

Seignior; and if so, the Gentlemen of the Seminary have the same right to prohibit the cutting down and selling of the forests on their Seignior, as has Major Campbell, or any other proprietor to prohibit a like destructive process on his property. The Gentlemen of the Seminary are not only legally right, but, viewed from the stand point of Christian prudence, they are justified in the restrictions which they have imposed on the Indians with respect to the cutting down of the forests on their Seignior. We all know how improvident are the Indians and how little they think of the future. We have seen too how injurious to the country has been the wanton destruction of its noble forests; and all enlightened men know how important it is to discourage the process. Now, were the Indians left free to deal with the forests on the Seignior of Lake of Two Mountains as they pleased, in a few years there would not be a stick of timber standing. All would have been cut down and sold for drink, for bad whiskey and these other hellish compounds, which it seems the ambition of their advocates to introduce amongst them. Yes, underlying, and giving vitality to the complaints of the Indians against Popery in general, and the Seminary in particular, there exists this monster grievance.—That the Seminary does everything in its power to suppress drunkenness amongst the Indians, and to discourage the introduction of intoxicating drinks, as well as of evangelical adventurers, amongst them. *Hinc ille la lacryma.*

THE LATIN VULGATE.—A writer in the *Montreal Witness* of the 17th ult., favors us with some remarks upon the *Vulgate* or Latin version of the sacred scriptures which has been in use in the Western Church for about 1,500 years. We thank the *Witness* for the testimony which he bears to the antiquity of what he calls "*Romish dogmas*," in the subjoined passage:—

"Previous to the invention of printing by movable type, and the fall of Constantinople, MS. translations of the Bible were widely dispersed in almost every language of Europe, and many of Asia and Africa—in Western Europe from the corrupt Latin *Vulgate* favoring the *Romish dogmas*."

This implies, not only that, in so far as was physically possible, versions of the sacred scriptures in the vulgar tongue were extensively circulated in Europe before the Reformation—but that the Latin *Vulgate* was corrupted in order to favor "*Romish dogmas*." If so—then these dogmas were older than the *Vulgate*.

But the very latest date that can be assigned to any part of the Latin *Vulgate*, is about the last decade of the fourth century. As all biblical scholars know, the version known as the Latin *Vulgate*, was, in main the work of St. Jerome. Of that version a great part of the Old Testament was in existence, as we now have it, before the days of St. Jerome—*Vetus Italica*; and the great work of that learned man consisted in the revision and correction of the then existing version of the New Testament, in which he, following the original Greek *MS.*, to which he had access, made several corrections. The Latin *Vulgate* is then in its most modern parts as old as the days of St. Jerome, A.D. 390, and in other parts still more ancient.

Now if St. Jerome corrupted or perverted the sense of the Scriptures in order to favor "*Romish dogmas*," it is obvious that those dogmas must be older than his revision and translation of those Scriptures—that is to say they were taught in the fourth century of our era; and if, on the other hand, he did not so corrupt the sacred text, if his version be as many Protestant scholars allow it to be, a fair and correct version—even though its Latinity be not always strictly classical—then it is obvious that the uncorrupted text of the sacred scriptures favors "*Romish dogma*." We care not which hypothesis the *Witness* may prefer to accept.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The *Montreal Witness* says that "there is probably nowhere that baby farming" (that is to say the taking in of newly born children with the object of making money and with the intent of killing them, or at all events of letting them die)—"is carried to a greater extent, or with more fatal results than in Montreal." This is a grave charge, and if the *Witness* have any valid reasons for urging it, he must have special information upon the subject which he is bound to make public, in order that the parties guilty of the infamous crime may be brought to justice. The *Montreal Gazette*, a well informed journal, is of opinion that the crime of "baby farming" is almost unknown amongst us, and we incline to the opinion of the *Gazette*, seeing that the existence of a Foundling Hospital removes the chief inducement to send children to a baby farming establishment. Of two things however one.—Either the *Witness* has good reasons for his charge of extensive "baby farming" against the City of Montreal—or he has not. If he have, he should make these reasons public. If he have not, he should publicly retract his accusation.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A telegram published in all our Protestant exchanges informs us that the Quirinal Palace has been broken into by the officials of the Piedmontese government in Rome, who have seized upon the valuable articles—the property of the Pope therein contained. These articles, as specified in the telegram, as consisting of archives of music, of affairs of Councils, of ceremonies and other matters purely ecclesiastical. All have been stolen, and forcibly carried off by the plunderers of the Holy See. Such of the Roman journals as have ventured to protest against this act of Vandalism, have been seized and confiscated; and it is added "the expulsion of priests engaged in teaching, continues every day." It is thus that the Revolution displays its contempt for the rights of property, and for individual liberty.

A RAY OF LIGHT.—The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, in an admirable article on the abuses of State-schoolism, and in reply to the *N. Y. Tribune*, the champion of that iniquitous tyranny, thus lately delivered itself:—

"The only remedy we see in the future for the evils which are admitted, is to be found in the entire separation of the educational process from State authority. If this has been found wisest and best in matters of religion, why not in relation to all forms of education? Youth needs the highest sanctions of religion in every department of culture, and this cannot be secured in a State School, where there is no State church."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

We have received, and with much pleasure, the first numbers of *The Catholic Indicator*, a new paper published at Monroe, Wisconsin. It well deserves its name, and this is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. We tender it our best wishes for its success and hope often to see it on our table.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—December, 1870.—J. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal. Terms: \$4.50 per year, in advance, or 45 cents per single copy.

The following is a list of the contents of the current number:—1. Steps of Belief. 2. The Three Rules of Rustic Grammar. 3. The Irish Brigades in the Service of France. 4. On a Picture of St. Agnes. 5. Answer to Difficulties. 6. Dion and the Sibyls. 7. Mr. Frode's History of England. 8. Our Winter Evenings—Bread Returned. 9. One Word more about Copernicus. 10. Prayer. 11. A Visit to Soubiaco. 12. Our Lady of Lourdes. 13. Catholic Literature and the Catholic Public. 14. The Invasion of Rome.—II. 15. Letter from Rome. 16. New Publications.

FATHER OFARRELL'S LECTURE.—SUBJECT: ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE.

On Tuesday evening, 22nd ult., the Rev. Father O'Farrell delivered a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall, before an immense audience for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., presided, and on the platform with him were a number of ecclesiastics.

Father O'Farrell, in opening his lecture, said that in answer to a letter of Father O'Brien, written on his death bed, and received by him (Father O'Farrell) eight hours after his death, that he came here to lecture on behalf of the Orphan Asylum. The lecturer rapidly sketched the early history of Ireland from the 17th century down to the time of its invasion in the 12th, the time of St. Lawrence O'Toole. Upon the invasion Father O'Farrell dwelt at length, and disputed the idea of Pope Adrian ever having issued a Bull giving up Ireland to the English, and in this many historians agreed with him. In any case the Bull never was brought to light by the King of England until twenty years after the conquest. He then alluded to the position of the Popes in those days as the arbiters of national affairs, and said that if they occupied in these days the same position, France, the eldest daughter of the Church, and the first nation in Christendom, would not be bleeding at the foot of the German Uhlans. He said that Leibnitz, a great German Protestant writer, had said that until the Pope again acted in such capacity, peace, quiet, and prosperity would never continue in Europe. The dogma of Infallibility came under remark, and here Father O'Farrell said that it was only in spiritual affairs that the Pope was so. St. Lawrence was the son of Dermott, King of Leinster, was educated at one of the Monasteries of Ireland, and was there early imbued with feelings of piety and patriotism which subsequently led to the influence he held over the Irish in inducing them to oppose the English. The lecturer forbore to dwell upon his private virtues, and said that the feeling fostered by O'Toole had not died out, and there was and still would be the same love among them for the old Fatherland. The time was near at hand when England would want the assistance of the Irish, who only wanted, to make them contented, an Irish Parliament on College Green, and he hoped that the present rulers would see the necessity of making the Irish feel that they were on an equality with other British subjects. The lecture was very eloquent, and was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.—*Herald.*

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JOHN BRENNAN, BELLEVILLE.

The Congregation of St. Michael's Church, of whom Rev. John Brennan has been pastor since the death of the late Rev. M. Brennan, presented him a day or two ago with an address on the occasion of his removal to the Picton mission. The address was accompanied by a handsome donation of a purse containing \$167. The following is the address and reply:—

REV. FATHER.—As it is now clear that you are about to be removed from amongst us, we, as humble children of that Church, which is one in faith, acquiesce and bow to the decision of his lordship, whom God in his infinite wisdom has placed over us. In the words of St. Paul: "Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops, to Rule the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood." Acts XX, 28. Rev. Sir,—With mingled pain and pleasure we approach you, pain for having to part from one whom, as Priest of this mission, we were well pleased; pleasure, knowing that our feeble efforts to do you justice full far short of what is due to your merit. During the past decade of years which your lot was cast amongst us, you have watched over us, and like a true Shepherd, done all in your

power to lead us, to God. You have watched over our children, not only as their Pastor but in your calling as Local Superintendent of our School, ever ready to impart to the Board of Separate School Trustees any counsel in your power to give. We also offer a tribute to that marked respect in which you hold the sacred office of your calling, not forgetting that you are the nephew of him, your venerable predecessor, who for forty years lived in the hearts of his people.

We are not, Rev. Father, insensible to the many difficulties you had to surmount in the discharge of your priestly office, therefore you will accept this purse, trifling as it is,—it is the offering of your people, and is not to be prized for its intrinsic value, but as an additional testimonial of the estimation in which you are held by those from whom, in the Providence of God, you are about to take your departure, hoping that prosperity awaits you in your new mission, and that He who watches over the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field will crown your labor in this world with success, and that when God calls upon you to dissolve the ties that bind you to your earthly tabernacle, your end be peace.

Signed in behalf of the congregation.
D. BRENNAN, Chairman.
M. O. DEMPSEY, Secretary.

REPLY.
GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind address that you have presented to me on the occasion of my departure from among you. I have experienced so many acts of kindness from you during my stay in Belleville that I look upon the last act of yours merely as a further proof of the love and respect which you have ever evinced towards your Priest.

I have during my missionary career amongst you had every reason to be pleased with the piety and zeal that you have manifested in the service of God, and the fervor you have shown in the observance of His holy law.

The kind allusion that you have made to my beloved uncle, your late pastor, causes me both to sorrow and to rejoice—to sorrow because it brings to my mind the fond recollection of the many happy days we spent together, laboring for the interests of the good people of St. Michael's congregation; to rejoice that his memory still lives among you, and that his life and labors shall ever be fondly remembered by his devoted flock. I humbly submit to the decision of your chief Pastor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who has deemed it his duty to remove me from you, and I only hope that the change will benefit the Catholics of Belleville, for whose welfare I have labored for the past eight years. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to tender you my most sincere thanks for the kind, generous, and unsolicited offering that you have made me, and my fervent prayers shall ever be that God may bestow his richest blessings on the good Catholics of St. Michael's, both here and hereafter.

JOHN BRENNAN, PRIEST.

THE JEWS AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you sneer—the common argument of your order—at the statement of the *Nouveau Monde*, that the Jews have been directing the revolutionary movements of Europe, which have, at length, resulted in the temporary dethronement of the Pope. It will perhaps surprise you to be informed that there is high authority for this same statement, so high as that of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who, from his position as a statesman, and his sympathies with, and knowledge of Jewish history, ancient and modern, must be supposed to write with a clear understanding of his subject. In the 24th chapter of his Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck, (1858), he takes occasion to speak thus of the revolutionary outbreak in Europe in the year 1848:—

"An insurrection takes place against tradition and aristocracy, against religion and property. Destruction of the Semitic principle, extinction of the Jewish religion, whether in the Mosiac or in the Christian form; the natural equality of man, and the abnegation of property, are proclaimed by the secret societies who form provisional governments, and men of Jewish race are found at the head of every one of them. The people of God co-operate with Atheists; the most skillful accumulators of property ally themselves with communists; the peculiar and chosen race touch the hand of all the scum and low castes of Europe. And all this because they wish to destroy that ungrateful Christendom which owes to them even its name, and whose tyranny they can no longer endure. When the secret societies, in February 1848, surprised Europe, they were themselves surprised at the unexpected opportunity; and so little capable were they of seizing the occasion, that had it not been for the Jews—who of late years, unfortunately, have been connecting themselves with these unhalloved associations—imbecile as were the governments, the uncalculated outbreak would not have ravaged Europe. But the fiery energy and the teeming resources of the Children of Israel, maintained for a long time the unnecessary and useless struggle. If the reader throw his eye over the provisional governments of Germany and Italy, and even of France formed at that period, he will recognize everywhere the Jewish element."

I give you this passage as I find it, at full length, to construe or to controvert as may best suit your immediate purpose; but I think the honest reader will see in it evidence that the position of the *Nouveau Monde* cannot be as easily disposed of as a sneer would imply.

As regards the present position of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, will you allow me to express my surprise at the levity and scorn with which you constantly refer to it. If the fact of eleven centuries of possession has no sacredness in your eyes, surely as a business man, one knowing not a little of the nature of contracts and engagements, the Convention of the 15th of Sept., 1864, should be of some significance in the argument. The first article of this Convention says:—"Italy engages not to attack the actual territory of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to resist by force, if necessary, all attacks made from without on said territory." Viewed alone by the light of this article, is there not bare-faced injustice, unblushing falsehood, involved in the conduct of Victor Emmanuel?

Your old servt.,
MATTHEW RYAN.

November 22nd 1870.

THE PRESENT WAR AND ITS LESSONS.—We are all ready enough to criticise the faults which Napoleon and his generals perpetrated during their brief, inglorious campaign, certainly the most disastrous in the annals of France. We can trace each false movement, we can wonder at the folly of a ruler risking hostilities with insufficient forces, fortresses bare of provisions, an inefficient commissariat, and a population left unprotected with organization or equipments. France has paid heavily in blood and treasure for the presumption, imbecility, and blundering obstinacy of her Emperor and his Marshals, and the only hope is that the people, relieved from the incubus of the Second Empire, will redeem the misfortunes of Metz and Sedan by an heroic resistance. Let us, however, turn our gaze from France to England, and ask for any evidence of capacity on the part of our statesmen which warrants an invidious comparison. If we ask for proofs of British statesmanship upon this continent, we find that when a balance of power could have been established, the overtures of the French Empire to recognize the Southern States were curiously rejected, and an alliance with a Confederacy that could bring half a million soldiers into

the field disdained. We thought at the time, and subsequent events have ripened the conviction, that it was the secret wish of some of the British statesmen to abandon the British North American possessions. The flimsy pretence of slave owning was paraded as an insuperable objection to a Southern alliance by those who connive at the Coolie trade, the most infernal form of enforced labor human ingenuity ever devised, and who force the Chinese at the cannon's mouth to admit the soul-destroying opium poison. A fitting climax to the rejection of a Southern alliance with the States would be the abandonment of the North American possessions. We can now boast one company of British regulars to defend two thousand miles of western frontier, and we are honored with three officers and fifty artillery-men to guard the citadel of Quebec, the Gibraltar of the north. Everything worth removing has been swept on board ship and carried to Woolwich; and at this hour, when war with Russia and her suspected allies is looming on the horizon, there is not one gun at Quebec able to penetrate the walls of an iron-clad. A hundred and fifty obsolete weapons mock us with the semblance of power; but they might be fired at a modern iron-clad with the certainty that not one shot could damage the enemy. Quebec is at the mercy of any hostile iron-clad entering our waters, and, thanks to a Whig Government, Quebec would be forced to yield at discretion and submit to any exactions, if an enemy's turret ship reached the Island of Orleans. Montreal is equally defenceless.—*Montreal Daily News.*

THE MECHANICS' HALL.—This excellent place of resort for young men who prefer to spend their leisure hours in the improvement of their minds to questionable amusements, has lately undergone a thorough renovation. The walls have been frescoed afresh, and are handsomely finished with imitation panels of oak and walnut framing. The ceiling has also been very prettily decorated altogether, the appearance of the room is both neat and comfortable, and such as to invite many young men to put down their names as subscribers to the Institute. It needs all the support it can get.

THE BABIN CASE.—Our readers will remember that rather more than three years ago a young lady of weak mind, who was residing with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Babin, at Buckingham, disappeared under very suspicious circumstances, and that her body was afterwards found in the river Lievre. Mr. Babin was arrested, tried at Aylmer, and acquitted. We are informed that a few days since he died in Cincinnati, and on his death bed confessed that he was guilty of the crime; and that his sister's condition was a wretched and hopeless one, and that so long as she lived she was a disgrace to him and all connected with her, and that in order to get rid of the burden of trouble and annoyance she entailed upon him he had himself driven her in a sleigh to the river and thrown her in through a hole in the ice.—*Ottawa Mail.*

A NEW PROPAGANDA.—The *Christian Guardian* (Methodist organ) is responsible for the following:—It is not probably known even to many Episcopalians, that in Toronto and Montreal, associations are being secretly organized among members of the Episcopal Church, for the purpose of spreading, as far as they can, the principles and practices of the extreme Romish party in England. We have been informed on good authority, that there exists in Toronto an Association of this kind, of which a minister or "priest" as they prefer to call him, is termed the "Superior." It is denominated "*The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ*." A monthly circular is filled up with the subject for which prayers are requested from the "Associates" during the month. It may serve to show the object and spirit of this Jesuitical association, to mention some of the subjects of special prayer for the past month of October. The following are selected from the list:—"The formation of a Canada C.B.S." (Is it a Catholic Bible Society?) "Blessings on the new words of St. Saviour, Montreal, and St. Ambrose, Toronto." "Spread of Catholicism in Canada." "Cessation of Evening Communion, and the more general observance of fasting reception." "Establishment of weekly mid-day celebrations at H. I. Church." "Vindication of Eucharistic truth, in the pending appeal." (This probably refers to the Ritualistic trials in England.) "The children of J. C. K., that God would vouchsafe to them his best gifts, and if it be his holy will a vocation for a religious life." "Repose of the Souls of J. B. and C. P." "J. G. B. guidance under difficulties about confession." It is a sad spectacle to see those who aspire to teach others, so ignorant of the teaching of Christ, that they substitute the fanciful purifications of men for the spiritual truth of the gospel.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

Birth.
At Orillia, Ont., on the 22nd ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas Mulcahy, Merchant, of a son.

Died.
On Saturday, 26th ult., Ann Meagher, aged 42 years, beloved wife of Hugh McGill.—May she rest in peace.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, DECEMBER 5th.
(By Order),
M. O'CONNOR, Sec.-Sec.

WANTED.
FOR the Roman Catholic Male Separate School of Belleville a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER (a Normal School Teacher preferred). Salary liberal. Application to be (if by letter, pre-paid) on or before the 20th inst., to
D. BRENNAN, Chairman, Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 21st, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately,
PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treasr.
St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for 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 a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SUGAR, BEANS, 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. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1869. 12m.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages.

Address,
A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq.,
or W. VALLIE.
Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching the French and English languages. Salary—\$100 for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, to be addressed to

PATRICK CAREY,
Secretary-Treas.
St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. "CURE GUARANTEED" BY THE GREATEST INVENTOR OF THE AGE.

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of sight, breaks out, blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Copy of certificates just received from

CLAYVILLE, WASH. CO., PA., Sept. 29, 1870.

DR. J. BALL & Co.:

Gentlemen:—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the "plus ultra" of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near Sight.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases, both of acute and what is called Chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental and at great expense.

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, an enthusiastic advocate of the "Cups" three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn, beyond her years to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the *New York Tribune* without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the *Tribune*, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquired from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the value of the Cups, and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, any where that people can be found. I was at our Fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say, that I myself, (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast too. No small cash-penny affair, but a superlative number one, tip top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be lifelong.

Yours truly,

HORACE B. DECRANT, M. D.

CLAYVILLE, PA., June 6th, 1870.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

DEAR SIR:—Dr. H. Durant of this town is at present using your Patent Eye-Cups with more success on eyes with impaired vision, and obtaining better results than from any other mode of practice which I have seen, leads me to the conclusion that superior results can be obtained than from any of our ordinary or recognized medical or surgical operations—practiced in Eye Hospitals, or taught in books generally. Please send me your price list and terms to agents. I want a lot of the Eye-Cups to use in my practice.

Yours truly,

GEORGE INGLIS, M. D.

Readers, these are two certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your sight can be restored; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. See advertisement in another column of this paper. Our pamphlet of 48 pages, containing certificates of cures and giving full description of the Ivory Eye Cups, sent free to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Write to DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No 91 Liberty street, New York City.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT
Dist. of Montreal. } No. 2464.

DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archibald James Arnott, late Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now of the said City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter en justice.

and
The said ARCHIBALD JAMES ARNOTT, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has instituted an action, in separation de corps & de biens against the Defendant in this cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870.

LAFRAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFRAMME,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 16th Nov., 1870.