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NORA BRADY'S VOW.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER X.

s Pain's furnace-heat within me quivers, God's breath upon the flames doth blow, And all my heart in anguish shivers
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, 'As God will,'
And in hottest fire hold still."

It was a long night, - that night on which Nora Brady had so unexpectedly found Mr. Hallorau. She thought it would never end; and yet she feared that when it passed away another and a deeper change might fall on him, and that with the night-shadows his spirit would pass away. She watched and prayed alternately. The anguish that the absent would have felt, had they been present, or could they even have known it, was accumulated and mingled with her own grief; and, while tears flowed in silent torrents over her face, her heart could only find language in these words:- If possible, my God, let this cup pass away from them."

When Thomas McClinnis went away, little after midnight, she had sent a message by him to the friendly publisher in Franklin Street, stating how and where Mr. Halloran was to be found. She had never forgotten the first day she called at the "Pilot" Office, or the heaviness and gloom that oppressed her theu, or the kind words which had greeted her, or the sudden suushine which had burst around her when, after making her inquiries, the good publisher had exclaimed, "John Halloran! He is my friend; he was my guest." And now she did not doubt for an instant that he would come the moment he received her message, and make every arrangement necessary for Mr. Halloran's removal to a better and more comfortable place, and for any exigency that might occur during his illness. This thought comforted her greatly; and, besecching Thomas McGinnis to lose no time in the morning in delivering the message, she resumed her post near the bed of the sufferer. It was near day-dawn, and the doctor and clergyman stood together at the bedside, conversing in a low tone about the condition of the patient, while Nora leaned eagerly forward to hear their opinion.

"He is decidedly no worse," said Dr. Bryant; "and that is something, in an attack

"And you think he may get over it?"

"Well, I hope so; yes, I think so."

God grant it!" said Father Nugent, while he looked at his watch. "I shall have to go away in a short time: it is nearly five o'clock, and that is my hour to be at the altar. I shall return, however, as soon as I can. If any sudden change occurs, I must know it imme-

"I have no patients very ill at present," replied Dr. Bryant, " and therefore I can remain here until about ten o'clock. Some time during the day my patient must be removed to more comfortable quarters."

"Yes: no doubt his remaining here would embarrass these poor people considerably, who have neither the time nor the means to render him such attentions as are absolutely necessary.

soon as I get home, for Mr. Halloran's recep- or not. tion, if you think it will do." "Do? Why, sir, it is the very thing; and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for

nication with Mr. Halloran's friends." "I beg your honor's pardon," said Nora, unable any longer to keep silent, and leaning eagerly forward, "but Mr. Halloran has a friend in Boston who will be broken-hearted intirely to hear of his illness; an' it's Mr. Donahoe, your reverence, at the "Pilot"

"Alas!" said the priest, "how unfortunate! Mr. Donahoe left the city last evening for New York, and will be away several days; besides which, he lives at a hotel, which I fancy would not do very well for a sick person to go to .-But, my child, why is it that you are so deeply

interested in this unfortunate gentleman?" I was born and bred with Mrs. Halloran; an' after the great downfall of the family she was so heart-broke at being separated from Mr. Halloran, who was hunted intirely out of Irc- | cold in his head- He, odd in everything, had land, that I come to America to find him andand do what I could for them at home, God save of ill-fated Ireland, and by way of obtaining the them. But I had begun to give up all expectation of ever laying my two eyes on him and gloomy affairs, and for many years been a again, when, sirs, the Blessed Virgin brought subscriber to a leading Dublin newspaper.—
me to the widow Blake's this night, right to He therefore knew all about John Halloran, him. And it's sorrowful tidings to hear that and how like a martyr he had immolated his his best friend is gone: but, your reverence, I | affections and fortunes on the sacred altar of brought over with me some of the old Mc- his country; and he had learned from the same Carthy More diamonds, that Mrs. Halloran source that the nobility and worth of his charsent, thinking may-be he'd be at a deshort for acter were without reproach. So it was with means in a strange country: and they'll pay no ordinary emotion that this eccentric but all his expenses out-and-out."

Brain a firm of the control of the control of

God will bless your fidelity. Come to my Irish patriot, who is lying ill, insensible, at the went in and remained; for Phillis, with an air future. Mr. Halloran replied in the negative. house and nurse Mr. Halloran; let a familiar house of a poor widow who lives in an alley?" of condescension, had offered to get tea every His next inquiry was,home face be the first his eyes fall on when he recovers.'

an old gentleman there that has promised to two mouths, and, says I. Maybe Mrs. Sydney stinctive judgment. When there was nothing and it is a quiet, nice place; so, without throw- his expenses." ing Mrs. Sydney out of a help, I might nurse him just as well, and have her to help."

Both gentlemen knew Mrs. Sydney, and thought Nora's plan was a sensible one; while they could not help admiring and respecting the nice sense of honor and self-respect which seemed to govern her in every particular. But Father Nugent could not remain another moment: and Nora, wishing to have matters arranged as early and speedily as possible, also hurried homeward.

Mrs. Sydney was sitting in the dining room, with a worried anxious expression on her countenance; but the moment she caught a glimpse of Nora's face the cloud passed away, and smiling, she greeted her with "La suz! child! where in the world have you been? I've been in a perfect snarl about you. You'll be sick, sitting up so of nights, and may-be get some dreadful disease yourself."

"I am very sorry, ma'am, you had any uneasiness about me; but I could not come any earlier. Do you think Mr. Mellow is stirring yet?" said Nora, with a nervous air.

"Up! He's been up this hour, and was down here about ten minutes ago, to inquire it you had come home. He's in an awful humor. declare, I shouldn't wonder if a mad dog had bit him some time or other," said Mrs. Sydney,

"Might I go up, ma'am, and ask him to come down here? I want to speak to you both about something that's happened," said

"Lord's sake, child, you haven't gone and got married?" exclaimed Mrs. Sydney, looking over her spectacles at Nora, with widely-rounded eyes.

"Married!" said Nora, with a low, merry laugh which she could not repress. "No, indeed, ma'am, -not married, or likely to be."

"Well,-yes; go up to Mr. Mallow's room. But it is at your own risk." When Nora opened Mr. Mallow's door, he

poked up quickly, and gave an indescribable grunt, which said, as plainly as grunt could Mr. M. dlow. express, "it's well you've come."

"Good-morning, sir. I hope you are well?"

said Nora, curtsying. "Humph!"

"Mrs. Sydney wishes to see you, sir, for a little while."

"I sha'n't come. I'm busy. Breakfast time will do."

"Sir, may I speak to you?" "Yes. What do you want?"

"I want you, if you please, to come to Mrs. Sydney: it's ye both I'd be after speaking to.' " And what in the mischief, Nora Brady, do you want to talk about? Has Ireland gone to If no better place can be found, doctor, my the bottom of the sea, and do you wish me to house and its poor accommodations are at your service. My own room shall be prepared, as Go away. I don't know whether I shall come

"Sir, I'm proud enough, in my poor way, and if it was for myself I'd scorn to be troubling you; but it's for them I love betthe suggestion. Perhaps in a day or two some- ter than myself; and, if you haven't forgot it, thing may occur which will put us in commu- you said once if I ever was in trouble and wanted help you'd lend it, so help you God! But at the same time, sir, I want you to know be-

forehand that it's not money I'm after."
"So you're in trouble. What is it? I always keep my word, Nora Brady," he said pushing back the morning paper and taking off his there be an exodus forthwith, and I will in the

"Yes, sir; I'm bothered enough, God knows; and it was about that I wanted to see you and Mrs. Sydney together; for I have found Mr. Halloran, and shall have to go away."
"Found Mr. Halloran! Go away! Be-

gone down with you! I'm coming instantly." And when the three were together, Nora told them all about it, speaking as little as possible of herself, — of her sacrifices, "Och, your reverence!" said Nora, while as possible of herself, — of her sacrifices, tears fell like rain-drops from her eyes, "sure her trials, her anxieties, hopes, and fears, up to the present moment. As to Mrs. Sydney, she made no secret of wiping her eyes. Mr. Mallow was only affected with a sudden violent always felt the deepest interest in the history most reliable news concerning her ever-agitated true-hearted old man exclaimed,-

"I am glad to hear all this, my dear child. And you are sure it is John Halloran, the it was finished—generally about noon—Nora professionally mercantile way, for the the room.

"Don't speak, ma'am!" said Mr. Mallow, blowing his nose vociferiously. ... Don't, madam; for I must have my say out. Nora Brady, it's my solemn opinion that you only want a pair of wings-to be a perfect wild goose. You are a heroine; and that's next door to being a lunatie. You are a miscrable, shiftless body, taking care of everybody but yourself; and now, to crown all, you want to give yourself and us some horrible diseaseship-fever, may-be-by bringing a sick man into the house. But-

"An' then, sir, I hope God and Mr. Mallow will pardon me for demaning myself to ask a favor for the like of him," said Nora, with an indignation she could not control. "I may be a wild goose, but I've only done what I thought was right by them I was beholden to for whatever good fortune I ever had since I was born; and I hope when I'm judged it won't turn the scales of God's mercy against me. And surely there's no need of going on my two knees to get a place for such a one as John Halloran of Glendariff; for Father Nugent himself is have ing a room prepared in his own house for him, where I shall go to nurse him, Ma'am, you've been very kind to me, a poor stranger in your house, and I'm sorry to take you so short; but it's my duty, and I can't help it. And it's no ship fever that's on him at all, only a sug that took him in the head last night, and deadened his brain like; and, if it was, it couldn't be caught from a better person; for he's a gentleman and a Christian out-and-out."

"Nora Brady, you are like a torpedo. Your tongue goes like a coffee mid; and, now that you've ground me to powder, I will go on and tinish what I was saying when you were rudenough to interrupt me. I was going to observe, when you broke out, that, no in atter what ailed Mr. Halloran, he should come. I every boarder left the house on account of hibeing here, he should stay, and I would make good all losses to Mrs. Sydney,-partly for hisake, partly for yours. Go away!" exclaimed

"I beg your pardon, sir. I was too hasty," said Nora, ashamed.

"Oh, never mind. A young lady who has money in bank, and who has independence enough to earn her own living, may be allowed

"What do you mean, sir? I haven't a cent to call my own on this earth, and never wanted it worse," said Nora, with a sigh.

"You are not telling the truth, Nora. You have at this moment, in the Trenton Bank, five hundred dollars."

"And where in the name of my old shoes, did it come from, sir? Faith, an' I think you might find something else to joke about," said Nora, puzzled and worried.

"Ah! I lost ten thousand dollars one fine night, and it was returned to me every cent .-Did you think I should forget it? No, child. I went that very day and deposited five hundred dollars in the Trenton Bank for you; and there you'll find it, subject to your order. You can get any or all of it at any moment, or let it remain where it is. It is yours, to give away, send away, or throw away-the latter of which I expect you will do. Madan, give the silly child an answer about the room. If the boarders should object to a sick person's coming, let up all deficiencies."

"Go, Nora, child, and get the room ready as quick as you can. Mind now and slick everything up nice. I'll attend to breakfast," said Mrs. Sydney, who had listened with no little interest to what had been passing.

"After breakfast, Nora Brady, I'll charter an omnibus and call here for a small bed, pillows, and other things, yourself included, to bring Mr. Halloran home at once. Begone now. I want no thanks, -not yet, at least.

Then Nora began to see unlight breaking through the clouds. Mr. Halloran had been removed to Mrs. Sydney's without any ill effects; he was surrounded by every comfort, and no attention was wanting that his situ tion required. His symptoms gradually assumed a a more favorable type, and, although he had not yet recovered his faculties, there was very little doubt but that the discuse would finally yield to remedial agents. But two of Mrs. Sydney's boarders went away, - two young gentlemen who were so devoted to the violin and clarionet that they could not endure the interdict which Dr. Bryant laid on the indulgence of their musical propensities. While Nora attended to her work, Mrs. Sydney

"Yes, sir; and the creature's been as kind evening "while do poor gal had such constant is if he was her own kith and kin. But she's nussing to do," Thus relieved, Nora would "If your reverence and his honor there don't very poor; and the doctor says it's not a fit sit watching every symptom and almost every think I'm taking too much on myself, I'll beg place for Mr. Halloran to be in because it's breath of the sick man. To the moment, she you not to move Mr. Halloran away until I close and smoky; and I thought of the nice gave him his medicine, and regulated the temsee the good lady I live with, and tell her, and front room up stairs that's been empty these perature and light of the apartment with inhelp me if I ever was in trouble, all that has will let Mr. Halloran be moved into it; then else for her hands to do, she would happened. The lady I am at service with, there'll be no need for me to go away to nurse sit beside the fire, gazing down into sirs, has a fine airy room, that I think Mr. him;' and there's no fear of losing anything, the embers, while her imagination, like a Halloran might have; she takes a few lodgers, ma'am, for he has enough and to spare for all prophet, foretold many beautiful and happy things. She saw under grand old trees a stately home, where were once united all that she loved on earth. She heard the sound of Mary Halloran's harp, and the clear, wild cadences of her sweet voice, ringing down through the magnificent woods, as she sang strains of the land of their birth. She saw John Halloran, his fine face, thoughtful and noble, walking with a stately step through those handsome halls and lofty rooms, and heard his kind voice speaking gently and cheeringly to all. Then floating up through the vision came sweet, flutelike tones. Little children were at play, and Gracie's gentle tones mingled softly with Desmond's merry laughter. Dream-tones indeed of the one who was gone, which would never more be heard on earth, for far away, beside the shining water which flows from the throne of God, her voice was blending sweetly with the angel melodies that make glad the colestial City. Then came a softer spell,—the twilight hour, the day's toil over, and a quiet stroll with Dennis Byrne through the old woods; and many a heart-felt word and bright anticipation seemed to be whispered in her cars, while ever and anon their thoughts fled back to "Holy Ireland" and lingered lovingly amid the seenes and beside the graves they loved. The entrance of Dr. Bryant or Mr. Mallow, or perhaps the crumbling of a coal, or a low moan from the invalid, dispersed the rainbows of her fancy, leaving only to her aching heart the stern and sad reality.

One evening Nora was standing by the bedside, looking down with a sorrowful heart on the pale, motionless features of Mr. Halloran, He seemed to be sleeping, and sighed heavily, then, opening his eyes, looked around him.— Almost breathless, Nora sank quietly down on ner knees; and, turning his head, he said, l'aintly, "clome, Nora." Then a oft slumber stole over him, his breathing become regular, and a gentle moisture appeared on his skin .-When Dr. Bryant came, he pronounced him out of danger. Little by little, when his conciousness was fully restored, they told him all. The first wish he expressed was to see a clergym an and receive the sacraments; after which he was more calm, and composed, and talked with Nora, whose presence he could seareely realize. He looked at her, and followed her with his eyes about the room, as if he were not quite convinced that she was not a figment of the dream-land he had been sojourning in so many days, and might melt away as that had done. But ere long he heard how it was; and, when he was strong enough to bear it, she told him all that had befallen his family since he left home. It was almost too much for him to bear. The treachery of Donald More roused within him a stern, bitter feeling of wrath. which yielded only to a softer emotion when he heard of his shorn lambs seeking refuge among the forsaken ruins of Fada Brae.

"But I will be still, Nora. I will, by the help of God, bear it in p tience, leaving the wretch who has robbed my children to His avenging justice. I have them all left to me,-I shall ere long have them with me .- my Mary, Desmond, and my gentle little durling Gracie. Why, then, should I repine? Such treasures are of inestimable price, and, possessing them, I am not poor. Do you know that the only thing I can remember during my illness was Gracie? Arrayed in white, and looking like an angel, the child was ever around me; she seemed to guide me, and to brighten the gloom of the tyrrible darkness into which I was plunged. Sometimes a white dove would flutter down on my breast; then it would not be a dove, but her. Truly it is a strange, deep love I have for the little, quiet one, to brighten up such dark hours when all else was forgotten."

"It was strange, sir; but you always thought of the little lady more, by reason of her always hanging about you and following you about wherever you went, surely," said Nora.

They did not know that the fair little daisy of Glendariff had been beaten down by the death-storm to the silent dust. God help thee, John Halloran, when thou hearest the tale! No letters had come yet; and he could not conceal his uneasiness. Nora, hiding her own anxiety, said all that was cheering, and used every argument she could think of to convince him that it was not time for the letters to come, and that without fail a budget would arrive by the next ship. He tried to hope for the best, although not convinced.

One morning Mr. Mallow came in as usual, and, in his own peculiar and abrupt way, in- to him to save my own life. But, sir, I beg quired if Mr. Halloran had made any business your pardon for my plain spaking; I watched in the sick-room, and from the time arrangements, or had anything in view, either And Nora burst into tears, and turned to leave

" Do you know anything about book-keeping and commercial life?"

"But little, practically," said Mr. Hallorrn, half amused. "My father in his early life was an eminent merchant of Dublin, and became a gentleman farmer at the old place in Munster when he retired from business. As you may imagine, he was a great utilitarian, and, among my other acquirements, insisted on my going through a course of commercial studies with his old book-keeper, who was then head of the

house he had retired from: " Have you forgotten it all?"

"No, no; I think not, sir. I have the unfortunate faculty of retaining with singular tenacity all disagreeable experiences," replied Mr. Halloran. "But may I be allowed to ask you why you are so particularly interested in this matter?"

"Yes, of course. My chief book-keeper has resigned: he is going to California; and if you will have the place you are welcome to it, that is, provided you think yourself fully capable of seeping my accounts in order."

"This is a providence, Mr. Mallow, -one of God's merciful providences; and, after thanking Him from the depths of my soul, I thank you, sir, who have been His willing instrument. was only this day wondering what I should do to support my family. It will suit me in very particular.

" But the salary,-the salary. That's the thing. It's only eighteen hundred dollars; and I won't give a cent more," said Mr. Mal-

"That sounds princely, sir, to a man without a dollar. It is quite enough.'

"It is settled, then? Well, rest a few days onger. I will attend to the books myself until you are stronger. Now, there's another thing, A year or so ago I hought a very pretty piece of property near the city, with good, substantial improvements on it; but, sir, it is going to wreck for want of some one to take care of it. The cottage looks dilapidated, and everything is tangled and wild around it. Now, if you choose, you can have it at a more nominal rent, just for the sake of having it kept in order, because by and by they'll be running a railroad through it, or building a town there, and won't give half as much for it if it goes to wreck as if it was in good repair.'

"It is the very thing I should have chesen. -a residence somewhere in a rural district. have been accustomed to the country nearly all my life. Sir, you are loading me with favors.'

"Not at all. Don't thank me. keeper is indispensable to me; so is a good tenant. Good morning." And, pulling his hat down over his eyes, Mr. Mallow went out. A few days afterward Mrs. Sydney came to

the laundry, where Nora was busy, and told her that Mr. Mallow wished to speak to her. Wiping her hands, tying on a clean apron, and smoothing her hair, she followed Mrs. Sydney up into her own private sitting-room, looking blooming and handsome, but modest and unconscious of her beauty.
"Did you want me, sir?"

"Yes. Sit down there."
"No; I thank you, sir. I'm very busy, and

I'd rather stand.' "Stand, then. Do you ever think of mar-

rying, Nora?" "Troth, sir, an' I think it's a quare thing for you to be asking me," said Nora, redden-

ing.
"How would you like to be a rich man's wife, Nora,-to become a fine lady and drive in your own carriage?"

"Troth, sir, an' it would depend intirely on who the rich man was, whether I'd have him or not. As to being a fine lady, I think I'm content to be jest what God made me, -an honest girl; an' as He's give me good broad feet of me own, an' health to make good use of 'em, I'm well satisfied to be without a carriage."

"And may-be a rich widow one of these days," went on Mr. Mallow.

"Indeed, sir, I've no time to be foolin' here in such nonsence as this. Is it all you want, Mr. Mallow, to be makin' fun of me?'

"No; not at all. I want a wife, Nora Brady, and should like to marry you, if you'll consent, because you are a good, noble, virtuous girl, who deserves all the comfort and happiness that money can buy. If you will marry me, become my companion and nurse, I will leave you the whole fortune which I have grown old in scraping together. I am old, I am ill favored, I am cross; but you would not be plagued with me many years, child; and I know you would be all that God requires to me while I live. Say, will you become the wife of the old millionaire, Steadfast Mallow?"

"Sir, I'm only a poor girl," stammered Nora; "but I wouldn't marry you if you had a hundred million pounds sterling. You're old. enough for my great-grandfather; an'-an'-well, I'm as good as married already to Dennis. Byrne in Ireland, an' wouldn't break my troth

The same will be strained and the state of

of a good wife. I wanted a good nurse, and taken care of-eh?"

"You'll be very welcome, Mr. Mallow," some of your kindness, sir. May I go now? Thank you, sir."

"I declare to my ould shoes," said Nora, as she ran from the room, "if the ould gentleman hasn't been as crazy as a June bug ever since he lost that money. Marry him, indeed !He'd better think of his grave an' the other world, an' of the good his riches could do in this, instead of tryin' to turn a poor girl's head with 'em."

Nor evidently thought it was one of Mr. Mallow's queer freaks, and troubled herself no more about what had been the bitterest disappointment of the singular old man's life.

In a day or two, sure enough, the letters came, and the reason of their detention was explaine l. Father McCarthy, to whom they had nearly all been inclosed for him to forward, had been called to Dublin by the archbishop on some ecclesi estical business, and had been seized with a sudden and violent illness, which had detained him there many weeks. Thus the letters from America to Fada-Brae accumulated in his letter box, along with the letters from Fada-Brae to America. John Halloran at last opened the one containing the account of the death of his child. He knew now that his bright little song-bird, the fair blossom of his heart, had fled heavenward. He knew that by this time the dust of the grave had gathered on that round, blue-veined brow that his lips had lingered on in that last farewell, and that not to the heart as did those flowers, those livthe heavy mould had given forth its violets and | ing types of the life of the soul and the resurshamrocks above the deep cell of that silent cloister where she slumbered. Other trials had lacerated and wounded the surface of his heart, but this struck down like a barbed arrow into its vital tenderness. They would have comforted him,-Father Nugent, Dr. Bryant, poor Nora, who so much needed comfort herself; but, in a low, choking voice, he only desired to be alone. Then he wrestled with his agony. He stretched out his arms, as if by the power of his love and will he would bring his fair spirit-child back to his bosom. He knew now that she had been with him in the strange darkness he had passed through; and, as he called to mind the tender, beautiful face, the ineffable joy and sweetness that brightened it. his tears began to flow. They heard him walking to and fro, all day and all night; but no one saw the workings of this great agony of his life, nor for many days would he admit any one except Father Nugent, to witness his faltering and falling along this newly-found Via Dolorosa. But at last the tempest was stilled, -thanks be to God, such tempests last not forever !- the clouds were reft away, and through the vista of Faith he saw his angel child in a truer and more real life than this, cleansed fro n dl earthly defilements, and for ever and evermore a d seller among the fair sons of God. But till like a mourner his heart lingered besias the little carth-garb that the fair spirit had inhabited; still the chill and gloom and lonelin ss of the grave and the long separation crucified its instincts; and, while the soul cried out, " Thou hast done a good thing, my God, in gathering home this child from the pollution of earth," NATURE, rebelling, still murmured, "My God, Thou hast struck me a heavy blow! Coll 1st Thou not have spared me?"

And from that day a change came over John H. Horan. Many a gray hair shone out amid the clustering brown locks over his temples; he felt more like a wayfarer than a traveller on earth; and it became the aim of his life to think and act as one who was honored by the dignity of being the parent of an angel, to whose fair home his soul aspired, and who, he believed, often and often came and ministered to him, and who he hoped would be with him in the last struggle of life, to conduct him to the regions of eternal life. These thoughts were the companions of his inner life. Outwardly he was calm and gentle, giving a quiet and persevering attention to business, occupying himself with plans for the future, directing the workmen who were repairing the "Brae Cottage," and, aided by Nora, selecting furniture and making every necessary arrangement for the reception of his family. None saw or intruded on his solitary moments: they only knew that a heavy and bitter trial had fallen on him in the loss of his little blue-eyed daughter, and their sympathy was none the less deep for being unspoken.

CHAPTER XI.—CONCLUSION.

"But there are hours of lonely musing, Such as in evening silence come, When, soft as birds their pinions closing. The heart's best feelings gather home. Then in our souls there seems to languish A tender grief that is not woe, And thoughts that once wrung tears of anguish Now cause some melting tears to flow."

The hawthorn hedge-rows were white with blossoms, and on the brae-side violets opened their blue eyes under the tangled fern, while daisies, in fair constellations, gleamed here and brownie, she flitted from tree to tree. Down into the valley rushed a mountain-brook, makalong its banks threw their long, green tresses present at these massacres could not refrain from uneasiness.

not a bale of merchandise, to be bought with up, in the blue, silent depths of heaven, fleecy money, and I don't know but it sall for the clouds, with golden sunshine on them, floated best for me; for I'm a very cross-grained, softly away, and wreathed themselves like je lous minded old screw, and am not worthy coronals or hung in gleaming draperies on the summits and around the peaks of the distant somebody belonging to me to leave my money mountains, while the balmy westerly winds to when I died. But it's my first and last at gently unfolded the timid leaves and blossoms. tempt at matrimony. Some of these days, when Earth would have worn that day the likeness I get many years older, and require help like a of Eden, but that in the golden sunlight the child, I shall come and live with you and that decay of Time and the triumphs of Death told Dennis-what's-his-name, and expect to be well another tale. Amid the spring verdure, touched here and there with sunlit halos, the gray old ruins of Fada-Brae looked grand and beautiful. The clinging mosses, no longer brown, looked said Nora, blushing. "You've been a great like draperies of velvet festooned from turret like draperies of velvet festooned from turret and tower, so rich and green was the tint they wore; while the ivy, with its dark, glistening leaves, garlanded, like deathless memories, the silent cloisters below. Amid them lay the dead of ages,-mitered abbots, monks, princes, and knights. The tombs were all more or less dilapidated,-at least, those of an ancient date,and some were quite despoiled of the stone or marble effigies which had decorated them, and which now lay grimly on the earth, almost over grown by the rank grass of the place. It had been for centuries the burial-place of the Me-Carthy Mores, though but few of their number had been laid there since Ireland had become an English province,-those who could afford it having gone abroad and lived and died in the Catholic countries of Europe, preferring exile to a sight of the grievances and oppressions which they could not remove, and which each year became more hopeless.

Mrs. Halloran's parents were slumbering there, and near them was a little grave, around which clusters of violets were planted like a garland, that, being in full bloom, sent out their spicy odors like incense on the air .-Planted by a mother's hand, and watered by such tears as only mothers shed, they were precious memorials of the little eleeper below .-The marble cross at the head of the grave, with its elaborate carving and soaring dove, now gleaming brightly in the sunshine, spoke rection of the body. Mrs. Halloran and Desmond had spent the morning there, talking of the last spring they were all at Glendariff together, and of the "little lady" now so sweetly sleeping at their feet; of how she used to watch the unfolding of her favorite flowers and listen daily for the notes of the birds she best loved. Her little wise sayings were repeated, and her quiet laugh remembered, with a sad smile; then the questions she used to ask, so full of deep meaning, were suggested, as if by an angel, to lead the grief-worn heart of that mourning mother from the dust to the eternal heavens, where, in a truer, a fuller, a more blissful life, the child of her bosom was cared for more tenderly and surrounded by a more ineffable love than even her yearning heart could conceive of. "No: she is not here," said Mary Halloran, laying her hand on the little mound. "It is only the little earth-garb that we were used to see her in,—the veil our angel wore, and which, of the dust, belongs to the dust, yet still beloved because it was hers, and because every atom will again be gathered together and fashioned anew to receive for the bereaved mother, with her eyes fixed on the blue, bright distance which rolled like the heavenly country where her child awaited her; thus she sought to comfort herself, and consecrate the crown of thorns which so deeply pierced her.

(To be Continued.)

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The Times correspondent gives the following details of the murder of Generals Thomas and Lecomte

It appeared that these officers were recognized near the Place Pigalle between 4 and 5, captured, put through the mockery of a trial, and shot at halfpast 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a garden in the Rue des Rosiers, near the Place Pigalle. The following account by an eye witness will be read with a painful interest, the move especially as the two Generals may be only the first victims now that the people have tasted blood. The conduct of the soldiers of the 88th, one of whem 1 heard haranguing an audience in this very street an hour before the execution, is a fearful illustration of the condition to which the French army is reduced, and

furnishes the key to many of its disasters :-"Having heard that one of his former aides-de-camp had been seized by the insurgents, General Clement Thomas determined to look after him, and with that object reached the Place Pigalle about 5 o'clock. He was in plain clothes. One of the insurgents having recognized him by his full white beard, went up to him and said, " Are you not General Clement Thomas? 'No?' was the first reply I do not think I am mistaken,' said the insurgent, though you are easily recognized by your beard. Well, suppose it is I, replied the General firmly, what then? Have I not always done my duty? You are a wretch and a traitor, said the insurgent, seizing the old man by the collar. Others came to his aid, and they drugged the General towards the Rue des Rosiers, where the Central Republican Committee of Montmartre held its sittings. The fate of the unfortunate Clement Thomas was decided off-hand. At 6 o'clock a body of National Guards charged with his execution led him into the garden. In that trying moment the old General evinced the most heroic composure. He stood upright, facing his executioners, and holding his hat in his hand. Instead of firing upon him by a platoon volley, as is the military custom, his executioners fired upon him one after another. As each ball struck, the body of the victim became convulsively agitated, but still remained firm in its place there above the springing grass. The note of still erect, looking fixedly upon his executioners, the cuckoo was heard ringing at intervals and yet holding his hat. At last the 15th ball through the air, as, attended by her little struck him beneath the right eye and brought him to the ground. General Lecourte was brought to

"Stop, Nora. I might have known you were right lovingly into its laughing waters. High exclaiming, 'To shoot them without hearing them,

I have since heard upon good authority that many persons have been shot without the ceremony of a trial early this morning. On the Boulevard last night there were large crowds discussing the ondition of affairs, but as the day had turned against the Government no one had the courage to express strong opinions against the rioters. On the contrary, there was a very general smpathy manifested in their favour, and as in most of the groups were National Guards of the rebellions battalions, there were loud and fierce denunciations of the authorities. The universal sentiment was that Thiers, Vinoy, D'Aurelle, and others should be shot if they could be captured.

ONE OF THE LATE "DEMONSTRATIONS" IN PARIS.

Alarming rumors were in circulation yesterday.-I was on the eve of mailing my letter when a friend came to tell me there were in progress fearful riots on Place de la Bastille. I at once went down there expecting to find revolution rampant. I was told a Commissi ner of Police was beaten almost to death, and the government had been openly defied. In time (you know we are all perforce pedestrians, there being no hacks) I reached Place de la Bastille. and for some minutes I thought my friend's account no exaggeration. Excitement was intense. There was an immense crowd swaying to and fro in the crepuscular light of rare and smoky petroleum lamps. French Bonnerges were braying the wildest language in every direction. Messrs. Thiers and Jules Favre and the peace were denounced in the most unmeasured terms. The watch-word from all the secthing knots of National Guards (blouses have almost entirely disappeared) was, "We'll overthrow the gov-ernment to-morrow!" I apprehended trouble to-day. I hasten to say my appreliensions were groundless before resuming my narrative of yesterday's events You may remember it was the anniversary of the revolution of '48. As the preceding anniversaries of this event have been almost unnoticed, and as it seemed to me men's thoughts are engrossed by the cares of the hour (they are oppressive), I did not go down to the Place de la Bastille. At an early hour of the day National Guards in uniform and in battalions commanded by officers, marched to the Place de la Bastille These battalions were chiefly from the Faubourg St. Antoine, Faubourg St. Marcel Menilmontant, Bercy, La Villette and Belleville .-Each battalion had one or more enormous wreaths of yellow amaranths. Every man had in the muzzle of his musket a bunch of the same flowers. The bands were at the head of each battalion, and played La Marseillaise" and other revolutionary airs .-Each battalion as it marched through the streets drew after it all the idle vagabonds of the wayside. Repeated libations on Place de la Bastille, choral singing of "La Marseillaise," "Mourir Pour la Patrie," and the like, added to the excitement spontaneously engendered by a crowd which every moment became denser. Angry political discussions on the maddening questions of the hour heightened the fever A stone-mason somehow raised the suspicion of his acquaintenance.' One man told me he was seen writing a memorandum-book, and was forthwith believed to be noting the names of spectators in order to report them to the police. Other persons said to me he had gotten into an angry discussion and had avowed opinions at present distasteful. Others again informed me he was a zealous frequenter of the clubs who had long been suspected for an agent of the police; this suspicion he had, in some way or another confirmed, and the mob had fallen on him .-A by-stander attempted to take his defence, but was overpowered by numbers, and thought himself fortnnate to escape with only the loss of his purse containing eighty francs. The sentiments expressed by the mob during the evening may be summed up in these words: "Thiers and the rascals, his friends, have sold us to the Pruss'ans, just as Bazaine did. Each of them got \$1,000,000 apiece. If Trochu had not received money he would have broken the Prussian lines of investment. We want money, too. We shall not work, and the government shall give us lifey cents a day. We do not intend to be governed by the fools of the provinces. We shall have no king; no emperor. We intend to have the Reetornity the glorified being which, although public, La Commune. The rich must divide with living, we no longer see." Thus murmured us. The railways must belong to us: There must be neither rich nor poor. This, however, is not the time to strike. We shall wait until the Prassians ocean-waves, though silently, between her and the heavenly country where her child awaited must have done with these traiters at once. Let us go, and then we shall overturn Thiers and his govoverthrow them to-morrow." This motion seemed to meet with great favor, and I returned home expecting to witness a sanguinary collision.—Paris Correspondence.

THE HEROES OF MONTMARTRE.

As I walked under the Column of Liberty in the Place de la Bastille yesterday evening (says the Paris correspondent of the Standard, writing on Wednesday), I was attracted by a group of some forty or afty Mobiles roaring at the top of their voices the plain chant music of the "Kyrie Eleison," which is so well known in all the churches throughout France. Many were half intoxicated, and had drunkenly decorated themselves with faded crowns of immortelles; all wore sprays of the yellow wreath in their coats, and some danced about in women's caps and bonnets. As I drew near I was horrified to hear the blasphemous parody that was substituted for the original sacred words. Among other things, the name Garibaldi was used instead of that of the Divinity. They were following and surrounding a young soldier of the line, almost a boy, whom they had discovered was on his way to church, and whom they were mocking in this devilish way for being so unlike themselves. They were of the very lowest and most brutal class of the men who are now the heroes of Montmartre, and who, when not actually forced to be on duty, come down into the town and manifest their patriotism by seeing a spy in every respectably dressed foreigner, bullying women, and occasionally drowning men in the Scine. They followed him from street, to street, hooting, whistling and jeering at him, and never ceasing their impious singing. At times I was afraid they would attack him, for he was quite alone, and the valor of these bullies is most conspicuous when it can shine with impunity. But though young the soldier was a grandly built fellow, with massive shoulders and the arms and legs of a north country wrestler; a grave, handsome face, and an honest blue eye that would be afraid to look no man in the face when he spoke to him. He walked along with a firm swinging stride, and seemingly taking no more notice of them than if they had been so many tonds. But at last one ruffian, more daring than the rest, came close to him, and shouting out something too blasphemous to repeat, half-shoved him against the wall. Quick as lightning the young soldier turned, and straight from the shoulder, like a bullet from a Chassenot and with the whole weight of the body, sent him staggering against the corners of a stone wall, from whence he reeled helpless and insensible into the gutter. And not one of the drunken Reds moved a finger to avenge him, but slunk back dismayed at this unexpected result. They were but fair representatives of the cowardice of this class .-For a moment I thought the boy was about to speak to them and let them have it in a torrent of contempt and indignation, but to my great admiration the same spot soon afterwards. He was very pale, he only said one word to them—canaille?—and kept his hand half folded upon his chest, and muting wild music as it leaped in frothy easeader tered a few words of protest. The firing party in of liberty and martyrs of oppression cowed by one over its rocky bed, then winding gently and brightly away, like a thread of silver, through the fertile and picturesque vale, while here and there small plantations of willows which grew

ounge about the streets delighted to be emanci-Paris, and look puzzled and bewildered at the their existence in a great measure to the incomplete whole affair, in which they have taken no part, and harsh conduct of local squire magnates. Some of their officers have been pulled from their horses, however, and ill-treated, on the ground of being "aristos." The Elysee Palace is held by Down on Saturday, warmly congratulated the grand closure in front of the Ministere de l'Interieur. All down in these quarters may be seen the rough unprepossessing faces of men evidently belonging to other arroudissements, while the National Guard which belongs to it remains tamely at home. The Place Vendome drew a large crowd later in the day, and was almost filled with National Guards, relieving each other, and marching in and out of it with bands playing and colours flying. It is a beautiful day, and, although nearly all the shops are shut, there is a great deal of movement in the streets, and all fear of violent outbreaks on the part of the mob for the present seems removed. The people take it as they would fever and ague, as an intermittent complaint which they cannot avoid, and to which they are becoming accustomed; the women especially seem in their element, they go about with babies wherever barricades are to be built, or police agents drowned, and are a good deal more courageous in every way than the men, which, indeed, would not be difficult. To-day for the first time I saw an angry altereation in a crowd, for one of the remarkable features of a political discussion is that the disputants seldom quarrel, one side generally being in the majority, and his opponent not having the courage of his opinions, when there is the possibility of being shot for entertaining them; but in the middle of the Place Vendome two perfectly well-dressed women formed the centre of a group, and were only prevented by their husbands from tearing each others eyes out. They terminated the discussion to the great satisfaction of the by-standers, by each calling their own husband a coward and walking off with him in opposite directions, contemptuously. It is curious to watch the faces and demeanor of the inhabitants of the Rue de la Paix and the Italian Boulevards in the presence of the Belleville and Montmartre roughs, who have come down from the heights to give them a taste of liberty and equality at the point of the bayonet. Two proclamations have just appear d which you will receive with this letter, or, perhaps, before it, from which you will see the names of our new rulers - names unknown to fame, excepting that of M Assy, celebrated as the instigator of the strike at Creuzot. The blank faces with which the rich shopkeepers of these regions read the list, of those political economists who are opposed to the selfish idea of making all you can and keeping it are amusing and instructive to behold,

The Germans will find a good deal more sympathy in some quarters the next time they enter Paris than they did the last; and men are beginning in muttered curses to pray for them. Meantime the whole town is barricaded to such an extent that movement, except on foot, is impossible. Montmartre has become completely a military position, and no one, except in uniform, is allowed to pass along many of the streets in that quarter or up to the heights. Pick and shovel are at work all day, and gangs are busy throwing up earthworks, erecting batteries, or making barricades. Numbers of public places are occupied militarily, while the ugly grated muzzles of mitrailleuses point down many of the streets. The word as you pass the barricades in process of construction is " Fotre pave, citogen!"—a command which must instantly be obeyed with polite effusion, and as if you really enjoyed it.

FRENCH WANT OF DISCIPLINE. - I was at a restaurant yest rday, and saw what could have happened in no other army in the world. There were three officers-two field officers and one a captain-scated at a table. In rolled six or seven loutish-looking fellows-common soldiers-and sat down close to the officers without saluting or taking the smallest notice of them. One then began to talk over his beer of his battles (they belonged to Chanzy's army) in order, apparently, to annoy the officers at the table by speaking in the most offensive way of "his colonel," and "eet imbecile d'un general," and this "sacre," &c., of some one else. The officers rose and went away, saluting the dame de comptoir by raising their kepis, and passed close by the soldiers, who never rose, or saluted, or took the least notice To lead an army of such men to victory would be impossible for Napoleon and all his marshals .- Times Cor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH ON RIBBONISM .- The Hishop of Meath has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he condemns in vigorous language the crimes of the Ribbon organisation. He points out that Ribbonism though originally the result of bad land laws, has ceased to wear an agrarian character, and has degenerated into a mere system of terrorism. It attacks neither landlords, nor policemen, but the victims of the organization are process servers, cattle dealers, and honest men who refuse to part with their properties. The Bishop remarks that the circumstance which called Ribbonism into existence and gave it a semblance of justice, have passed away. The wrongs and grievances of Ireland have been recognised and a generous, though incomplete effort was made last Session to redress them; while throughout the Empire there has been a general awakening to a sense of the justice due to Ireland. His lordship bears testimony to the justice, impartiality, and even moderation of the civil magistracy throughout his diocese, and says the most damaging accusation that can be brought against these secret societies is that they fall in with the views and designs of those who are the enemies of the country.—Cork Examiner.

IRELAND AND FRANCE —Prostrate France has the sympathy of the world. From almost every clime in Europe strangers fight beneath our flag and offer their lives in defence of our honour. But, above all, the gallant Poles and the gallant Irish have shown an affection for our country which France can alone recompense with the sword of the avenger. Yesterday, while passing the village of Pugey, the headquarters of the Regiment Etranger, we saw a company of Irish soldiers, commanded by Irish officers, and we were proud to hear that these noble strangers had won the confidence of all with whom they came in contact. We heard with interest of their conduct at Montbeliard. For seven hours beyond their time they held an exposed post in front of overwhelming numbers, and were the last of 100,000 men to leave the field. It is even said that they loitered in their retreat, and only left when they were sure that all the army had certainly re-tired. They were present, too, at Busy, where they were assigned a post of honour, and there saw the last shot fired, the last Prussian souls sent to cternity. We salute the gallant Irish. France thanks them, and French thanks are not always meaningless.—From a Besancon l'aper.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. -The Daily News says :- There is no doubt that every month the Land Act will contribute more and more towards the peace of the country; but it should not be forgotten that the system which it replaces had the effect of rendering both life and property insecure, not only in Westmeath, but in there small plantations of willows which grew latter dead. A lieutenant of the 209th Battalion the moment, hold the entire population of Paris in By all means let us extirate Ribbonism in a vigorous and determined fashion; but it is too soon | arrangements. The question of commutation is an-

It is significant to observe how many soldiers to dismiss from our minds, and too soon for ascendency landlords to ignore the circumstance, that the puted from all control generally arm-in-arm with a snow-storm of threatening letters, and the other "National." A good many Moblots are still in agencies and implements of Meath terrorism agencies and implements of Meath terrorism, owe their existence in a great measure to the inequitable

JUDGE FITZGERALD ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. jurors on the condition of the country which he pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, and added that he believed the same state of things prevailed throughout the whole of Ulster. His lordship adverted to the disturbed condition of Westmenth and portion of Meath, and the prevalence of undetected crime of the most serious and heinous character in those localities, but he said they should not be dispirited by these circumstances as the districts to affected represented only a small portion of the

The Lord Chief Justice, in opening the Commission at Carlow, commented upon the state of the calendar, which contained a larger number of cases than had been presented to him in the King's County. He contrasted the different circumstances of the counties, and remarked that it was a significant fact that while in the King's County the most atrocious crimes were undetected scarcely a case was returned upon the calendar in the county of Carlow. The police returns showed that scarcely any offender escaped, and yet there were only 19 cases on the, list. He regarded it as the perfection of the administration of justice when punishment swiftly followed the perpetration of crime, He thought that perhaps in the county of Curlow the officials of the Crown found it more easy to procure evidence. He was concerned to find that there was an increase in the number of offences, though the county was a model one as compared with others, Among them were three cases of sending threatening letters, a species of crime that he never remembered to have seen there before. They were very common in Westmeath. In the latter county there were 50 such cases, and in the Queen's County 21. He warned the gentry of the county to be prompt and vigilant in dealing with such offences.

An application for compensation under the Peace Preservation Act was made on Saturday to the Grand Jury of the North Riding of Tipperary, on behalf of Mrs. Catherine Murphy, widow of Cuptain Lidwell's bailiff, who was murdered in November last, The sum claimed was 500%. The presentment was opposed by Mr F. Sheppard, solicitor, on the part of the ratepayers, who raised objections to the formality of the proceedings, the notice of claim having been served some days before the widow took out administration, and the chapter and section of the Act under which the notice was served not having been set out on the face of it. The objections were overruled by the grand jury. Witnesses were examined as to the facts of the murder. It was stated that the cause of ill-feeling against the deceased was the service of some notices to quit, and the part which he took with Captain Lidwell in marking out the boundaries of some turf banks, respecting which there was a dispute between two tenants. The son of one of these, named Ryan, is charged as the murderer. The Grand Jury awarded the full sum claimed, 500L, and directed that it should be levied off the district in which the murder was committed.

The widow of Harold, who was lately murdered at Castle Conyers, county of Limerick, has serv d'notice of a claim for 1,000/as compensation under the Peace Preservation Act.

Ireland unhappily, is becoming fearfully unsettled during the past few weeks. Murders, perpetrated with a Corsican ferocity, and unless something is done to check the waning morality of the lower classes, the country will earn for itself a very unenviable reputation, not so bad, perhaps, as that of England, yet bad enough to horrify and to disgust. -Catholic Times

The debate on Lord Hartington's motion and the result are commented upon in the Press, but not so generally as might have been apprehended. The Freeman still objects to the appointment of a committee. It admits that the charge of Chief Justice Monahan is rather alarming, and is entitled to serious attention, but argues, that if there exist a secret confederacy as the Grand Jury declare there doesand it must be assumed they have knowledge of the fact-then it is the duty of the Government to act and not to waste time in a Committee. This is much in the tone of the Conservative Press The Post condemns the Opposition for assailing the remedial legislation of the last two years, but does not quite understand what necessity there is for any committee. It thinks the Government have acted wisely in not asking for a secret inquiry, and that as all admit that the state of Westmeath is a reproach to Ireland there can be no reasonable objection to a proper Committee to take evidence upon the subject." The "National" papers have a word of their own to say. The Irishman protests against the difterent courses pursued by the Government towards Ireland and England, contrasting the nature of the commision of inquiry into the Sheffield outrageswhich sought out the causes, giving full immunity to the witnesses-with the committee which is now proposed. The Nation, Irishman, Flag of Ireland, and Weekly News, with a unanimity not always to be noticed in those patriotic journals, agree in recommending the one sovereign remedy for the state of things complained of-namely, that the notion of governing Ireland from London, and expecting that the people will ever be loyal and contented under British rule, should be given up, and Ireland left to manage her own affairs. Then, indeed, we may expect halcyon days in Ireland.

The Liberal journals in the provinces criticize the policy of the Government and of the Opposition in reference to the Committee of Inquiry into the state of Westmeath from different points of view The Northern Whig thinks it may be presumed that the Government has no object in view which does not appear on the surface, and that "We must wait to see how the inquiry will be conducted, to what conclusions the committee may come, and what measures the Government may propose on considering their conclusions, before forming any very decisive opinion as to the wisdom of the course in which Mr Gladstone and his colleagues have resolutely persevered." The Derry Journal is ready to acknowledge that the most direct means of stamping out this lawless spirit would have been for the Government, on its own responsibility, to propose new and more stringent measures, and it protests against the tone of those Liberal which are consuring the Government for thinking of introducing more coercive legislation. It is convinced that recourse to these measures is as distasteful to Mr. Gladstone as to the journals which profess to be indignant. His healing measures, moreover, have taken away the excuse for agrarian outrage, and there is no palliation or excuse, it says, for the crimes of the men engaged in this secret confederacy; they are outside the pale of civilized society, and "no person who has the welfare and the peace of the country at heart should refuse to strengthen the hands of the Government by arming them with new powers for the detection of miscreants whose outrages up to the present have been committed with an impunity which has largely encouraged them to fresh excesses." The Cork Examiner is of opinion that the Government has made a false move; that those who blacken the character of the country will rub their hands and rejoice greatly over the commission of crime, but that the committee will not elicit the truth and reach the diseased spot in the social state of Ireland.

The disestablished Church of Ireland is still in perplexity and trouble with respect to its financial

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 14, 1871.

ziously discussed, and seems as fur from being solved now as it was last year. In some dioceses, the clergy have expressed willingness to commute, but considerable doubt and distrust prevail as to the security which they are to accept in exchange for that of the State. Altogether the prospect is stormy enough. Much stress has been laid upon an unfavorable opinion received from Dr. Farr as to the tables upon which the Church Commissioners have resolved to base the calculation of annuities. Dr. Farr thinks the scale too low to be safe for the clergy, having regard to the greater duration of clerical life. He calculates that it would require an addition of £400,000 to the 12 per cent bonus and general commutation to secure the annuities upon commutation. He has given an elaborate opinion, setting forth the reasons which have led him to this conclusion. It will probably be satisfactory to the laity, though it seems to be a source of disquietude to the clergy, to learn, that he considers the climate of Ireland, from its agreeable temperature, peculiarly favorable to longevity. The clergy are not sanguine enough to expect that the additional £400,000 which he regards as indispensible will be obtained from Her Majesty's Government.

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THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN FRANCE.-It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the amount of money that has been raised in Ireland in aid of French distress, during the past few months. Our people having contributed largely and generously to the Ambulance Committee, which was the first to take up the work, are now anxiously desirous of aiding to the utmost of their means the poor non-comlatant victims of the war. The subscriptions in small sums from every parish in Ireland, the universal co-operation of people of all ranks and creeds, and of every shade of political opinion, proves how wide-spread is the sympathy felt for the French na-tion in its affliction. The Society of S. Francis de Sales, under the patronage and presidency of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, continues to collect large sums, and the Dublin Mansion House Committee, presided over by the Lord Mayor is made the recipient of princely donations from the more affluent of all denominations, whilst many of the prelates, clergy, and corporate bodies throughout the country, have forwarded their several contributions direct to some favorite locality in France.

A correspondent of the Daily Express gives some further particulars of the recent attempt at assassination in the County Mayo. Mr. Crotty's left eye has been completely torn away, and his nose destroyed. After receiving the shot he got on the car, and, although bleeding profusely, endeavored to reach a house. He was ultimately carried by some country people to the house of a man named Gib-Medical assistance was produced from Westport. The servant boy was carried in a state of insensibility to the house of a friend, named Joyce.-On examining Mr. Crotty's wounds the doctor found a large hole near his left eye where a pellet had entered. He also received one in the chest. It is reported that the police, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to take the assassins, have found concealed near the spot the guns which were used in the perpetration of the outrage. Mr. Crotty and his tenants have, it is stated, been on bad terms since he purchased the property, 15 or 16 years ago. The latest accounts report that he is dead, and that his servant's life is despaired of.

A novel application, arising out of the Irish Church Act, was made in the Court of Chancery on Saturday. Mr. Pilkington, Q.C., moved, on behalf of Sir David Roche, the guardian of Miss O'Grady, a minor, who resides with her grandmother, Lady Guillaumore, for liberty to allocate a bulk sum out of her property as a contribution to the Irish Church Body for the sustentation fund of the Church. It was stated that the lady is 16 years of age. The rental of the property is £6,000 a year. There is a sum of £8,000 invested in Government stock, and dividends amounting to £1,000. The property is situate in different parishes, in one of which the clergyman lately died, and it is necessary to make provision for a successor, and the guardians thought it would be better to give a bulk sum than an annuity. The Lord Chancellor asked was there any precedent for such an application. Counsel replied that this was the first application of the kind. His the young lady was disposed to give, or what her father, if living, would be likely to give for such an | object. It the Court allowed anything to be given it would be an annual sum, his Lordship being of opinion that it was the duty of every member of a religious community to contribute annually, in proportion to his means, for the support of his Church .-He directed that the potition should be amended by stating a reasonable sum to be annually given, and by what machinery it was proposed to be invested.

SPREAD OF SMALLPOX IN FRANCE.-A medical contemporary informs us that smallpox has broken out to such an extent in France, that Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign affairs, has been applied to for a supply of vaccine lymph. England at present can hardly supply the want, as smallpox is so prevalent there that we are informed the lymph is forwarded in considerable quantities from Ireland almost every week. As it is probable that what is required by France will have ultimately to be obtained from this country, we hope that the Poor Law Medical officers, who have an almost unlimited supply of lymph always at their command, will be prepared te forward it immediately on the expected applica-

Sudden Death.-On Tuesday, a respectable farmer, named Kelly, residing in the parish of Backs, left town for home, going by Hill-street, and in a short time after was found dead, in a pool of water in the upper part of the street, by Mr. Banson, of this town, who was going that way at the time. An inquest was held by Mr. Mostyn in the course of the day, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. It would appear that holes of a depth almost sufficient to drown a man, if he fails into one of them, are permitted in one of the principal roads entering the town .- Tyrawly ilerald.

GREAT STORM OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF IRELAND .-Early on Monday morning a very severe storm prevailed off the Waterford and Wexford coasts Nearly eighty vessels ran into the former harbour and many casualties are reported. The crew of the brigantine Rainbow, when about twelve miles from Saltee Island, saw a coasting schooner foundering, but were unable to render assistance. The brig Rover had her maintopgaliant sail carried away; one of the sailors was swept away and drowned. Portions of a wreck were washed ashere on Monday night about twelve miles from Waterford. The name "James Irving" was on a portion. The crew are supposed to be lost.

Certainly, the crimes which have recently been committed in Westmenth and other counties have met only with general reprobation in Ireland, and the two dreadful outrages which have been reported this week from Limerick and Clare, and the particulars of which will be found in another column, have excited satisfaction only in the minds of those who delights in blackening the character of our people. The Grand Jurors and the Judges are not the least zealous in their efforts to put a stop to crime. This week these functionaries have been busy enough in putting some provisions of the Coercion Act in

A. Tarakan and Territor Adella Property

In a recent County Galway breach of promise case the plaintiff, Miss Agnes Joyce, a lady in her nineteenth year, and of great personal attractions, daughter of Mr. T. Joyce, a member of one of the oldest families of the west of Ireland, recovered £5,000 damages, the largest amount we can recollect as having been so awarded, from the defendant, Mr. Theobald Blake, a county neighbor, whose rental is represented as some £3,000. The verdict was received with loud applause.

Inisit Fisheries .- The great success which has attended the present fleet of 200 vessels, representing a money value at Kinsale of upwards of £60,000, is inducing a great many people interested in the east coast of England fisheries to turn their attention to Ireland, at a period of the year when little employment exists on their own coasts, and as large numbers of boats are preparing to engage in the Kinsale fisheries, it is fully anticipated that the fishing fleet for the ensuing a ason will number unwards of 300 bouts. - Food Tournal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP. - The Very Rev. James Danell, the Canon of Southwark, and Vicar-General of that diocese under the late Bishop Grant, to whose see he is now appointed to succeed, is a native of what was formerly called "the London District," and was born about the year 1820. He was educated at a private school at Richmond, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. In 1843 he was sent to finish his ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris, where he was a pupil of the Abbe Le Hir, who is said to have been the first professor of that College to teach what are known as the Ultramontane Theses publicly. He was ordained priest in 1846 by Monseigneur Affre, the Archbishop of Paris, who lost his life so heroically on the barricades in the streets of Paris. On returning to England, Mr. Danell served for a short time a mission in Essex, and from the August following his ordination down to the present time he has been one of the priests attached to St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. He has been for a long time a canon of Southwark, and has held the Vicar-Generalship for nearly 15 years. It is understood that he will be consecrated in his cathedral on Saturday next by Archbishop Manning, assisted by Bishop Brown, of Newport, and the Bishop of Troy. The Tublet says of the Bishop elect, "If 25 years' experience of missionary life and the perfect knowledge of all its details, if a spirit of self-sacrifice, of constant hard work, and practical administrative ability, the affectionate confidence of the late bishop, the votes of the Chapter, the esteem of the clergy, and the respect of the laity are reasons to determine the clevation of a priest to the episcopate, they are certainly to be found in the Bishop elect of Southwark."

DEATHS IN CONVENTS .- A Parliamentary return has been obtained, on the metion of Mr. Newdegate, stating the number of coroners' inquests held on persons known at the period of their deaths to have been inmates of convents in England in the tive years 1865-60, and the first half of 1870. The return shows only three such cases. One was that of a man accidentally drowned in 1865 while bathing near Stroud. The second was in 1867-the death of an old man at Bristol, an inmute of the House of Mercy of "The Little Sisters;" the verdict was "Found dead in his room," but there was no doubt that he died from a natural cause. The third case was in 1868, when a young priest in a very feeble state of health came over from Ireland on a visit to the Clifden-wood Convent with a view to recruit his health; he died from disease of the heart.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS V. PROTESTANT MINISTERS.-We read in the Glasgow Star that at a late meeting of the Glasgow Barony Parochial Board, a letter was read from the Superintendent of the Glasgow City Mission, stating that the directors were agreed that the request of the Home Committee that a missionary should visit the Fever Hospital, could not be granted, "as they were afraid that if the missionary were to visit his district after having been in the hospital, he might carry infection and so be the means of spreading disease"! A member of the Board said it might be interesting to watch how the Lordship also asked how he could determine what Catholic clergymen conducted themselves in regard to fever patients. He believed they were unremitt-ing in their attendance on fever patients, and they appeared to be willing to risk their lives in the discharge of their duty, while the Protestants could not be got to do as much.

A lady at Weymouth has died, and several of her children are dangerously ill, from drinking tea made with water in which a dead rat was found.

The Guardian says the memorial from the clergy to the bishops against the Purchas judgment has already received nearly 2,000 signatures.

Judy contradicts the report that " Mr. John Bright MP., is to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and, says the story, that the Duke of Cambridge is to supersede Dr. Tait as Archbishop of Canterbury," is not a fact. The ramour arose in connection with the recent appointment of Mr. Goschen to the Admiralty.

THE ANGLICAN VERSION OF THE BIBLE.-We (Tablet) see it announced that the revisors are continuing their labours. It is curious to observe how the progress of modern thought brings our opponents round to the admission that the old Catholic arguments were, after all, true. Ward's Errata was published 200 years ago; and now the proposed revisal of the Holy Scriptures has not failed to bring into notice the essentially dishonest character of that version. We observe that in the Anglican Convocation the other day, the Protestant Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicot, houestly acknowledged it, and gave several instances in which the translation had been intentionally corrupted, (he used the delicate phase, "deviations from faithfulness are to be found,") in order to favor that particular h. resy. After mentioning two of these, he added: " There are many other instances, but I will not waste your time by commenting upon these points;" and, although this was a speech delivered to all the Prot stant Bishops, no one of them was able to deny that the existing version does contain "many intentional deviations from faithfulness." A fact which we

think ought to be placed on record. THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT. - " A Country Parson" brings to our notice a "remonstrance" which is being very largely signed by the clergy against the recent decision in the Purchas case. He informs us that it is addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops, expressing an earnest trust "that they will abstain from acting upon this decision, and asks us whether the memorialists have considered what they are about in requesting those whose business it is to administer the law not to enforce it when declared by the supreme authority? He proceeds to inquire what would be thought of a memorial from military or neval officers requestin, the commanders of ships or regiments not to enforce the last instructions from Head-Quarters. Whatever might be thought of such a proceeding, it would not be hard to enlighten our correspondent as to what would happen in a professional point of view to the actors in it.

How to get the Men to Church.-" My dear parson, I am delighted with your sentiments," said At Monaghan Assizes a claim made by the into the smoking room. "They have given me so widow of a murdored Orangeman for £500 as com- much pleasure that in return I must communicate pensation, was allowed; and the Grand Jurors of to you an important secret. It's a scheme I have Westmeath allowed two claims of a like nature on long entertained for setting the Church of England Wednesday. In one case £800, the full amount on its legs again." "Sir!" ejaculated the divine, inclaimed, was granted; in the other, the sum of £400 was applied for, and £375 granted.—Dublin lelp, I do assure you. The religious census reduction.

Six of the sum of dignantly, "it can stand perfectly well without your under my personal observation when quartered in to say a word. He partially recovered, however, and the line was her huster that the third was her huster that the sum of the largest districts of the gold-bearing colony wheeling his chair around toward Butler who still band, who had taken this means of stealing the turns—" My good sir," interrupted the professor, of Victoria. One evening the fire-bell rang out its preserved his defiant attitude and unruffled counter— taxes of the people.

"that counts the ladies. There is no doubt whatever that a great number of females do attend the services of the church; but, unhapppily, if you glance round you, even from your own pulpit, you see many more bonnets than bare heads. Come, confess it. The men don't come as they should do.' "Well, then—for argument's sake—they don't.—
"Just so. Now, I've a plan to make them." "Some new-fangled absurdity of yours, professor, I'm afraid."
"Not at all, my dear sir. I propose to revive an old and revered custom, which is spoken of by Sir Walter Scott as being in use in some of the out-of-the way kirks in Scotland-those, I suppose, 'above the pass.' If you would only adopt it, I promise you would get nine male hearers where you now get one. It's nothing wrong, as you think: it's something we are just about to do ourselves." Here the professor dropped his voice to a stage whisper, "Let 'em

An action for breach of promise, brought by a washerwonian against a small farmer, was lately tried at Lincoln, and the evidences of the promise call up a touching picture of pastoral simplicity tempered by Calvinistic influences. The defendant's wife died about a year ago, and he soon afterwards gave the plaintiff his late wife's shawl, as a remembrance of her. Three menths latter he sent his house-keeper to fetch her, because he wanted to say something. This "something" was that she was not to get engaged, as " he ment to marry her as soon as convenient." Soon after this he made her a present of a sucking pig Could anything be more onclusive? But a very old Calvinist lady, to whom the match was mentioned, told him that he "ought not to be unequally yoxed with an unbeliever," as the Plaintiff is a churchwoman. He seems to have taken this to heart, and the blighted washerwoman is consoled by a verdict for one farthing.

Dr. Wilberforce and Mr. Froukes-In the Protestant Convocation the other day, Dean Stanley made a point against the Bishop of Winchester, a point fatal to any, even an Anglican, claim on his part to hold the Catholic faith. He showed that Dr. Wilberforce had authorized Canon Gregory to make a formal act of receiving Mr. Ffoulkes into the Augliean Church, on the strength of a profes sion of his faith in which he recited the Nicene Creed (in Greek, contrary to the 39 Articles) omitting the declaration of the double procession of the Holy Spirit. What made the case the stronger was, that the only object of the whole function was that Mr. Ffoulkes' rejection of the Catholic doctrine on that point might be more emphatically marked. There was nothing to prevent his going to the Anglican Communion without any public ceremony, but he was unwilling to do so without making a protest that he does not receive that Creed as it is taught by the Catholic Church. It is plain that if nothing else had ever happened to mark the Protestant and heretical character of the Anglican Communion, this act, publicly performed by the authority of the Anglican Bishop of Winchester, and allowed, without a protest, by all the other Anglican Prelates and by Convocation, would be enough to doit.

The Anglican papers are wholly occupied with the judgment on the "Purchas Case," of which we spoke last week. There is a unanimous feeling of anger against the judges by whom it was decided, which leads to a great deal of hard language. Thus the Church Times says, amongst a good deal more of the same sort : - " All that the most learned and able counsel could have done would have been to prove to their lordships that the law is in favor of the Ritualists. But they knew that already themselves; they could have no manner of doubt concerning it, and they had made up their minds beforehand not to interpret the law, but to contradict and abolish it. Lord Chelmsford has no more reputation as lawyer than Archbishop Thompson has as a saint. We should be sincerely giad to learn man employed as a boot finisher who had four that Lord Hatherley, whom we have always held to be a Christian gentleman, could exonerate himself in consequence. Both himself and his wife were from his apparent complicity in it (the judgment) reduced to such a state of weakness that they beand thus from the Parliamentary enquiry and im- came very ill. Two of the children died, and when peachment which are the due of his colleagues."-The other Ritualist papers write in the same tone. We doubt, however, whether the real importance of the judgment is seen. By Mr. Beresford Hope it living children shricked, "Oh, mother, don't let us certainly is not, for he expresses the hope that "the go too!" Having no change of linen, and the authorities" will leave Mr. Hibbert to his triumph mother being too ill to help them, they literally over Mr. Purchas and not push the thing any further by enforcing the judgment against any any one else. He does not see that this a question for the "authorities," unless, indeed, by authorities he means Parliament. The state of the case is this .-The highest law court, from which, in the nature of the case, there is no appeal, has laid down in detail what the law is. It has decided that the law, as it tism. They were utterly destitute of food and no stands, absolutely forbids all the "ritualistic" practices in all churches of the Establishment. All inferior Ecclesiastical Courts, whether they wish it or not, must enforce the law thus laid down in every separate case that comes before them. They have no choice. The law is what the Committee of Privy Council has declared it to be, until it is altered either by an Act of Parliament or by an opposite judgment of the same Court; and there is no chance of either (to say the least) in the present generation. Therefore every Ritualistic practice in any church of the Establishment is like any other merely illegal action, a thing for which any individual who pleases may prosecute, and the Court, whatever it wishes, is compelled to give sentence against the lergyman. The authorities (if by that Mr. Beresford Hope means, as we suppose he does, the Protestant Bishops) have no more power of preventing it than he has. Any one man might enforce the law if he pleased, against all the Ritualistic clergymen in England, 'And not one but thousands of men are eager to do so. We wish, as we said last week, it were not so, but so it is.— Therefore the advice given by the Ritualistic papers (e.g. the Church Herald) to take no notice of the judgment, is simply aboutd. It is certain to be universally enforced, and obeyed it must and will be. What the Ritualistic clergymen will do remains to be seen — Tablet.

The decisions of the Privy Council against the Ritualists, in the cases of Mr. Mackenochic and Mr. Purchas, and the anticipated decision against them in the coming appeal in the Bennet case, have sorely tried the tempers of the extreme members of that body. A correspondent of a contemporary says that on Sunday last, from the pulpit of S. Alban's, Holborn, Mr. Stanton announced the formation of a League within the Church to put an end to the cursed connection now existing between Church and State. He invited the male communicants to sign a paper to such purpose, which they would find at the church doors. And finally, he called on the congregation to look at the altar, denuded and cold, to consider their mutilated ritual, and the indignities offered to their clergy, and to join in removing this 'curse.' The same correspondent adds that during the service a portion of the Stabat Mater was exquisitely performed by the choir, a prayer was said for "Mother Church," for the souls of the dead in war, for a woman who had just died, and for other persons. So far good. When will our Anglican friends go a little farther, and sing " In exitu—de ponulo barbaro ?"

A CORONER "SITTING" ON A HAM BONE .- A COTrespondent furnishes us with the following amusing story:—In the earlier history of the gold fields law was sometimes singularly administered, and medical men of no great repute either for professional skill or personal morality were frequently appointed as coroners. A singular instance of cupidity came

rived at the place, where a hut was rapidly burning in the vicinity of Sandbunt. In a country where the air was so dry, and buildings were generally raised of very inflammable materials, the engine commonly arrived too late to save. It did so on this occasion. The remains of a descried hut were smouldering, and the spectators quickly dispersed. A few days afterwards a rumour spread that some man "fossicking" in the ruins had found a human bone, and shortly afterwards the statement circulated that one Jones had been in the habit of using this dilapidated building as a sleeping place, and that since the fire he had been seen by no one. As soon as Dr. O'S--- heard of these corroborative facts, he summoned a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the charred bone. I must premise that a coroner's fee was two guineas, and the fee for medical evidence (including a post mortem examination), three guineas; for this will explain the doctor's ardour in the cause of burnt humanity. The finder of the hone was duly sworn, and deposed that he had found the bone, which he produced, in the debris of the late fire. Another witness proved that it was the habit of Jones, whose age, height, and size, he graphically described, to sleep in the deserted but; whilst other witnesses declared that Jones had never been seen by them since the night of the fire. My friend the coroner stepped forward, administered to himself the oath, and then deposed as "medical witness" that he had made a post morten examination of the bone produced by the first witness; that it was the scapula of an adult male of the age and size of a man answering the description of Jones, as given by the second witness-in fact, that he believed it to be the scapula of Jones. A verdict was, therefore, recorded that Jones had been accidentally burnt to death. The jury were discharged, and our friend O'S --- sent in a bill for £2 2s as coroner, 43 3s as medical witness, besides charging the Government allowance of £5 for a pauper funeral for the moneyless victim to fire and tlame; and the chaplain with solemn words consigned "our dear brother here departed" to the grave in the cheap side of the district cemetery, and everyone thought there was an end to Jones. Three weeks after the coroner had reaped the reward of his professional skill and official activity, in the receipt of a draft on the Treasury for £10 5s, to his intense disgust, and the astonishment of the township, once more appeared the inevitable Jenes! whose absence had occurred in consequence of his having started to 'prospect" in a distant range of hills and gullies. Harribly offended at having been sat upon in his absence, and vowing vengeance on the unhappy coroner, the news spread rapidly, and reached the capital, where speculations became rife as to the idensity of the "dear departed." An exhumation was ordered, and the anonymous bone was conveyed. labelled "with care, to be kept dry," to the Government analyser at Melbourne; and coroner, jury, chapbain, and the public generally were petrified by the announcement that Jones remains proved to be a burnt ham bone! The next Gazette dispensed with the services of that duly qualified medical practitioner, O'S---, as coroner, and since that time by a singular retribution, a coroner's inquest has, sat on on him .- The Lancet.

alarming summons, and the Bendigo fire-engine ar-

There was a letter in the Times which will probably attract not half the attention it deserves: yet if it falls into the hands of some future historian we may be sure he will make use of it to show the barbarous condition of London in this year of grace 1871. The letter is written by Mr. Robert Brett, a surgeon in Stoke Newington-green, and discloses a state of affairs as regards the victims of small-pox among the poor of which he charitably hopes the rich and prosperous have no conception. There is but one ray of light in the horrible story, and that is the account he gives of a small band of 'sisters" who devote themselves to the rood work of musing the sufferers. The first case is that of a respectable children taken ill with small-pox, and lost his work the undertaker came to remove them the aspect of the living was so like that of the dead that he for the moment mistook one for the other until the stuck to the sheet, until one of the good Sisters pro cured some clean garments and went duity to wash and change them. Mr. Brett gives another case of three or four children, covered with small-pox, and glued to the bare boards on which they lay. The only ragged blanket in the house was wrapped round the father, who was suffering from theumsone but the Sisters would go near to help them He tells another story of a poor man who died of small-pox. His wife, exhausted with watching and fatigue, let her baby fall from her arms. None of the neighbours except a fellow-lodger durst enter the room. This lodger sat by the bedside of the dving man when he became uncontrollable, and tied the infant to the mother's bosom that it should not fall again. The Sisters came to her help, and undertook the night watching until the poor man died. When we consider that for half the expense of the three great hospitals established at Stockwell, Homerton, and Hampstead, temporary iron hospitals might have been constructed in the various districts of this plague-stricken city, to which these poor sufferers might have been easily removed without danger to themselves or others, we may well feel ashumed of the misery now being endured by hun dreds of the poorer classes .- Pall Mall Gazette.

George Emerson, an Englishman residing in Exeter, having lived a bachelor until he was nearly 50, conceived the idea of marrying a Chinese woman. and accordingly set sail from Liverpool for Canton. There he selected a girl of 18; gave her father £20 for her, was wedded on the spot, and re-em-barked for home. He quarreled violently with his wife before reaching land, and was with difficulty prevented from throwing her overboard. He now offers to dispose of his Chinese cannubial investment at less than half-price.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 30th .- The Senate floor was to-day the scene of a rencontre which created the iveliest excitement, and which threatened to lead to a disgraceful collision. While Garrett Davis was speaking on Ku-Klux matters, General Butler en-tered the Senate, and, after surveying the field for a few minutes, walked over and took the chair next to Davis, wheeled around to face the Kentuckian and folding his arms stared steadily and insolently into his face. Mr. Davis was greatly embarrassed by the presence of the enemy, and showed the most extreme nervousness in his manner, especially when he hap-pened to look that way. At length he reached the point at which he was about to describe the class of men who start stories of Southern outrages for their unscrupulous purposes, when he accidently met the placid importurbable face of the Essex member .--This concrete illustration of the objects of his invective was sufficient to bring Mr. Davis' remarks to an abrupt and painful close. Shaking with rage, he leaned on his desk a moment for support, then coming closer to Butler and shaking his fist violently in his face, he exclaimed:—"Here, sir, is one of them. These false and scandalous Ku-Klux stories are concocted by such wicked, unscrupulous, lying villains as you, sir, you base scoundrel."-The speaker's passion here completely overpowered him, and he sank into his chair helpless and unable

ance, he glared at him like a tiger. Again he began to hurl epithets at the Representative, but in a lower tone, and succeeded in provoking only the most contemptuous retorts from his adversary. Very soon the uffair became reduced to note acts of effrontery, in which the Kentucky Senator seemed likely to be worsted, when he began to move his chair impulsively along towards Butler, with the evident intention of a resort to more serious measures. At this critical moment Senator Wilson appeared on the scene as a peacemaker, and, placing a hand on the shoulder of each party, prevented a personal collision. Mr. Davis was taken into a cloak-room to cool off, and General Butler, after sauntering about the Chamber for a while, also retired,-The affair is the chief topic of conversation in the city to-night. Both belligerents have been "inter-Mr Davis accuses Mr. Butler of coming there for the purpose of insulting him, and tieneral Butler of course disclaims any such intention. Senator Wilson seems to be positive that Mr Davis intended to strike Butler, and that his timely inter ference only prevented a most disgraceful scene

The Corner Loaren - The young squirt on the corner, with his hat a little on one side, the stub of a cheap eigar in his mouth, and a stare for every lady that passes, is a loafer. Do you know where he gets money? His mother or sister, in all probability earns it for him by taking in washing. Poor soul! she thinks her son will get work son. He could find work enough to keep him busy from early morn until evening if he wanted it, but he is a lazy loafer, and don't want work. If he gets a place he neglects his work, or does it so poorly he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice; or, perhaps he is particular what kind of work he loes. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular as to the work he does. He looks down on that sweaty carponter, who hurries past him, nods condescendingly to his friend, the shoemaker, and sends a whith of smeke into the eyes of a bedaubed painter, with both hands full of pets and brushes. He couldn't borrow ten cents of either of them. They know he would never pay it, They earn their money. He begs of his mother a part of her hard carnings, at an age, too, when he is capable of putting his shoulder to the wheel and adding a little towards the support of himself and little brothers and sisters.

BUTLER'S PHOTOGRAPH.—PEN-SKETCH OF THE MASSAchuserts Cynocephalus.-He is fifty-three years old, slightly below the middle stature, and as ungainly and mis-shapen in form as he is hideous and revolting in features. His round, pot-belly seems, by long indulgence in a diet most favorable to the abnormal development of the abdominal viscera, to have outgrown a pair of miserable spindle-shanks, originally intended for the support of the most attennated of human trunks, and which by reason of the superincumbent weight of bowels they are compelled to sustain, have been bent into the shape of r pair of callipers or old-fashioned pot-hocks. His head, in that portion which is supposed to be the seat of all the baser propensities with which husman nature is sometimes so saily deformed, is very largely developed, as well as that portion which is thought by naturalists to impart to ear ain orders of the brute creation their int flig nee and cunning; but the top of his head, in fact all of it, except around the base of the skull, is entirely laid, as if nature designed that the world should see from the mere conformation of his cranial development that he is incapable of moral sentiment. His forehead is broad, low and receding. His eyes ar simply past description, as there is perhaps not a human being alive who can tell the color of them. save him the painful necessity of looking his fellowman in the face, they are placed obliquely under a pair of beetling brows and confin d in a most atrocious squint, which only allows them to peep out between the folds of buggy skin in which they are concealed in perpetual contemplation of his rather small, ill-shapen nose, which has more the resemblance of the leak of some urrion bird than anything else A small, crescentshaped mustache hangs over and partially conceals a sensual mouth, while his chin reced s into a heavy, round jowl. Although such lusus natura perhaps never existed, his countenance when in repose would remind one of a cross-cycl snapping turtle; when animated it has no similitude in the entire range of unimated nature, as even one of his abor tive smiles but serves to add distortion to his aleady hideous features. There may be a j wel in the head of the toad, but, as the Desty never busies the human heart in such an execuble casket, it requires no adept in the science of Lavater to see that deceit, cunning, treachery, cowardice and cruelty are the leading characteristics of this man, - Metropolitan

A RICH GRAMMATICAL DECISION.-The New York Tribune decides that the plural of titmouse is titmouses, and not titmice. "On the same principle," says another paper," the plural of a tailer's goose is gooses," as, indeed, we hold that it is." This reminds me of an anecdote in regard to a country merchant who wanted two of these tailors' irons several years ago, and ordered them of Messsrs Dunn & Spencer, hardware merchants, then doing business in this city. He first wrote this order: "Please send me two tailors, gooses." Thinking that this was bad grammar, he destroyed it and wrote this one: Please send me two tailors' geese." Upon reflection he destroyed this one also for fear he would receive live geese. He thought over the mattar till he was very much worried, and at last, in a moment of desperation, he seized his pen and wrote the following, which was duly mailed: "Messrs Dunn & Spencer: Please send me one tailors' goose, and, d-n it send me another?" This was the only way he knew of to order two of them; but of course he had not read the above wise decision then .- Petersburg Va., Courier.

Among the congratulations extend d to Judge Paine, of Cleveland, for refusing, in his charge to a jury in a murder trial, to recognize the plea of momentary insanity, was a letter from General Garfield, saying: The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing has gone much farther, all that a man would need to secure himself from punishment for the crime of murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinion in pamphlet form, and send it broadcast to all the Judges in the land."

A gentleman recently hired a negro girl to act as servant in his house. Thenceforth the rooms were not redolent of roses, and the mistress of the house appealed to the girl's better feelings. In reply the girl said: "Well, missis, I generally washes myself twice a year, but the fact is, dis season I neglected

The Rome (Ga.) Chronicle publishes a rumour of a terrible tragedy in St. Clair county, Ala. It appears that a band of disguised men broke into the rouse of the tax collector of that county, who was absent from home at the time, and demanded the amount of the taxes from his wife. She refused to give it up or tell where it was, and they searched for it and found it. They then ordered her to get them some supper. While she was busying herself with this forced task, she conceived the idea of poisoning them, and thus preserving the money and her husband's honour. She deftly slipped some arsenic in the coffee she was mixing. They drank heartily and fell dead shortly afterwards. She stripped the disguises off, and found that two of the

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

ERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Sabscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the dat to which he has paid up Thus "John Jon's, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Guo. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1871. Friday, 14-Of the Octave.

Saturday, 15-Of the Octave. Sunday, 16—QUASIMODO.
Monday, 17—St Francis of Paul, (from the 2nd). Tuesday, 18-St. Isidore, B. D., (from the 4th). Wednesday, 19-St. Vinc at Ferrer, C. Thursday, 20-St. Leo P. D., (from the 11th).

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There has been, as will be seen from the Foreign News on our sixth page, hard fighting near Paris. The Reds came out in force to attack Versailles, and not anticipating much resistance from the troops, and not having the fear of the guns of Fort Valerien before their eyes, they advanced at first pretty boldly. But soon the Fort opened fire on them, and the Versailles army stood boldly up to them; whereupon our gallant Reds run away as hard as they could, but to find the gates of the City closed against them. A large body of them were however cut off, and their retreat rendered impossible by the fire from the guns of the Fort.

The agitation inside Paris is extreme. The Reds have it seems laid hold of the priests and religious generally, and declared their intentions of executing reprisals upon them should the Versailles government inflict death upon the Reds whom it had captured. This was the situation on Saturday.

Meantime M. Thiers—as Punch many years ago said of Lord John Russell-is not strong enough for the place. He temporizes when he should act; and negotiates with the blood thirsty Paris mob, with whom he should entertain no communication except at the point of the bayonet. To add to the poor man's troubles. Bismarck is behind him, urging him on with the threat that if he cannot restore order, and give France a stable government of some kind or another, the Germans will. Indeed it is to be feared that, so low have the fortunes of France fallen, foreign intervention is the best thing that could happen to her.

Hard fighting continued at Paris up to the of the troops under the orders of the Assembly. The forts opened a heavy fire upon the City. as far as the Champs Elysees driving the insurgent Reds out of that position. If M. Thiers will but display a little vigor, he will be able to crush the insurrection; but unfortunately he manifests a disposition to treat with the insurgents, which does but encourage them, and stimulate them to fresh atrocities. According to one report, the houses of the rich have been pillaged, the churches have been desecrated, and of the priests, the especial objects of the hatred of the Reds, a great number have been imprisoned, and will probably be murdered .-From England we learn that the infant son of the Princess of Wales is dead; the state of the mother is not spoken of from which we conclude that she is doing well.

The Parliament of Canada was expected to adjourn on Wednesday the 12th.

The latest tidings from Paris are by no means cheering, but the Reds are pressed hard, and though desperate, will we hope soon be compelled to succumb. A breach has been effeeted in the enceinte, and to save Paris the horrors of a bombardment, the Versailles authorities are determined to take the City by storm. Fearful loss of life may therefore be anticipated.

Revolution, the devil is in the ascendant. The churches, Notre Dame in particular has been mentioned, have been plundered and desecrated by the Reds; the priest and religious generally have been cast into jail, under an order for arresting "citizens styled the servants of a person called God;" and, so the Tuesday telegrams report, Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin.

Paris, was on Monday stripped naked, bound to a pillar and cruelly scourged and mocked for hours by the fiends incarnate who in Paris represent the party of progress and liberal ideas. Thus the Revolution approves its diabolic styled the servants of a person called God."

The Scott murder case has given rise to a lively discussion in the Dominion legislature. Sir Geo. Cartier accounted for the apparent in- of life, and ignorant of our particular wants, it can establish, after the most painstaking activity of the Canadian authorities by arguing that the crime was not one of which the local or Canadian tribunals could take cognizance; and that as pertaking of a quasi-political character, it is one to which the extradition Treaty does not apply: if appealed to, the U. States government would refuse to hand Riel over to the hands of Canadian officers of justice.

Our respected City representative, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., has received a communication tion from the Governor General's Office, dated 4th ult., enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty from the English speaking Catholics of the City of Montreel, protesting against the invasion of the States of the Church by the Piedmontese. and the foreible annexation to Piedmont of Rome, and the Patrimony of St. Peter. We give below a copy of this reply :-

" CANADA, " No. 356.

DOWNING STREET, Fcb. 16th, 1871.

"MY LORD,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 21, of the 23rd January, enclosing a memerial to the Queen from Roman Catholic inhabitants of Montreal, praying that measures may be taken to restore the Pope to the full

possession of the Patrimony of the Church. "This Memorial has been laid before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very gra-

"Her Majesty's Government have not interfered in the civil affairs of the Roman States on the occasion of former events which have occurred during the reign of the present Pope, nor can they now so interfere; but the deep interest which is felt by many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in common with the Petitioners in the position of the Pope, renders all that concerns his personal dignity and independence, and freedom to exercise his spiritual functions, fit subjects for the notice of Her Government, and they have not failed to take such steps as are in their power to afford to the Pope the means of security in case of need.

"Her Majesty desires me to state that this subject will continue to receive the careful attention of Her Government, and that she has seen with much satisfaction the declarations of the Italian Government that the Pope's freedom and independence will be faithfully maintained, and due provision made for the support

of his dignity.
"I have, &c., " (Signed,)

"KIMBERLEY.

"Governor. "The Right Honorable, "The Lord LISGAR, G. C. M. G."

HOME RULE.—That it should be thought necessary to appoint a Committee of the House of Commons to "enquire into the state" of parts of Ireland, and to ascertain "the nature. extent, and effects of a certain unlawful combination, and confederacy existing therein"is a strong proof of want of knowledge of the state of Ireland on the part of the body which 8th inst., but the advantage was on the side | enacts Ireland's laws; and furnishes therefore an argument in favor of " Home Rule" -or the giving to Ireland a domestic legislature, with and shells thrown from Fort Valerien reached as ample powers to legislate for Ireland, as are enjoyed by the Colonial Legislatures to legislate for their several Provinces. In the late proceedings in the British House of Commons. we see almost an acknowledgment on the part of that body of its incompetence to legislate for the internal, or domestic concerns of the sister country. In plain truth, we believe that the majority of the English and Scotch members know as little of Ireland and her wants, as they do of the internal affairs of Canada, of New Zealand, or other British Colonies.

This anyhow is the prevalent opinion in Ireland, and this opinion naturally leads to the demand for " Home Rule." The granting of this demand does not imply a dismemberment of the British Empire; for surely that Empire is not dismembered by the existence of " Home Rule" in several of its component parts. Canada, and Australia are none the less loyal, none the less truly members of the Empire over which Queen Victoria bears rule, because they are legislated for by their several domestic Parliaments. Nay! If Colonial loyalty, and Colonial attachment to the Empire, are rather strengthened than weakened by the self-governing privileges which the Colonies enjoy, "Home Rule" for Ireland would tend rather to unite, Inside the City, as in the days of the first than to dismember the British Empire. The duties, whilst still maintaining the rights of already by the sale of burying lots in the said avowed "Annexationists" in Canada, and their less frank-speaking allies who advocate " Independence," do indeed aim at the dismemberment of the British Empire; but this reproach of disloyalty cannot with even a semblance of truth be urged against the Irish Nationalists, who seek only for "Home Rule," and a restored

How should we in the Colonies feel were the making of all our laws, laws affecting not merely our relations with foreign countries, but those regulating our most minute domestic were incompetent, no matter how well dismanage our own domestic affairs.

the majority of these who in the Imperial have from time to time employed. Parliament legislate for them. Well intentioned these legislators may be, and disposed to do justice; but they are not sufficiently intimate with the real wants of Ireland to do so. No one so well as the wearer of the shoe, can tell where it pinches. The British Constitusomehow it does not quite fit the Irish foot .-Shall we then try to adapt the foot to the shoe,

The actual internal condition of Ireland presents indeed enough to perplex the most astute | pire-we sincerely pray. of British statesmen. We see Mr. Gladstone, a statesm in of enlarged views, a man of most upright intentions, sincerely desirous of restoring peace in Ireland-standing up in the House of Commons, and making public acknowledgment of his inability to understand Ireland and the strange moral aspect of the country; for that aspect is very strange. On the one hand, comparison the most moral portion of the British Empire. For honesty, sobriety, and chastity, Ireland is so immeasurably superior to the adjacent Kingdom, that it would be to insult her to institute a comparison betwixt them .women, might challenge the admiration of the correspondents of the Montreal Gazette.

Unhappily-and this is the mystery-one form of crime-agrarian crime, a very horrid that causes shame and sorrow to her best ner the finger of scorn. Yet this they have no right to do; for to be just, it must be remarked that, spite of these agrarian crimes, serious offences against person and property are, in proportion to population, actually of more rare occurrence in Ireland than in England or Scotland.

To pretend that the agrarian crimes of Ireland, are in anyway connected with the question of nationality, or that they have anything to do with old standing feuds betwixt Celt and Saxon, Irish and Anglo-Normans-is to pretend that which is false, ludicrously false. Neither is their origin to be found in the religious differences that obtain; for the Celtic Catholic tenant, who should offend against the neculiar code which it is the object of the secret societies to enforce, would fare no better than would, under similar circumstances, the Saxon Protestant landlord. Indeed, what with "Ulster Plantings," and "Cromwellian Settlements." Celtic and Saxon blood are so mixed in Ireland, that there is just as much probability that the perpetrators of agrarian crimes are of Saxon origin, as that they are ethnologically Celts. In short, neither nationality nor reli-

gion, has anything to do with the business. Long years however of political religious, and social persecution, now happily passed away, and deplored by all good men whether Protestants or Catholics, whether Saxons or Celts-have left behind them amongst the descendants of the persecuted, a traditional distrust of, and aversion to the name of law; which to their fathers was but the synonym of injustice, and meant only robbery, and murder under forensic forms. and by Parliamentary formulas. Now-so it seems to us-this very natural, though never enough to be regretted distrust of law, is aggravated by the spread of doctrines as to the rights and duties of property, which, mixed up with many truths, contain the germs of Communistic errors. If this be so, the Irish problem-How to put down agrarian crime? resolves itself into the problem of, How to enforce the property?

This is a most difficult problem, and one for the solution of which no man is competent, who is not intimately acquainted with the social condition of Ireland, with her people, and their wants. The midnight assault, the midday

the social condition of a people in all other respects most remarkable for their virtues. What is the remedy, none, but one familiar with the patient, and who has studied the progress of affairs, relegated to the Imperial Parliament, the disease, can pretend to determine. Mr. origin by its treatment of those who are in which the voice of our particular represent- Gladstone cannot do this so, he calls for a Comatives could scarce make itself heard? We mittee of the House of Commons to help him. would naturally complain; we would argue The latter body knows little more about the that men not accustomed to our peculiar habits matter than does Mr. Gladstone; and all that diagnosis of the case, is, that social disease exposed, to legislate for us. We would raise the ists, and that it does not see exactly what is to cry for "Home Rule," and claim the right to be done. Try "Home Rule" cry out the Irish themselves; if that does not succeed, it will in This is what is taking place in Ireland. The that respect but share the fate of all the other Irish complain that they are not understood by remedial measures that the State physicians

We have not the presumption to offer an opinion on the matter, or on the efficacy of the Home Rule" remedy; but we cannot deny that it is one which the Irish have a perfect right to demand to have applied in their case. That it may be tried we hope; that it may suction, if fully and impartially applied, is no doubt | ceed-as jealous of the fair fame of Catholic an excellent article for political wear; but Ireland, as most anxious to see the one black spot on her noble escutcheon washed out, and Pope was intallible." as a British subject, interested in the maintainor the shoe to the foot? This is the Irish ing not of a mere legislative, but of a moral union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland, and the Diocess of Toronto is making great exerin preserving intact the integrity of the Em-

In short we would allow the Irish themselves to try their hands at putting an end to in Upper Canada. To assist in raising the agrarian disturbances. They might do some funds for this enterprise Father Campbell is thing; it is clear that the British Parliament getting up a Bazaar and Prize Drawing, details can do nothing.

That much talked about lady-"the deceased wife's sister"-is again attracting much public we have the fact before us, that, but for one attention. She turns up every where, and peculiar form of crime, unhappily prevalent in when least expected. There has been quite certain parts of the country-Ireland is beyond an excitement over her at the antipodes, in the Colony of South Australia, and the British government has annulled an act of the Colonial legislature authorising her to marry the disconsolate reliet of her deceased sister. She has provoked a discussion in the British legis-Infanticide so rife in England, Scotland, and lature; and here even in Canada, the same Wales; wife poisoning, and kindred crimes, troublesome, ubiquitous young lady-for as a are, thank God! rare in Ireland; and but for spinster she must in courtesy be supposed to be the existence of one particular form of young-has occasioned quite an acrimonious crime, Ireland, for the morality of her men and newspaper controversy betwixt two Protestant

Of these, one who writes as J. S. denounces the legalising of marriage with the "deceased wife's sister;" as abstaining from such marcrime too, does exist, and is said to be fostered riages is "one of these points in which obeby wide-spread, and secret organisations. This dience to the Church'-rather a strange arguis the one black spot on the fair fame of Ireland, ment in the mouth of a Protestant-" is a bounden duty." J. S. is also very severe and friends, that encourages her enemies to point at very sarcastic upon amorous ministers of the Gospel, and uxorious men of God who run over to this Continent, in order to combine the preaching of Christ Crucified, with certain connubial facilities which the law creates on this Continent, but which are illegal in England.

Another correspondent of the Gazette, Tolerance, who "is a very liberal minded man, detests bigotry, and goes to church" is down upon J. S. like a hundred of bricks as the Persian proverb has it. He twits him unmercifully and not unreasonably with his inconsistency in appealing to " Church authority" as something to which obedience is due. Martin Luther would have lived in vain had he subjected his animal passions to any such authority; had he not asserted his right to b lieve what he liked, and to marry or cohabit with whomsoever he liked-and Tolerance is right. If there be no church, to whose authority every man's obcdience is due, then every man has the moral right to marry whomsoever he pleases, and as much as he pleases. The law of the State may impose legal restrictions upon certain sexual unions; but nothing it can say or do can affect their moral value.

So again we find in this question of the "deceased wife's sister," that it resolves itself into a religious question; and as it is impossible that amongst Protestants there can be any uniformity of opinion on religious questions, the battle betwixt the advocates and the opponents of allowing a man to marry his sister-in-law, must necessarily be interminable. If such marriages be right in the eye of God, then human law cannot make them wrong; if they be wrong, man's laws cannot make them right. Now how are we to determine what Goi has decreed in the premisses? This is a question of much practical importance.

The Minerve summarily disposes of the argument that the Fabrique ought to make a free gift of its old cemetery in Dorchester Street to the Corporation, on the grounds that cemetery, it (the Fabrique) has already been fully paid for the land. The Minerve thus disposes of that argument :-

"It is not true that the cometeries have been paid for several times over by Catholics. So long as the cemetery in Dorchester Street served as the necropolis-the Fabrique of Montreal charged nothing for shooting of an offending farmer or landlord, are burials beyond the fees of the grave digger; and in the case of the poor it paid that functionary. So The artist is Mr. Sawyer but the sign of something wrong or abnormal in that by the end of the year, its cemetery had been to work has been well done.

est lost upon the capital sum that it had cost.

"Catholics were not then obliged to buy their lots. Some indeed did do so; but when the cemetery was transferred to the mountain, these proprietery was transierred to the mountain, mess propra-tors were indemnified by receiving gratuitously equi-valent lots in the new cemetery. So that not as inch of the Dorchester Street cemetery can be looked upon as having been sold, or as having yielded the least revenue."—Minerve, April 10th.

We find in the Minerve of the 5th instant the following announcement which we are sure will gladden the hearts of all Catholies :-

"We have the consolation of announcing the entire and unlimited submission of Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, to the Decrees of the Council of the Vatican. He has written in this sense a letter to the Holy Father.

"We are also happy to announce the submission of Mgr. the Bishop of Orleans, which has reached of Mgr. the Dishop of Officers, which has reached Rome. The Osservatore remarks at the same time that a report had been spread abroad of the nominetion of Mgr. Dupanloup as French ambassador to the Holy See. At Rome this rumor obtains no ere-

ence. "It was on the 10th of March that the Pope announced that Mgr. Dupanloup had finally decided, as had Mgr. Darboy, to send in his full and entire as nad mgr. Lancoy, to select in this limit and entire submission. Mgr. the Bishop of Orleans, we are arsured, said in his letter that the pressure to which he was subjected during the war, had prevented him from sooner discharging this duty; but for the rest. his personal conviction has always been that the

The Reverend Mr. Campbell, of Orillia, in tions to erect a new church for his parish. The building when completed will have cost the sum of \$7,000, a large sum for a rural district of which will be found in another column. Many of the Prizes are very valuable, there being included amongst them a pair of horses

We hope that the Rev. Mr. Campbell will be supported by the public, and receive encouragement to carry out his generous designs for the spiritual benefit of the Catholic people of his parish and missions. The field over which his labors extend is very extensive; and under the most favorable conditions, the life of the Catholic priest in U. Canada is one of much toil and self-sacrifice. It is right therefore that he should meet with generous support from those in whose behalf his laborious and selfdenying life is spent.

A loyal address together with a small sum of money was forwarded to the Holy Father by the parishioners of the small town of Paliane, through the hands of their Parish priest. The latter was arrested en route, and the money, the offering of the faithful, was stolen from him, by the Piedmontese authorities. It is lucky that these thieving gentry were not able to lay their hands on the \$2,000 from the Irish of Montreal to the Sovereign Pontiff, or their money would have shared the same fate.

The civil servants of the Papal Government have manifested a noble example of loyalty, Every man of them, they were 1,272 in number, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Piedmontese usurpers, or to serve them in any manner. Meantime the invaders are laying forcible hands on the convents, and on the property of the inmates, the treasures of art and learning which for generations have accumulated within the abodes of the Religious. Theft is the "order of the day;" and already two of the finest libraries in Romethat of the Casanatenze, in the Minerva, and that of San Agostino-have been plundered by the rascally agents of Victor Emmanuel.

According to the British, and in this respect Christian, theory of marriage, husband and wife are one, and the law says that the husband is that one. In the case of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise his wife, the latter however seems to be the One-if we may judge from the fact that on the presentation of a congratulatory address to the newly married couple, it was the lady, not the gentleman, who replied thereunto. Here, it is evident, that the wife is the head of the husband; let us hope that the example may not spread, to the stirring up of domestic insubordination.

LIBERALITY .- At a meeting of the London (England) School Board it was resolved by a majority of 36 to 6 that at schools in which there were 40 Catholic children, not the Catholic, but the Protestant version of the Bible should be read to them, and that they should not receive any religious instruction from a Catholic priest. The Schools in England will be but large "Swaddling" institutions.

We have noticed in the window of Louis Barre & Co., a very well executed oil painting of M. Flanagan, Esq., City Clerk of Kingston. This painting has, we believe, been executed by order of the citizens of Kingston, as a mark of respect for an old and faithful public servant; and it is intended that it should be placed in the City Hall in testimony of the high opinion that is entertained of Mr. Flanagan by his fellow citizens. We congratulate him upon this public and honorable tribute.-The artist is Mr. Sawyer of Montreal, and his

The same of the same of the

To Correspondents.—We have received an obituary notice from Kenyon, of April 4th; but as the writer does not append his name to To the Directors, Se., Se. : his communication as a pledge of the truth of its contents, we cannot insert it. Our rule is never to insert anonymous communications.

It is rumored that Brigham Young, head of the Protestant sect of Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, is dead. If this be true, what a lot of disconsolate widows there must be in Utah!

St. Patrick's Society.-At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall on Monday, the 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee for the current year: Messrs. Louis Hughes, John McGrath, George Murphy, Patrick Kenny, P. J. Kearney, Lawrence Morrissey, P. McCaffrey, M. Rapple, W. G. Stewart, Stephen Quinn, P. McCrory, J. Sullivan, T. Gillies, J. Kinsella, F. Kiernau, M. Gilboy, J. O'Leary, and J. O'Reilly; Grand Marshal, Michael Brouder; Assistant do., John Wiggins, Thos. Mullins James Tracey and William Dunn. The meeting was characterised by great unanimity, and passed off most pleasantly, recitations and songs filling up the intervals between the elections.

CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual meeting of the Honorary Directors of this Bank was held at its office on Tuesday, the 4th instant, C. A. LERLANC, Esq., being called to the chair, and Mr. BARREAU acting as Secretary. The following reports and statements were read :

Twenty Fifth Annual Report of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

MONTREAL, April 4, 1871.

TO THE HOSORARY DIRECTORS : Gentlemen,-The general state of affairs of the Bank which we have the honor to submit this year is again, we are happy to say, quite favourable,

Notwithstanding the large amount of money upon which we have been receiving a low rate of interest in consequence of the difficulty to find suitable investments, the result has been satisfactory.

After paying all expenses, our profits have been \$25,321.09. Out of this sum we have give \$6,035 to Charitable Institutions of the city, which, added to the previous donations of the Bank, amount in total to \$68,645

It is very gratifying to mention that all the items of our balance sheet are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of loss.

The immense increase in the business of the Bank makes us very desirous of taking immediate possession of our new premis s. With the ten thousand open accounts we now have, increasing in number at the rate of over two hundred accounts per month it has become an absolute necessity to enlarge our er facilities to our numerous customers for the transaction of their business with us.

In this connection we may mention that we have disposed of the building we now occupy on favora- \$50 from that ratio. While these gratifying results ble terms.

tions. This measure is yet in embryo, but your antee to the depositors is concerned.

your Auditors. As usual, these gentlemen have made a most thorough and searching investigation Bank stands alone in its method of rectifying its in all the opperations of the Bank for the past year. Their report is a very able one. It enters into details and statistics, which you will, no doubt, find most interesting.

Boyer, deceased.

Messrs. Holton, Atwater, Berthelot, and Murphy, are the Managing Directors whose term of office expires this year. These gentlemen, as well as the for re-election.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY STARNES,

President.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the "Montreal City and District Savings Bank," the 31st December,

Dr. To amount due to Depositors Do to absentees and others	\$2, 880,769. 9	1
on the Property of the	2,800.3	4
Do: to sundry persons not Depositors	12,720. 0 0	
Societies	102,042.00	_
	\$ 3,088,38 2.9 ′	7
Cr. By City of Montreal Bonds and Pro. Gov't.		
Securities\$	563,018.40	
New City Gas 8 per cent. Serip and Int City Bank (Montreal)	777.81	
Stock	17,185.50	

Bonds Property of the Bank, 112 and 114 Great St. James Street and Office Furni-25,133.28 Do. corner St. John and 79,573.27 St. James Streets..... Amount due on sale of a portion of Bank pro-00,080

Loans on Short Dates,

with the collateral security of Bank Stocks and

944,716.82 interest

> \$3,088,332.97 E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

1,467,247.89

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st Dec., 1870, was		9,3
Classified as follows:		
Of \$50 and under	2,949	
50 to \$ 100	1,293	
100 to 200	1,000	
200 to 400	1,4D1	
400 to 800	1,340	
800 to 1.200	370	
1,200 to 1,600	138	
1,600 and upwards	288	
•	-	

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, Montreal. March 2, 1871.

的是我们的一个人,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的

GENTLEMEN,-We, the undersigned, duly elected at the general annual meeting of the City and Distriet Savings Bank, held in accordance with the provisions of Act 25 Vic., cap. 66, on the 5th day of April last, auditors "to make a full and complete examination of the books, accounts, and securities of the bank, and to report thereon at the annual meeting of the Honorary' Directors, on the 5th day

of April next," do hereby certify:

That, in the fulfilment of the duty enjoined, we have taken as the basis of our scrutiny the annual Managing Directors on the 31st December last, carefully examined the various items composing the each of them by comparison with their respective books of record, and by personal inspection of the documents referred to therein, comprising bonds, bills receivable, and securities of various kinds held by the bank. All these accounts we find accurately specified in the said statement. They are, moreover verified by a similar examination of the balance sheet of the bank made up to this date, the items thereof being subjected by us to a similar process of during the interval between their respective dates, statements carries conviction that the exemplary funds intrusted to their charge by the numerous de- len, \$2. positors at the bank, are in no degree relaxed, and warrants the confident belief in a continuance of that perfect immunity from loss that has hitherto marked its operations. Additional safeguards have been adopted by the Managing Directors since the last general meeting, in the exaction from parties to whom loans are made on promissory notes, with bank or other stock as collateral security, a condition empowering the bank, in the event of the sum so security without delay; and also in case of any depreciation in the market value of the collateral security, the bank is empowered to dispose of it at \$2; Mayo, A. Bourke, \$1.50; Muchingham, M. Gleeonce, without waiting maturity of the note.

The journal of Statistics of the Bank, compiled with exemplary care and research by the Actuary of the Bank, testifies to the propriety of such vigilance. It indicates a rapidity of progress from the infancy of the Institution in 1846 to its present maturity, utterly unparalleled. At the former date the balance of deposits barely amounted to a quarter of a million, they now border on three millions of dollars; taking them at the intervals of five years their aggregate has been as follows:

) .	31s	Dec.	1850: 1855	Ag	. of	Dep	005	its.	 	\$ 273,994 457,296 746,058
	11	44	1855	"			• •		 	 457,296
	"	44	1860	44			"		 	 746,058
٠	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"	1865	4;			::		 	 1,125,079
,	"	16	1870	"			44		 	 2,380,760

That this extraordinary extension of the transac tions of the bank has not arisen, as might be imagined, from any encroachment on its part on the domain of banking for commercial purposes, is plain from the fact these statistics show, that whilst the aggregate amount of the deposits has been steadily on the increase, the average of the individual office. We shall soon, in the new place, give great- deposits has been nearly stationary, during the long series of years the bank has been in operation.

In 1850, they averaged \$306, in 1870, \$307 per head; and in no single instance have they varied c terms.

The Board have to report that the Government of for whose welfare institutions of this description are the Dominion have decided upon legislating upon mainly conducted, they bear testimony to the large the subject of Savings Banks, with a view of in- amount of confidence their judicious management ereasing the security and stability of those institu- inspires. Although the labour and responsibility of the Actuary, with the employees in the bank under Board have no doubt its general tendency will be to his superintendence, have been heavily augmented benefit these institutions in so far as ultimate guar- through the influx of business that has arisen; it is gratifying to notice that the system has in no degree We beg to call your attention to the report of degenerated from that excellence we have hereto-my Auditors. As usual, these gentlemen have fore claimed for it. We believe that this Savings balances, however insignificant the differences may be daily, an achievement, which considering the number of accounts, amounting to nearly ten thousand, is really a herculean task The Honorary Directors, to be elected this year, | the excellence of the system that it is accomplished; will be to replace Messrs. Andrew Watson and Louis | each ledger, of which there are not less than thir teen having its corresponding cash book, and the slightest discrepancy between them being at once traced and reconciled.

The over-crowded state of the office affording in-Auditors, Messrs. Bristow and Palsgrave, are eligible adequate space for the number of persons in the employment of the Bank, or resorting there on business, it is hoped will be speedily remedied by the completion of the new edifice now bordering on

completion. The whole respectfully submitted.

W. BRISTOW, W. BRISTOW, CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE, Auditors. The following resolutions were then carried :-

Moved by N. B. Corse, seconded by Dr. Hings-

TON : That the reports and statements of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, just now read and submitted, are very satisfactory, and that they be received and published.

Moved by P. M. GALARNEAU, Esq., seconded by WILLIAM MACDONALD, Esq. : That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Managing Directors and the Actuary for their services and attention in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the

past year. Messrs, N. B. Corse and F. P. Pomisyule having consented to act as scrutincers, the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen

were declared unanimously elected :-As Managing Directors for the term of office re-Messrs. Holton, Atwater, Berthelot and Murphy.

As Auditors for the ensuing year: Messrs, W. Bristow and C. T. Palsgrave.

As Honorary Directors: W. Sutherland, Esq., M. D., and G. A. Massue,

Esq.
Dr. Hingston having been called to the chair, The meeting terminated, after voting, on motion of Hon. HENRY STARNES, seconded by A. M. DELISLE, Esq,, the usual thanks to the Chairman.

E. J. BARBEAU. Secretary.

The Board of Managing Directors having immediately met, the Hon. L. H. Holton and Henry Junau, Esq., were unanimously elected, the first as President, and the second as Vice-President, for the current year.

HOLY TRUBSDAY .- The attractive ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church,—the adoration of Christ in the tomb,—commenced in the different churches this morning. Crowds of pious persons visited the churches, some of which were handsomely dressed. -among others we may mention Notre Dame, the Lower Town church and the chapel of the Ursuline | Hend'lk Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 251 to 26 Convent. St. Patrick's church, as usual, of late years took the lead; the richness and taste displayed in the decorations of the tomb surpassed anything yet seen in the churches of the city .- Quebec Mercury.

MARRIED IN HASTE TO REPENT AT LESURE.-One Boldue, a shoemaker, who left Quebec four or five years since for California, returned to visit his friends in St Sauveur last fall, and finally spent the winter here, taking to wife a young girl of this place.

Last week a young woman from California also came soon found her way to the factory of Mr. Bresse foreign sweet hearts.—Quebec Mercury.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY .- Ten thousand dollars in cash and twenty-four thousand acres per mile—such are the liberal gifts the Dominion Government offer the builders of the Pacific Railway A number of statement laid by the Actuary before the Board of British capitalists in London are organizing a company to build the through line, with a cash capital of one hundred millions. How the member for balance sheet of the bank at that date; verifying Chateauguny could bring himself to vote against such a project surpasses our comprehension. There are the foundations of the fortunes of half the future nobility of the Dominion in this mammoth Grand Trunk. Merely writing on the subject make sone feel flush of money .- Daily News.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Siffery, M. H. O'Ryan, \$2; Umfraville, D. Kelly inspection; the differences between the two corres-ponding in amount with the transactions of the bank McDonald, \$3: Maritana, J. Wright, \$4: Glennevis, A. R. McDonald, \$2; St. Catherine des Fossambault, thus establishing the accuracy of each. The minute J. Conway, \$6; Crysler, W. Cashin, \$2; Seely's Bay, scrutiny made of the various items of the bank A. McArdle, \$2; Carden, M. Heaphy, \$3; St. Agatha, Rev. E. Glowalski, S10; West Winchester, P. Mcjudgment and caution displayed by the Managing Mahon, \$2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Picton, Rev. M. Lalor, \$2; Molesworth, Directors in the disposition of the large amount of J. J. Gardner, 2; Sheenboro, W. Darey, \$2; E. Car-J. J. Gardner, 2; Sheenbore, W. Darey, \$2; E. Car-

Quebec-P. Ahern, \$1; Stoneham, B. Connors, \$9 New Liverpool, R. Walsh, \$2.

Per Rev. C Beaudry, Mile End-Self, \$2; B. Alphonse, Rev. P. Beaudry, \$2

Per Rev. Mr. Quinn, Richmond Station-Self, \$2; P. Reilly, \$2; E. Wheler, \$2. Per J. McIntyre, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Self, 2

Ship Harbor, M. Dowlin, \$2. Per F. Ford, Prescott—P. Moran, \$2; H. Murphy,

80n, \$4.75. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atherly—M. Taheny, St. Per P. Lynch, Allumette Island—J. Coghlan, \$2: T. Duff, \$2; J. Ryan, \$2; J. Cunningham, \$5; J. Donnelly, \$2; Rev. Mr Lynch, \$2; — McCawley, \$3; Chichester, W. Jennings, \$2; Waltham, M.

Donnellan, \$2. Per F. S. Bourgeault, St. Anicet-P. Barrett, S1.50.

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—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 Errs & Co., Home opathic Chemists, London,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

		Αp	ril	10.
'	Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards \$4.0	0(@	\$4.25
			Ш	5.25
	Fine 5	50	æ	5.60
		09	a	5 90
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			W	1.45
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			0	5.30
			a	0.00
			0	7.50
٠,	Pork # brl. of 200 tb-Mess 21.			00.00
	Thin Mess 19.			20.00
	Prime 15.			16.00
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		11		0.12
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MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 10, 1871. JIATAH WHOLESAL

WYYW	WILDLESALE
\$ c ች c	\$c \$c
Flour # 100 lbs 0 00 to 0 0	3 40 to 0 00
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Indian Meal, (Ohio)9 00 " 0 0	2 55 " 2 60
GRAIN.	
Wheat 學 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
	0 00 " 0 00
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MEATS.	
Beef, per 1b 8 " 0 15	0 00 " 0 00
	0 00 " 0 00
Mutton, " 9 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
Lamb, per lb 9 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00
	0 00 11 0 00

Veal, per lb 0 11 " 0 13 0 00 " 0 00 Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 5 00 " 7 00 "0 00 " 0 00 8 00 " 9 00 Pork, fresh MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes, per bag (new)...0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 000 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Turnips Hares,

...0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 000 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 06 Woodcock.0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Snipe,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Plover, DAIRY PRODUCE. Buffer, fresh, per lb9 30 " 0 35 8 00 " 0 00 ...0 17 " 0 20 0 00 " 0 00 ...0 00 " 0 00 salt, Chcese, Onions per minot 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Maple Sugar, per lb0 10 " 0 12 0 00 " 0 00 Honey, per ib0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00

Halibut per 1b 20 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Haddock 0 0 " 0 08 0 00 " 0 00 Apples, per barrel.....0 00 " 0 00 3 00 " 5 00 Hay 0 00 " 0 00 8 00." 11 00 Straw 0 00 " 0 00 4 50 " 6 00

. PRICES CUERENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, April 10, 1870

do Slaughte	do	No. 2	28]	to	2
Slaughte	r	No. 1	27 ~	to	2
do		No. 2			
Waxed U	Ipper, lig	tht and medium.	43	to	4
		avy			
	do		40	to	4
Splits	lar	ge	29	to	3
-do	8m	mll	20	to	3
Kips, Cit	v Slaugh	iter (whole)	50	to	5

GRAND

BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING, TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL, ORILLIA,

25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871. For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New

Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia. LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Child, \$50.00.

3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00. 4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00. 5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.

6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00

A first-class Ottoman.
 A valuable Picture.

9. 1 sett of Furs.

10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion. 11. A Violin and Case.

12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.

13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.

14. A splendid bound Bible.

15. A Silver Cruct Stand.

A German Raised Cushion.

17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame. 18. A Shawl.

19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.

20. A Child's Dress embraidered 21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished.

22. A pair of S. al Sowed Boots. 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.

24. 1 Concerting. 25. A pair of Men's Boots. 26. A Violin.

27. A Wincey Dress.

28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers. 29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.

30. A History of Ireland. 31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.

32. A fat Sheep. 33. 1 pair of Vases 34. A breakfast Shawl.

35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. 1 large Album

37. A Ladies' Satchel.

38. 1 Knitted Bodice. 39. 1 Child's Minerya.

40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French

41. I pair of Vases. 42. I handsome gilt Lamp. 43. 1 Concerting.

44. A valuable work of English Literature.

45. I pair of gilt Vases. 46. I dozen linen Collars

47. 1 pair of Children's Boots,

48. I pair of Corsets. 49. 1 large Doll.

50. A pair of fancy vases. Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50ets. Each.

A Complimentry Ticket presented to each person disposing of a Book of Ten Tick ts. All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rev. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the

MISS PORTER'S TABLEUX VIVANTS

OPERETTA OF CINDERELLA, AT THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871, Commencing at 6 o'clock

CHURCH VESTMENTS

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. L'AFRICAIN bogs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30.

250 do. in Damask of all colors, trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, \$30.

T. L'AFRICAIN,

Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water 1 onts, &c., &c., &c.

Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to

the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN English Lady, well educated and experienced desires a situation as companion to an invalid, to superintend a house, or in any position of trust.— Apply to "M. L." TRUE WITNESS Office.

SITUATION WANTED

True Witness Office.

BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or custom trade. Country town in Upper Canada preferred. Ability in either department first class. Address "D. M. D,

WANTED

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly, and also the French, for young beginners, with diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23.

Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD. Scc.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belturbet, Co. Cavan reland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurence

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Daily Experience confirms the truth of the pithy OLD ADAGE,

Honesty the Best Policy.

The golden rule claims for itself universal application; and scarcely does it know an exception. By far the best is an

HONEST POLICY

in all Business transactions. Could it be more infused into the

COMMERCIAL ELEMENT

of the present day, we might soon triumph over the absence of that TRICKERY AND DISSIMULATION

> progressive age, and which militate so much against our TRADING INTERESTS.

which are so deplorably characteristic of this our

J. C. KENNEDY, 31 St. Lawrence Street,

In all his transactions, takes this as his Motto, HONESTY THE BEST POLICY," and i in the great success resulting from his efforts to aphablish a Business on

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

the most convincing proof is not wanting that a discerning Public is ever ready to recognize and sup-HONEST UPRIGHT POLICY.

combined with Prices that will stand the test of the

FIERCEST COMPETITION!

A Trial will Prove the I JUST RECEIVED EX "PRUSSIA ..

A splendal assortment of NEW GOOD is which will be made to measure at our use CHARGES.

Ail desiring GOOD FITTING Cothing J. G. KENNEDY & Co. PRACTICAL TAILORS AND OUTFILTERS.

> 31 St. LAWRENCE STREET INSOLVENT ACT OF 18.9.

In the matter of MARGUERITE HARDY, of the City of Montreul, trading under the mone of M. H. MERCIER.

An In olvent. I, the undersigned, Tancrede Sauvageau, of the City

of Montreal, have been appointed Assigned in this Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby netified to meet at my Office, No. 359 Commissioner Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the fourth day of May, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the

T. SAUVAGEAU

Assignee. Montreal, Apiil 3, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT

In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE,

Estate generally.

Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1064.

Insolvent. On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE.

By Bourgouin & Lacoste, His Attorneys ad litem. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Dist. of Montreal. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The Fifteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Seventy-One.

PRESENT The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT.

JOHN H. BOTTERELL and EDMUND H. BOT-TERELL, of the City and District of Montreal, merchants, co-partners, carrying on business as such at Montreal aforesaid, under the name and style of John Henderson & Co.,

Plaintiffs. LOUIS RENAUD, junior, of the same place, gentle-

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messes T. & C. C. DeLorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the news-paper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the "True Witness," be noti-

fied to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

WRIGHT & BROGAN.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

NOTARIES,

OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVING STREET MONTREAL,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 14, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION .- New York, April 3.-The following is a special dated Paris, Monday evening. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon after great preparations the National Insurgents commenced passing out at the Neuilly gate, in all fifty thousand men,-Generals Bergeret, Flourens, and Menotti Garibaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. About 6 o'clock the artillery was all in front and General Bergeret in advance with ten thousand men, when suddenly Valerien opened fire, killing the Commudant. General Bergeret had just got out a jury of investigation will decide who shall of his carriage when the vehicle was smashed by a bomb-shell. The wildest scene ensued. The troops tried to retreat; the main body left Bergeret alone with 10,000 men. He tried to fight with field artillery against Fort Valerien, but it was useless. The Communists got into the city, but Bergeret and his men are cut off and cannot pass Valerien. The main body of Jesuits in Paris, have been arrested by the escaped with the loss of 100 men, but Bergeret | Communists. must lose large numbers. Altogether there are 12,000 men killed, wounded, and missing, in- writing in l'Univers (which now again reaches cluding Bergeret's force. The Communist us regularly from Paris), strenuously opposes troops under arms number 150,000. Tremendous excit ment prevails.

The following is now the situation: -Bergeret, with 15,000 men was completely cut off. Then Flourens was purposely permitted to effect a junction with him, and Flourens and Bergeret, with 35,000 men, must surrender, or fight at the greatest disadvantage.

The Daily News despatch confirms the route of the insurgents, who proved great blustering cowards, and who expected Valerien would fraternize with them.

Thiers has issued a proclamation addressed to the Prefects of Departments, as follows: "On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Nanterre, Reuil, Bougival, Beoius, Chillon, and Noisy. Fort Valerien at daybreak begin to cannonade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by the villages of Nanterre, Reuil, and Bougival. They subsequently attacked the Government forces by whom they were repulsed. General Vinoy, with c valry, was by this time in position, threatening to outflank the insurgents, and they fled in complete rout, leaving many of their dead and wounded in the hands of the Government troops,'

The following details have been received of the recent battle before Paris:

Gen. Berger t commanded the right wing of the Communists with Flourens in his rear as a support. Gen. Duval commanded the centre and Gen. Eudes the left wing. The left and left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by 'were soon out of ammunition. Many tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut and men posted on the ramparts who threstened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city. The contest at Le Bas Mendon was effect to that experienced during the German bombardment of Paris.

London, April 5.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on a charge of conspiracy against the safety of the Prince de Joinville has fled to London.

killed yesterday was an extraordinary scene, There were three huge hearses with black velvet palls, and each decorated with 16 red flags, containing the dead. Following them were it has been bandied about far too much of late." 8,000 National Guards and double that number of citizens. Women were marching in hundreds past and along the boulevards at a solemn pace. Many members of the commune during long days and tedious nights, France, joined the procession as they arrived at Perc with fevered eyes, with burning cheeks, has la Ch isc. Each hearse contained 33 coffins, awaited the verdict of those who are styled men and 23 other hearses were already in the ceme- of action. They have spoken—they have pretery filled with dead from the various hospi- scribed amputation and copious bleeding. Such tals. It was an awful scene; one huge grave it is we are now undergoing. The country's for all. The bodies were lowered one at a blood is flowing and issuing from every pore. time amidst the shricks of the women and be seem hardly to comprehend, to feel, or to shouts of the men for vengeance on the assas- be aware of it. We are like sufferers who are sius of Versailles. Pere la Chaise was one made unconscious by chloroform. But when mass of people swaying with passion and we shall awake from this feverish slumber, Screaming "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la when we feel about for our hand, our arm, and Commune!" The losses of the communists find them gone, what an awakening! And yet create great grief in the city mixed with bitter we must arouse ourselves; the weary pilgrimanimosity.

der of the Versailles army to completely in they have witnessed too much not to be for vest the capital. The lines are already estab- ever disheartened, and they can say to Fortune, lished on the left bank of the Seine.

Paris has ceased. The wir s have been cut to us. If we were to yield to selfish and perup by the insurgents. The city is again sonal sentiments, we should bequeath to the isolated and all despatches have to be sent generations which will succeed us the watch-

The World's special, dated Paris 7, says :-Vanveris. From the latter place the insur- dismembered and crippled country, and a debt gents maintain an incessant fire from behind which will be a heavy burden to their chilthe Fort. Crowds of women and children, dren's children. And who knows? Who can frantic with grief, are searching each ambu- tell whether the bitterly rancorous feelings lance as it arrives for bodies of their husbands which now fill even grave and reflecting minds and fathers. The slaughter on both sides yes | will survive a few years? See what a spectacle terday and to-day was fearful. Terror reigns Paris presents. As if in extreme irony, an and the prisons are crowded. The churches unclouded sun shown upon the violation of and houses of the aristocrats are pillaged, and our great city. With but a slight variation of

Friday there were no religious services in German intervention is the only

A despatch from Paris says that several shells have burst within the walls in Avenue de la Imperatrice.

The Communists are determined to continue the struggle, and have greatly strengthened the fortifications at Montmartre and Batez-

Gen. Cleuseret is re-organizing the National Guards.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts.

The Commune decrees the arrest of all persons accused of complicity with Versailles, and be detained as hostages. Every execution of a National, taken prisoner, or of a civil partisan of the Commune, by the Versailles officers, will be immediately followed by the execution of treble the number of hostages.

Special despatches to the Daily News, report that all the officers and professors of the College

THE FRENCH MONARCHY .- Louis Veuillot, the presence of the Orleans Princes in the National Assembly. He says:-"We think that if the Princes insist on their election, the Assembly ought to insist on the execution of the law of exclusion whilst it remains law. A law may be repealed, but ought not to be violated." Arguing that the only King who could really save France must be a legitimate King, he says: - "The Assembly must simply declare the rightful King to be King; not create him; for then the Assembly would itself be King. Such a course would justify conspiracies hereafter, and all subsequent at tempts at legitimatizing the King would be a failure. Louis Philippe and Napoleon had all that could be imagined or desired in the way of posterior legitimatization. There was the national consent, first tacit, then explicit, then reiterated. All would not do. They never dared, they never were strong enough, to execute justice. The vice of their origin clung to them, and constrained them to conspire against themselves and against France. Nobody was bound to them. They were debtors to conspiracy, and they had to pay in full; and we too have paid, and are paying, and shall have to pay their debt. We know (or shall know) what this Prussian Peace is! The Princes ought not to sit in the Assembly. Whilst there they must be conspirators, whether they mean it or no. Royal personages cannot become Commoners when they please. Why, even the little Gambetta (if there is one), when he grows up, will not be like other men. He can never forget that his father signed Sovereign decrees. The fact is awkward for the Communists. The Nation is were badly baldis must be born French generals; they organized, and having but a limited supply baldis must be born French government, organized, and having but a limited supply cannot help it. Have we not got a little Carnot who was born a deputy in spite of nature? How many more sons of Jove are there; who will never be of the least use in the world, and who will not be able to keep out of high posiexceedingly bloody. The firing from the batt- tions? A Bourbon is a Bourbon; that also eries manned by artillerists from the Versailles cannot be helped. A Bourbon is necessarily army is pronounced fully equal in spirit and either the inheritor of a throne or the aspirant to one. In the first character he waits; in the second he conspires, and sound policy bids us beware of him canvass for a seat in the Assembly, or try to NEW YORK. April 7 .- A special cable tele. step into royalty by a back door. If France gram from Paris says that the funeral of the needs him, France knows where to find him. The Orleans Princes would do well to place themselves once for all under the leadership of their Lead. We do not like the word fusion

age of life and labor must be resumed. The It is apparently the purpose of the comman- present generation will not reap the fruits; " Nous nous connaissons trop pour nous trom-Direct communication by telegraph with per encore." But the future does not belong from points outside the lines of the national word of "Vengeance." Upon the hed of anguards. demned we should have to pronounce but three raging in the fields between Chatillon and fathers. It is enough for us to leave them a

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.—Stretched upon

a bed of sickness says the Journal des Debuts,

empty. Paris for a few hours is a desert. But the desire for seeing and moving about is to see out of it. The Cups will restore his sight. too strong, and all Paris rushes forth as the inhabitants of an anthill. When we look today upon the quays, boulevards, and the great public thoroughfares we recall the English legend of Lady Godiva, in which the feudal DR. J. BALL & Co., lord, upon the intercession of his countess, consented to withdraw a tax upon his citizens provided she would ride naked through the town. She, after a struggle, suffered her pity to overcome her modesty, and consented to make the sacrifice, but sent a herald through the town beseeching all persons to keep within doors and not to look into the street, a behest that was obeyed by all save one despicable creature, whose eyes, the legend says, were blinded before the object of his wicked curiosity came within view; and the tax was abolished. Oh! you Parisians who cannot resist the sun or curiosity who run to gaze at the pointed and glittering helmets of your conquerors as though you had only lost a stage battle, think over this legend. Remind yourselves that it is to ransom one of your fortresses, to purchase peace for all France, that your city undergoes this extreme humiliation. Say to yourselves that it is its body which in its outraged and bleeding nakedness is borne upon a soldier's saddle to be exhibited to your gaze. Open not your eyes, and may those who yield to impious temptation be smitten with blindness, and may their eyes be dried up in their sockets. But alas! We very much fear that our population is always the same, with all its faults and all its good qualities; a population essentially feminine in its character, capable of the utmost weakness, passing from the extreme of difference, and able to die or to surrender with equal facility. We read at this moment the despatch addressed by the Emperor of Germany to the King of Bavaria, in which after the usual expression of thankfulness to Providence, he says, "This closes a glorious but san guinary war, which was forced upon us by a frivolity quite unparalleled." Let us ponder over this hard saying; let us no longer be a frivolous people.'

A family in Detroit have a baby which is the wonder of the neighborhood. It is a month old, about six inches long, weighs one pound and two ounces, and has never cried since it was born.-Some idea can be formed of its diminutive size by the fact that its legs are no larger around than a man's foreinger. If this prodigy of a baby lives to become of age, it will rival Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt in littleness.

Beauty is a great thing, but Learning is better. In the estimation of the aucients even, the Muses counted for two or three times as much as the

Literary fame is more easily caught than kept If you do nothing, you are forgotten; and if you write and fail, your former success is thrown in

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, or to have conquered millions. A man is healthiest and happiest when he

thinks the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill is half the battle. To be fully up with the century, live habitually when young, with those older than yourself, and

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

when old, with those younger.

CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences 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 Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the

Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae

Charsville, Washington Co., Pa., \ October 29, 1870.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

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

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

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months ago 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; you can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. Where-The situation is hourly becoming more alarm | words-"Silence, patience" - the third word | ever I go with them they create intense exciteing. The forces of the Commune are growing we have no right to pronounce. We have not ment, But a few words are necessary to enlist an stronger and bolder. M. Thier's proposition a right to dispose of the blood and lives of attentive audience, anywhere that people can be to treat has inspired the Commune with fresh those who are to come after us. Our sole duty found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst. and can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye hopes, and it is believed that they have 100,000 is to render them capable of thinking and actmen who will boldly fight the Government ing for themselves, and to themselves alone will occasion. I sold and effected sales liberally. They troops, retain the conquered positions, and make belong the right of one day deciding whether will make money, and make it fast, too: no small no advances tor peace. To-day a battle is they will seek vengeance for the blood of their business that a superb, No. 1 tip-top business that a superb and the large state of business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life long.

Yours respectfully, HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

CLEAR CREEK, N.C., Oct. 21, 1870. Dr. J. BALL & Co.,

with the Patent Eye Cups I received, and found they are just what you represented them to be.

dum facinus Dii dedere." Within the city the Patent Eye Cups for the third time to her 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford every open space is closed—the streets are the patent Eye Cups for the third time to her 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford every open space is closed—the streets are I have made a trial on an eye that had been

totally blind for 14 years. The man can now begin Your true friend.

REV. E. C. WILLIAMS.

JERUSALEM, Davie Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1870.

Gentlemen,-I have used your Patent Ivory Eye Cups for ten days, and I now write those lines without any spectacles, which I have not done before in fifteen years. It is not worth while for me to say to you that I am thankful, for I hardly feel like the same man. I feel better all over. Yours very respectfully, Elden S. A. DANIEL.

PARK HILL, Ontario, Canada, March 29, '71. Dr. J. Ball. & Co.,

Gentlemen, - I received yesterday by Express your Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

I have applied the Eye Cups to my own eyes twice and they have wonderfully improved my

I have been using Glasses of 18 inches focus, but articles. this morning they are of no use to me. I can now write this letter and read without them.

I feel delighted for the restoration of my Eye Sight, and I am satisfied the Patent Eye Cops are the right thing, and a perfect success.

I am yours gratefully, REV. A. MARTELL.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseas, deves can be made new; your sight may be restored; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four pages, free by return mail. Write to DR. J. BALL & CO.,

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If a Man Wants a Bottle of Whisky, let him buy it and take it home like a man and not sneak home with a bottle of "bitters" or "Cordinl," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, that will vitalize the blood and give durable strength to the system.

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The traveler furnished with Bristol's Sugar Conted Pills, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral catharties, are ever experienced during their operation. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick hadache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful. and no other medicine can supply th ir place. In all cases arising from, or aggravat d by impure blood humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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Our modern courses of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system — clease the blood—take Ayer's Pills.—Clasgow (Ky) Free Press.

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Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and On. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen:—I have been making experiments TERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether

it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each As for my own eyes, I am happy to say that I | bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURall the priests imprisoned. A great many the language of the Latin historian, we may murders have taken place. On this Good say, "Diem sideribus illustrem ad perpetrantal of the language of the Latin historian, we may can now read and write without my spectacles. My TIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold wife could see to thread her needle after applying by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office,

Be sure and call for

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and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

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OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

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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, CORNERAL, BUTTER, CHRESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, 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

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.

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and decliring; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Engish syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

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This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &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 may in Business of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class' on current events, commerce, &c.

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

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

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3rd Commercial correspondence;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing;

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

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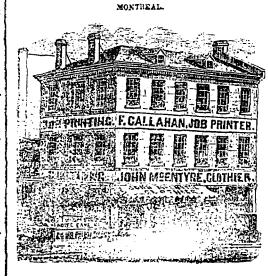
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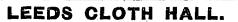
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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marriellous. Inveterate cases of Sciofalous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been parified and cured by it. Scrothous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebing or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infuetion throughout the body and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hidous 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 liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a hottle of this Sarasparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons amilicted with the following compilants generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILL. L.A. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelan, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scroficious disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dispepsia. Droppy, Heart Disease, Fits, Entlepsy, Neuralpia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Suphifis or Veneral and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this inclicino will cure the complaint. Leucorrhwa or Whites, Ulceriue fluerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon releved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Theuratism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, This SARSAPARILLA is a great vestore fo

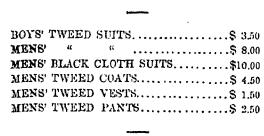
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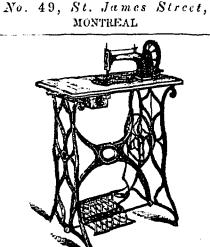
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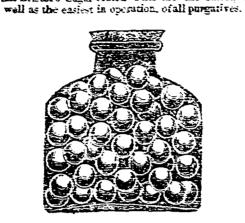
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H. ABEGTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL-WAY.

Trains have PORT HOPE daily at 2000 pm. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrock, Fraserville and Peterbore. Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:33 p.m. and 5:20 am, for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

PORT HOFE AND LINDSAY BAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOFE daily at 5:45 am. and 360) p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemor and

Lave LINDSAY daily at 9:05 a.m. and 12:35 A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent,

GREAT WESTERN HAILWAY, - TORONTO THE.

5:30, 9:20 P.M.

7:55 P.M.

Arrive 5:30, 11:00 a.x.

Depart 7:00, 11:45 a.M.

4:00. 5:30 r.w. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 A.M., 8:10 P.K. Depart 7:45 A.K. 3:45 P.M.

Brock Street Station.

Depart 8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M

Arrive 10:55 A.M.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

This Symp is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections. RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was

at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections.

Like a great many of our household remedies, its use was derived from the Indians who had the greatest faith in its virtues. It has been customary to dissolve the Gru in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order contain any appreciate exect, is so targe many contirely destroys the Balsamic and Scothing effects characteristic of the Grw. In the above preparation it is efferred, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gry preserved.

Prepared by HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. MONTENAL.

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(Established 1859.)

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French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Jrnamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra Ne deduction made for occasional absence.

Programme The Committee of the Committee

If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6 f extra per quarter.