your tyrannical proceedings against the poor unfortunate tenants on Pennefather'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 proceedings are in the hands of a party of my corps in your locality.—I remain yours truly,

'To J. E. ROSE OF THE HILL. At the head of this epistle, which bore the Oshel post-mark, was a sketch of a coffin with a breast plate, on which was an inscription to the effect that it was made for an English tyrant. On the 18th of the same month Mrs. Pennefather, who resided at Bray, county Wicklow, received a letter also bearing the Oshel postmark, and which ran as follows:—

Mrs. Jane Pennefather, are you aware that you have lost the character of the good Pennefather, who existed for numbers of years over the Golden property, without stain or blemish, through the means of John Eschaw, ye 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 madman, he will do you no good, but a great deal of harm. Live on good terms with ye tenants as the Pennefather's always did, and your tenants will live with you, but if you don't send Johnny for the rise of rent as soon as you like, others got an advice this way before, but did not take it, which left

The handwriting of the letter was remarkable, and suspicious at once fell on the prisoner, who had a farm of 30 acres, the rent of which had been raised from 36l. to 44l. 6s. 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. Eschaw the following copy:—

'Take notice, if you intend transacting business for your tenant of agent Eschaw, and execute according to his wicked desires, mark the fate of Gorman at Ballycohy which you are shure to meet, judge for yourself, this is timely notice for you.

'To Stephen Meagher, Monnteen, bailiff to Mrs. Pennefather.'

A comparison of the handwriting with letters written by the prisoner to the agent and with a copy which he wrote for the police, left 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 drawer 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 pointed out certain indications in the watermark, the position of the crown, and the perforations of the stamp 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 men named Michael Ryan and James Burke were convicted of a cowardly assault 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 entered, and remarking that it was a wet night, sat down at the fire. Mara 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 Morris sentenced 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 outrages.

It is now morally certain that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill, more or less modified, will be carried triumphantly 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 Question, we must not overlook the fact of thirteen members having recorded their votes against 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 Conservatives, and we cannot but consider it a signal proof of Mr. Henley's fidelity to his political convictions that he should have consented to march through Coventry with the body of Irish patriots who resisted Mr. Gladstone's impressive appeal. It is just possible in disingenuous what they call the 'Irish people' with the most liberal and beneficent 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 conjunction as an event beyond calculation. We might well despair of Ireland if her people should now deliberately spurn the boon which their grasp at the bidding of leaders who have done nothing to deserve their confidence and in defiance of earnest 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 could be delayed for a single year by the machinations of an Irish faction.—Times.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—St. Patrick's Day, 1870, will long be remembered by the people of Dublin. The national festival has never before been celebrated with so much enthusiasm or with so much earnest and happy rejoicing. 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 Dublin, on Thursday, the 'green immortal shamrock' passed us by in every direction. Amongst the wearers the ladies were unusually conspicuous, and they made a lavish display of green ribbons and feathers, while a sprig of the triple leaf might not unfrequently be seen 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 hour with the youth and beauty of Dublin and its suburbs.—Dublin Irishman.

THE PRIMATE.—On Saturday, March 5, we received a telegram from Rome that the Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Conroy had been dispatched on the 26th ult. Just as we go to press we have received the following:—'Primate not yet definitely settled. Rt. Rev. Dr. McGettigan likely to yield to the pressure brought to bear on him for its acceptance. He is unwilling to assume the dignity. Should he 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 considered insuperable barriers to his acquiescence in the dignity offered to him. However, it seems likely that these feelings will yield 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 ecclesiastic 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 Cardinal 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 organizations, 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 Tallaght and elsewhere, have given the best proof that Fenianism and violence do nothing for the welfare of Ireland. But, are we then to despair, or to abandon 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 evils 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 a benefit on this kingdom, and who still guide the helm of the state, have manifested their resolve to remove other grievances, and to heal other wounds

of Ireland. It is only by peaceable agitation, and the temperate, yet earnest discussion of the measures they have introduced, that we can hope to co-operate with them; indeed, I hesitate not to say, that never was there a period in the history of this kingdom when the great axiom was so unquestionable as at the present day, that whosoever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy of his country. I appeal, therefore, to those among 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 dupes, 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 Church 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:—'Fuming out their own confusion, wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness is reserved for ever.'—(Epiat. v. 13)

On Sunday last when the reading of the above Pastoral was commenced by the Rev. Walter Murphy, the officiating clergyman, a most extraordinary incident 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 clergyman. 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 upon the Government the necessity of taking special measures for the detection and repression of crime.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.—Last night, a large number of emigrants 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, March 9.

THE DIVISION OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.—The total number of members who took part in the division on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill was 450 (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 house. The number of Irish members in the house, when the doors were closed and the Speaker put the question, was 78, of whom 63 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. They were the Right Hon. Mr. Hanley, 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 63 Irish members who supported the government were—

- Agar-Ellis, L. Fagan, Captain Fitzgerald, Lt O Fitzwilliam, H W Forde, Colonel Fortescue, O Gavin, Major Gore, W R O Gregory, W H Greville Nugent, R Guest, Montague Hamilton, Lt C Hamilton, M Herbert, H A Johnston, W Kavanagh, A M Kirk, William Knox, Colonel S M Clore, T Maguire, J F Monnell, W Moore, G H Munster, H Murphy, N D O'Connor, D M Sanderson, E Seymour, Hugh Shirley, S E Stackpole, W Synan, E J Vance, John Verner, William Whilworth, T and Greville, Captain (teller)

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 permanent settlement of the question, opposed the second reading, were—

- Callan, Philip Gray, Sir John D'Arcy, M P Heron, D C Dease, Edmund O'Brien, Sir P Digby, K T And Sherlock, Daniel

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 division. Amongst those who were—Mr M O'Carthy Downing, Mr T Hamilton, Col Taylor, Sir F Heygate, Col Cole, Mr Mathews, Captain Archbold, 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 administration of prison punishment 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 unbiased 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 fair share of administrative power, then the alternative of an absolutely independent Commission of Inquiry, composed of two or three Parliamentary representatives and a similar number of eminent medical men, will be urged, and if necessary, a division taken.—Irish Times.

The Objection 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 about at night; to have the means of summary trial without jury, against offenders under the act; to require compensation in case of injury to life and property; and it also increases the power of the law for

obtaining evidence. It was distinctly stated that this does not mean Martial Law. It would be preposterous to pronounce any opinion 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 Pastors of the Bishop, and to the voice of conscience and true 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 feeling 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.—Catholic Opinion.

'Anonymus' writes as 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 officials of the Government attend the celebration of Mass. He does not wish to see the symbols of English rule in Ireland prominently displayed in our Catholic churches, and we think he is quite right. When first the Catholic people saw these signs and symbols so displayed, and saw squads of soldiery attending judges and magistrates from the gates, they look upon those things with a certain degree of satisfaction, inasmuch as they were evidence of the overthrow of Protestant ascendancy; but 'Anonymus' 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 TILLAGE.—We are happy to learn that during the past 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 Sligo made a catch of a poor ragged old beggarman. He looked suspicious; they arrested him. He produced a letter of good character from a priest in the neighbourhood. This was at once pronounced a forgery, as the priest was known to be dying. The old fellow swore the schoolmaster wrote it at the Father's dictation. The man said he was going to Tipperary; on him was found £132. He was last got dazed, and defied the police to get anything from him. The resident magistrate ordered his release, and the old boy went off owing he would bring an action for false imprisonment. Since then it turns out he was a Fenian emissary, and the money was destined to promote Kichham's election. The police are greatly disgusted.—Echo.

ATTACK ON A CONSTABLE AT AN ILLICIT STILL.—Recently five of the constabulary of Broughsherg station, while on revenue duty in the Muntersloony mountains, 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 still-house, in close proximity to which were eleven or twelve men, who, with two exceptions, sought safety in flight, carrying with them a still-head and a worm which had just then been in use, but leaving behind them a large quantity of illicit matter awaiting the final process—so well understood by the Muntersloony men. The constable at once proceeded 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 appearance 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 BARON ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.—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 gentlemen 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 of thirty-one. At the assizes of March, 1869, for the preceding year, the total number of similar offences 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 were 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 on to say—'And in what proportion of these have parties been made amenable. In fifteen of the thirty-one, about half the number, parties are made amenable. I call that a very satisfactory state of things in this county. The cases are not of an aggravated nature. One or two only asks 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, Esq., and seconded by R G Coahy, 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 disorganization 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 magistracy 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 legalize the verdict of a majority, and thus prevent any one, timid, obstinate, or interested jurymen obstructing the course of justice, suggest themselves as the means most likely to be effectual in arresting the present alarming increase of murder and outrage in Ireland.' Mr Blaud proposed, 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, and the original resolution was passed.

In consequence of the occurrence of several incendiary fires in Tuam, the resident magistrate telegraphed for troops, and three companies of the 56th and 90th 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 Chaplin. Yesterday a troop of the 14th Hussars was despatched to the same point. Troops will be stationed at Clonroche, Dunmore, Newport, and Tuam. Other incendiary fires are reported, and horse have been threatened if they did not send out of farms. Arrangements 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 meeting in Lucan, where the usual style of speeches were made. On the Thursday or Friday following the offices of a Mr McDonagh, residing at Dunmore, about seven miles from Tuam, were burnt down.—On Thursday night, the 10th ult., the offices of a



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1870.

Friday, 8—Our Lady of Pity.

Saturday, 9—Of the Feri.

Sunday, 10—Palm Sunday.

Monday, 11—Of the Feri.

Tuesday, 12—Of the Feri.

Wednesday, 13—Of the Feri.

Thursday, 14—Holy Thursday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 allayed Irish 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 *Evening Post* to the stringent provisions of the Gladstone Crime Prevention Bill. The Land 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 Debats*, 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 represented 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 them—and 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 hundred 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 Siam or Corea—but the Queen of England, who has so many loyal and attached Catholic subjects; the amiable 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 St. Pius V., and acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope over the Universal Church. 'But ask the French ambassador if 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 reply: 'I know nothing about it.' And further:

at the moment in which M. Daru will despatch his ambassador to Rome, the French Government will be re-admitting M. Renan, the personal enemy of Jesus Christ, to the Chair of Hebrew in the Institute of France. Is it possible 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 questions 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 plenitude of power from Our Lord Himself, in the person of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, whose successor the Roman Pontiff is; and as, above all things, she is obliged to defend the true faith, all questions which may arise in any matter of faith, ought to be decided by her 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 immaculate 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 Pontiff, of whom, in the person of the Blessed Peter, it was said by the same our Lord Jesus Christ: 'I have prayed for thee,' &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 infallibility of the Roman Pontiff applies to the same objects as those to which the infallibility of the 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, to which representatives of similar associations 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 conviction 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.'

"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 Archbishop 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 authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.' The Bishop of Frejus condemns the letters of M. Gratry 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 reproaches his 'scandalous sophisms against the six hundred 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 Christians; and against the Church, our common

Mother.' The Bishop of Roseau says: 'His deplorable writings would be rejected with horror by our Catholics. If they read or heard one-half 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 Bishops and Regulars. In 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 postulatium is about to be signed by many Bishops, soliciting the Vatican Council to pronounce an immediate condemnation upon the Abbe Gratry. All Catholics will hope that this sentence may be averted by timely repentance.

On Wednesday morning 30th ult., about 2 a.m., a 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 some 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 orphanage 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, County Tyrone, Ireland. His family 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 strict observance of the teachings of religion, which made it a fit school for the future priest.

Having completed his classical course he entered Carlow College as a student of philosophy. The success of his application to the study of philosophy was shown by the brilliant entrance examination he passed in Maynooth College, where, by the advice of his friends, he decided to continue his studies in science and theology. In Maynooth his standing in 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 Church 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 woe; and perhaps in all Ireland no family supplied the Church with a greater number of zealous priests—for Rev. M. O'Brien counted amongst his uncles, cousins, 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 himself had the advantage of making part of his studies under the care of a relative, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kelly, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and with his brother, Charles, who died a few years ago, Parish Priest of Aughnacloy, received the advice and assistance of an uncle, who was Vicar General in his diocese, and Parish Priest of his native place, Tullyallon.

Big game 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 Archdiocese of Armagh was as Curate in the Parish of Maghrahath, County Tyrone, near his native spot. In two years, by his able instructions, and his constant attention to the duties of his ministry he secured for himself, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and esteem of the whole parish.

From Maghrahath Father O'Brien was removed to the important mission of Armagh the residence of the late Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Roily. It was here the writer of these lines first became acquainted with Father O'Brien, and conceived for his rare qualities of head and heart, an esteem and love that are now re-remembered in the separation of death. During the seven years he laboured in Armagh he won the unbounded confidence of the whole flock, both 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 cite examples of this, but in our happy state of society here they would scarcely be duly appreciated, or even understood.

At this period Father O'Brien, now extensively known as the friend and counsellor of his conferees in the ministry. Many a venerable and hoary Parish Priest would repair to the light and to the prudence of the Primate's young curate for advice in the embarrassments of his ministry.

The Primate, the venerated Doctor Crolly, treated Father O'Brien rather as a confidential friend than a young curate. More than once did he entrust to the enlightened prudence and moderation of the young priest the solution of difficulties requiring the exercise of these qualities in no ordinary degree.

The Diocesan Seminary, situated in the immediate vicinity of Armagh, was a favorite resort of Father O'Brien. He would frequently recreate himself by going to the hill, as he would say, and taking the place of the Professor of Mathematics—his favourite study—give classes, to the great delight of the boys.

From Armagh Father O'Brien was charged with the administration of the extensive parish of Aughnacloy, 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, and the poor of other parishes from starvation. He collected accurate information, suggested efficient organizations, detected abuses, and became the moving spirit of the General Committee headed by Lord O'Connell and composed of the gentry and the Protestant Ministers of the district. His services received the most flattering acknowledgments from those most obliged to his priestly character.

After six years spent in the administration of Aughnacloy, Father O'Brien obtained the permission

of his venerated Primate to enter St. Sulpice. The good old Primate shed tears at parting with a priest whom he had learned to value so highly.

After about fifteen years spent in the arduous labors of the ministry at home Father O'Brien 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 consequently spent twenty years and six months labouring for 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'Brien. Aided 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 today, perhaps, the most docile, the most intelligent children of the city. It is known that in Griffintown 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 he 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 audience see and understand as clearly as he did himself. 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 him this difficult task was truly a labour of love. He loved the little orphans, 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 living 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.

A deputation to petition for the release of the Yankee raiders now undergoing sentence in the Penitentiary 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. Gladstone 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 Fenian agitation had entirely ceased. The prisoners would be treated with every consideration 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 entertain 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 England.

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 to have produced no effect; and on the 16th

ult., the Attorney General again wrote to Dr. Landry to the effect that it was important that 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 General for illegal imprisonment. Pending the investigation 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 Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are days of fasting and abstinence.

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

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

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 affair—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 falsehood, 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 inevitable 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 finally and amicably arranged. The defendant has offered and signed an apology 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 had 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 in our City papers about another raid on Canada by U. States citizens calling themselves Fenians. 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 *Evening Post*. 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. Gilfooley in behalf of the funds of a Catholic educational institution in County Carra generously presented him with a cheque for Two Hundred Dollars.

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

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

We feel almost grateful to the P. Graty since his attack on the memory of Pope Honoris 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 case of Pope Honoris has long been the

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

CONTAINS: 1. Religious Liberty, 2. Dion and the Sibyls, 3. Mary, Queen of Scots, 4. Stabat Mater, [English and Greek Translation], 5. The Brigand's God-child, 6. Molecular Mechanics, 7. The Holy Week of 1869 in Havana, 8. Gould's Origin and Development of Religious Belief, 9. Plunge Filia Sion, 10. Utinying Gordian Knots, 11. The Iron Mask, 12. The School Question, 13. The New-Englander on the 'Moral Results of the Romish System', 14. To the Rainbow, 15. The First Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, 16. Foreign Literary Notes, 17. New Publications, Brownson's Conversations on Liberalism and the Church—Alger's Rod of the World—Mary's Life Duties—Blonde's Visible Unity of the Catholic Church—Lindsay's Evidence for the Papacy—Molloy's Geology and Revelation—Niemeyer's Text book of Medicine—Veith's Life Pictures of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ—Hall's Health and Good Living—Shew's History of Modern Europe—The Ferryman of the Tiber—The Grammar of Assent—Morris's Earthly Paradise—The Double sacrifice, etc., etc. Terms of Subscription—\$4.50, per year; single copies 45c. D. & J. SADLER, & CO. Montreal.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 45c. THE MONTH OF MAY; or, Reflections for each Day in the Month, on the different titles applied to the Mother of God, in the Litany of Loretto. Principally designed for the Month of May. By the Right Rev P R Kenrick. 18mo Price, 50c. D & J. SADLER & CO. Montreal.

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

TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class Certificate of Qualification, wanted for the E. C. Separate School, Village of Hastings, in the County of Peterboro, Ont. Applicants must be well recommended and qualified to teach music. Application to be made to, F. HURLEY, Sec.-Treasurer. Hastings, 7th March, 1870.

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

THOMAS JONES, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., 120, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO Montreal, April 3, 1870.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO., IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET, Third Door West of St. Peter St., MONTREAL. Montreal, April 8 1870.

BANKRUPT SALE. FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, April 8, 1870.

SHANNON'S BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP. COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, CHALLENGE! EUROPE AND AMERICA, FOR GENERAL SATISFACTION! 1870. SPRING FASHIONS. 1870. NOW ON VIEW, AT THE BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Gentlemen Should Furnish their Cloth, and have it beautifully made up at Broadway. The Services of Mr. Charles Shannon, so well known as a cutter of the highest standing, have been secured. Repairing, Cleaning by a New Discovery, Dyeing and Pressing executed promptly, in a style that defies competition. Montreal, April 8, 1870

B Mooney 2; Garwall, L McDonald 2; Hemmingford, J Olney 1,50; Lacolle, H Barker 2; St Albans, T Healy 8; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan 2; South Duro, J Boyd 1,50 Dunganon, B McCabe 2; Eganville, O Dwyer 2; Leloster, M Jordan 2; Hamilton A Doyle 2; Waterville, T McGovern 4; New Glasgow, P Shovelin 2; B Goodman 1; Juliette, Rev Mr Giroux 1,40; Wales, J McDonald 1; Plattsburgh N Y, U.S. Rev Ferns Obit 8,50; Williams-town A McDonald S.B. 5; St R-aphael, D McDonell 2; Garden, M Healy 1; Princeton, R Parkinson 2; Dunganon, H Boyle 2; Mount Joy, M Darraugh 2; Eganville, W Toole 2; Picton, D McAuley 2. Per J O'Brien Inverness—M Minagh 11th Range, 2,75; M Minagh 8th Range 1,50; J Kelly 3; W O'Brien 75c. Per F Ford, Prescott—H Murphy 1; P Moran 2; O McAuley 2. Per P McMahon, Milford—Self, 2; Mrs M Oall, 2; J Power 2; J McKenna, 2. Per E Kennedy, Perth—J McDonough 4; D O'Connor 3; A McLellan, Tenneyson 2. Per P Mangovin—Rev L Braire Vroomanton, 4; Rev K A Campbell Atherly 2. Per Rev J O'Brien Brockville—J Hickey 2; F Mooney, Farmersville 1; J Bulger, Caintown 2. Per M Gerin, Oubourg—Self 3; 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 Donnellan, Waltham 2; W Jennings, Oubochester 2; J Nevin 2. Quebec—J O'Dowd 2; P Abern 3; H O'Donnell 3. Per Rev Mr Kelly, Frampton—J Byrne 1,50; J O'Connell 1,50; J Jordan 1,50; M Donoghue 75c; J Doyle 75c; J O'Farrell 1,50. Per P Purcell, Kingston—M Flanagan 2; A Carter 4; P Bages 5; J McKenty, Collins 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, Arnprior—T Foy 2; J Heavey 2. Per F Henry, London—J Kearns, Arva 2.

Died. In this city, on the 30th ultimo, at the St. Patrick's House, the Rev Michael O'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. Mansfield, 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 Kenney, relict of the late Richard Ennis aged 78 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland. On Friday evening, John Donoghue, Esq., aged 41 years, late Editor and Proprietor of the Quebec Evening News.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 2, 1870. Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.10 to \$3.15; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Super, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$3.85; Superfine \$4.25; \$5.00; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.80 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.05 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.20 to 4.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.95 to \$0.97. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.00 to 4.05.—First Pearls, 6,75 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Meas, 24 50 to 25.00;—Thin Meas \$21.50; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c.—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 2, 1870. Flour, country, per quintal .... 11 0 to 11 6 Oatmeal, do ..... 7 6 to 8 0 Indian Meal, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Rye-Flour, do ..... 00 0 to 00 9 DAIRY PRODUCTS. Butter, fresh, per lb ..... 1 3 to 1 9 Do, salt do (inferior) ..... 0 10 to 0 11 Cheese, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 FOWLS AND GAME. Turkeys (old), per couple ..... 10 0 to 17 6 Do (young), do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Geese, do ..... 6 0 to 10 0 Ducks, do ..... 4 0 to 6 0 Do (wild), do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Fowls, do ..... 3 0 to 4 0 Chickens, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Pigeons (tame), do ..... 1 0 to 1 6 Partridges, do ..... 3 9 to 4 6 Hares, do ..... 1 6 to 2 6 Rabbits (live) do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 MEATS. Beef, per lb ..... 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do ..... 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton, do ..... 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do ..... 0 5 to 0 8 Veal, per lb ..... 0 6 to 0 7 Beef, per 100 lbs ..... \$5.00 to 8.00 Pork, fresh do ..... \$0.60 to \$0.70 GRAIN. Wheat, per minot ..... 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) ..... 2 6 to 2 9 Peas, do ..... 3 0 to 3 6 Oats, do ..... 1 6 to 1 8 Buckwheat, do ..... 2 3 to 2 6 Indian Corn, do ..... 3 6 to 3 9 Rye, do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Flax Seed, do ..... 7 3 to 7 6 Timothy, do ..... 12 6 to 13 0 MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag ..... 3 9 to 4 0 Turnips do ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Onions per minot, ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon ..... 0 6 to 0 0 Honey ..... 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb ..... 0 11 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen ..... 1 3 to 1 8 Haddock ..... 0 3 to 0 4 Maple Sugar, per lb ..... 0 5 to 0 6 Apples, per barrel ..... \$3.50 to \$5 Hay, per 100 bundles, ..... \$3.50 to \$6.00 Straw ..... \$2.00 to \$3.00

High Commercial Education. MASSON COLLEGE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. PROFESSOR WANTED. THE Scholars of the "Business Class" of this Institution rapidly increasing in number, the Directors find themselves obliged to procure the services of a second Professor. In all respects, he must be perfectly qualified for the position. One having several years experience in business preferred. Apply to the SUPERIOR of the COLLEGE.

at which were assembled the usual number of 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 usual happy style. The next gentleman who took the floor was Mr. J. F. Clark, who spoke with the eloquence 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, an Irishman from the city—and one of the most honored citizens of the place—responded in few words; his 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 Donahoe, who paid the highest compliments to the institution, for its endeavors to render a success the feast of St. Patrick as well as for the many cares and solitudes 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 day; and till eight o'clock in the evening the young gents "sang and danced & and danced and sang again." Rev. Mr. Dignan presided at the piano, which was kindly loaned to us by the very Rev. Administrator of the diocese. Mr. Brennan with the violin and Syd. Broderick at the piano 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 trespassed too long on your valuable space, I remain yours respectfully. J. F. C. In consequence of the infirm state of Mr. Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned the Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston; and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed in his place. All our subscribers in arrears in and around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nolan as soon as possible.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto. Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood. Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity. Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for York River.

Weekly report of the St. Bridget's Refuge ending Saturday the 2nd inst. Males 439; Females, 219; English, 87; Irish, 480; Scotch, 10; French Canadian, 75 Total 658. APPOINTMENTS.—It is reported that Judges Caron and Day are to be appointed Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. Mr. Thomas Scott, reported to be the victim of Riel's cruelty and ambition, is a native of the north of Ireland, and came to Canada about six years ago. He worked for some time as a gold miner in the Madoc region, and went to Red River last season, intending to prospect for gold further west if opportunity offered. His brother Mr. Hugh Scott, is in the employment of Mr. James Young, grain merchant, Wellington street, Toronto. We have good hope that Mr. Scott has not been killed, in spite of confident statements on the subject.—Gazette 2 inst.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Rawdon, E Coffey \$2; F Mason 2; St Damase, Rev G N Gauthier 2; Renous Bridge N.B, Rev W Morrissey 4; St Juliens, J Gannon 6; Morrisburg, Mrs McDonnell 5; T McGinnis 2; St Columban, M Healy 2; Mile End, Rev O Beaudry 2; Stockwell, J Kennedy 1,70; St Philomena, E Shanoughan 4; Buckingham J Maguire for club, 10; Thamesville, M Cooke 5; Rockingham, P Madigan 2,50; Paisley, M McNamara 2; Monckland, A R McDonnell, 2; L'Acadie, E Dunne 4; Springtown, J McOrae 4; Aylmer, J Foran 2; Oatcook, Rev Mr Chartier 2; L'Assomption, P Flanagan 2; St Leon, J Staction 4; St Andrews, D McDonnell 4; East Dorset, Vt U.S, Rev T J Gaffney 10; Martintown, A Corbett 2; Loochiel, Rev A McDonnell 2; Stanfold, P Thomas 2,50; Port Dalhousie, H McNally 2; Woodham T Nagle 2; Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S, J Martin 500; Georgeville N.S, Rev A McGillivray 2; Pembroke,

where they were treated to the best of wines, and in a short time the procession was again reformed and the Rev. James McCormac accompanied by Jas. Dooner, Esq., took their places at the head of the procession. The reverend gentleman carried a small neat green flag and 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 in the same vehicle sat John Dooner, Esq., Jr. The procession resumed the same formation as 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 be deemed unnecessary, but would simply propose three cheers for Ireland, and three more for their good pastor, which was heartily 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 honor 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 heartily welcomed again. The Managing Committee too, Messrs. Hickey, Moran, Coppis, Daniel and Patrick Coughlin, &c., deserve special mention for their exertions in promoting order and comfort.

During the day and evening not a single person 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. Hgarth, 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.

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 Irish, 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 held.

The interior of the chapel was decorated in the usual tasteful style of the Sisters, who were ably assisted by Mr. Keating an Irish ecclesiastic, to whom also is due, in a great measure, the success of the celebration. Mass was sung by Rev. Mr. Dignan, Messrs Brennan and McGivney acting as servers, Messrs Broderick and Tinnear 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 duet 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 delivered 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 Saint and of their country, toiled on with colors flying, and returned to the College, there to drink a flowing bumper to the memory of St. Patrick. At half-past one o'clock dinner was announced,

standing dish with the adversaries of the prerogatives of the Pope; and of course it does at first sight, and until the haze with which it has been 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 heresy 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 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 not in His divine 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 any 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 honored 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, &c., thus testifying their devotion to old Ireland. Towards noon, however, the sky cleared auspiciously and the sun came out and shed his glorious rays, and Brudenell Corners became thronged with people of both sexes decorated with green ribbons, green badges with the harp conspicuous, and in fact with green of every 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, headed by the Pembroke Brass Band, and behind marched two and two the men of Brudenell, Sebastopol, Aljona, &c., with tastefully executed national green flags, marshalled respectively by their officers who kept the formation of the line of procession perfect throughout, and the rear of the procession was brought up by a line of sleighs nearly a mile in length containing women and children. Altogether there were over 800 stalwart men in the procession 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 had 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. Before 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 McCormac 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 adherence to its holy tenets, and in short continued in such a strain that it visibly affected all hearts, and will 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. After the conclusion of divine service the Rev. James McCormac conducted the Band to his residence



WANTED.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale, general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OLIVE OIL, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED PEAS, DRIED APPLES, SALT BRINE, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

June 14th, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

G. & J. MOORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Rats Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

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

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

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION 3rd year.—Business Class

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

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

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Politic Literature.

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

6th year.—Class of Science.

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

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen..... 6.00 Use of Library..... 1.00

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks. Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum.

For particulars address: YOUNG CRUSADER, 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET,

AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street.

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

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

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

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 " For Boarders..... 15.00

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

Andrew E. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870.

LEBLANO & CASHIDY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAUULT, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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

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

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

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 336 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin.

PAROUE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Paroed's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle.

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

HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HART, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 336 Notre Dame, Montreal, March 19th, 1869

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

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. In various cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this poison, and until recent years, the organs it undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the air, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the skin, or foul ulcersations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Uterous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

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M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, MONTREAL. Between Gros S. James and Notre Dame Streets. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal. Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B.—The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 15. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 16th 1869.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

Andrew E. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870.

LEBLANO & CASHIDY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAUULT, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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

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

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

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 336 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin.

PAROUE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Paroed's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle.

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

HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HART, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 336 Notre Dame, Montreal, March 19th, 1869

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

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, COLE-BROS-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.

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

Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

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

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.

3 Board and Tuition (\$3 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$3 00 per month.

5 The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes. 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.

7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required.

9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. OH VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869. 3m12

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

F. GREENE, No 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, varrenes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varrenes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1869, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Zeno Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed' Machine. A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$23; Wax-Tread Machines, A. B. and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B. testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 N-zareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 73 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 N-zareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR. 325 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL AN WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind o Tinmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Wares, Bird Cages, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

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