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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1871.

NO. 27.

THREE BIRTHDAYS.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

PART SECOND.

III.—(CONTINUED.)

To which she made answer gently that it would be no use—but she thanked him all the same. And he looked at her again, as he had looked the day before, with his melancholy eyes full of wistful yearning, and almost woman's tenderness in his smile.

It had been in Pet's mind to say a few words of parting to him when he went away—(not knowing, poor child, what the morrow might bring forth); but she held her peace and waited. It was only when Angelique brought into her dressing-room that evening a lovely little bunch of hearts-ease and forget-me-nots, with "Monsieur Albe's card," that Pet fully realized the young minister's delicate sympathy and consideration. In such strong contrast, moreover, to Cyril's brusque neglect—that something very like rain, dropped from the gray eyes upon the fragrant flowers.

"Mam'zelle will wear her pearl silk with the lace over-dress?" said Angelique, seeing how abstractedly her young mistress stood at her toilette.

"No, no, my good girl," and Pet raised herself with an effort: "let it be white. White is for the bride: and you know, Angelique, how pure, how beautiful was the Divine Spouse who came to me this morning!"

Pet lowered her voice to a whisper: and bowed her head reverentially as she spoke.

"Ah! she is an angel!" muttered the French girl, with tears in her eyes; and sighing as she drew the silk bodice together and found it so loose.

"I am thinner," said Pet, with a smile; "but courage, Angelique. See how plump I will grow when you and I go wandering together over the earth like a pair of pilgrims—Shall we go to Rome or the Holy Land? Or shall it be our own old sunny home among the vineyards—la belle France?"

"They will not send you away, the sunbeam of the house?" protested the maid vehemently, though her face had brightened at the mention of her native land.

"God's will be done!" said her young mistress gently as she turned from the mirror in her virgin robes, Mr. Albe's flowers in her hand, and Barbara's gift sparkling like stars on her throat and bosom.

Who was happier than Pet that happy evening? Who was blither or sunnier as carriage after carriage rolled to the doors of the Terrace and the drawing-rooms grew brilliant with flowers and laces? While

—bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Knowing the secret which she carried in her heart which, at all risks, must be told to Barbara before the night was over, even Pet, herself, marvelled at her own exceeding gaiety.

"What have you been doing to yourself, little one?" said the old doctor, detaining her as she floated past him in white robes. "You are as pale as a lily and fragile as an Undine."

"Why, doctor," laughed Pet, looking up at him through her long lashes, "who would suspect you of getting off such fine speeches?"

"But you are like a spirit," persisted the old gentleman, eyeing the sweet thin face through his glasses, a little anxiously. "Upon my honor, if we don't look to you sharply, you will be getting your wings soon, and flying away from us altogether."

Pet nodded confidentially: "My dear old friend, I said this morning if any one would make me a birth-day gift of a pair of wings, I would soon find use for them." Then throwing back her curls with one of her wonderful smiles, she hummed softly:

"Ah! had I the wings of a dove I would fly
Away from this world of care!"

"That reminds me, my dear child, of a request I would make. Will you sing me one of your sweet songs before the evening is over?"

"After supper, with pleasure," smiled Pet; and Barbara came up to say:

"Have you seen Cyril, my darling?"

Her young sister started and blushed:

"Is he here?"

"No, but I thought you could explain his absence."

"I met Mr. Murdoch at the station this evening as the cars came in," remarked one of the gentlemen who had come out from town—

"He said he was going abroad; and now I think of it he begged me to make his regrets to Miss Barbara."

"Going abroad! and at this time of the year?"—growled the old doctor. "Egad; the man must be mad. Before he goes a hundred miles, he will find himself snowed up like the guest at the Holly Tree Inn. Though, maybe,

added the old gentleman, with a moaning twinkle at Pet, "he hopes to imitate that same despairing lover, and (after taking his little holiday) be brought back triumphantly at last."

Pet's small hand was laid on Barbara's arm; and she drew her gently away.

"I have much to tell you," she said in a grave, tender fashion.

"About Cyril's departure, love?"

"Yes; and something else of even greater importance."

"Well, well," returned Barbara soothingly, without the least suspicion of the truth; "come to my room, tonight, dear, before you go to bed; and we'll talk it over. I shall wait you."

And some one came to claim Pet's hand; and the quadrille went on; and the dancers little guessed the cruel pain, gnawing under the flowers on her brow. But,

"The deepest ice that ever froze
Can only o'er the surface close;
The living stream lies quick below
And flows, and cannot cease to flow."

And after seating herself at the grand piano in the alcove, Pet touched the keys and sang her song—"Then you'll remember me."

Thinking of the sunny past whose gates were closing upon her; thinking of the dark unknown future whose portals were opening before her, she looked on the dear once grouped around her chair, and sent forth in that songful burst the supplication of her soul.

Many a day in the clouded months to come, did Barbara and Miriam recall those pleading words; and picture to themselves the sweet spirituelle face, the drooping figure in its white robes—and the rich voice surging forth in a tide of touching melody. O hearts so fond—how could you be so blind?

It was past midnight when Pet came out of Barbara's room and entered her own. The night-lamp burned low, and the maid was dozing in front of the fire.

"O Angelique!" cried Pet flinging herself on the girl's broad chest and sobbing there like a child. "It has been a terrible interview.—The worst has come to pass—and Barbara has sent me away from the Terrace—forever!"

PART THIRD.

I.

"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO!" the angels were singing in heaven. "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO!" the Catholic choirs were singing on earth; and the church-bells were ringing far and near, and the sun shone brightly and the Christmas skies were as blue as the skies of June. It had snowed hard all Christmas-eve, and everything was hooded and muffled with nature's purest ermine. White roads—white fences—white roofs; and every tree for miles around Trenton Terrace was so coated and crusted with sparkling snow, that a poet might have dreamed of some vast sea sinking into snow, and leaving the coral trees bare to the morning sun.

There was no one to look out from the windows of the Terrace (save from the servant's wing), and view the fairy-like landscape, left and right. It was the hour for service in Mr. Albe's church; and Barbara and Miriam were both in the family pew. Barbara, looking ten years older and sterner—Miriam, a little thinner, but all the lovelier for her pensive mouth and thoughtful eyes.

It was full time for Mr. Albe to appear; but the congregation (it had grown larger in the past few years), gathered promptly in the pretty little church; the scarlet berries of the holly glowed upon the frescoed walls; the school children came in demurely with folded hands and took their seats in the choir—but still no minister.

A boy in a white surplice came out according to custom and lighted the candles in the chancel: the sexton came up the aisle and adjusted the service of solid silver on the communion-table, and brushed off a few rose-leaves which had fallen there; while the beadle opened the last pew, and subsided into his accustomed place—and still no minister.

In the dead silence, the school-children began timidly to sing:

"With hearts truly grateful, come, all ye faithful,
To Jesus, to Jesus in Bethlehem—"

and while something in the old tender tune touched her heart, Barbara Trenton lifted a book from the bench beside her and turned the leaves. It was Pet's old Prayer-book: the same Barbara had given her the first Christmas after she came from school; and in between the leaves were bits of paper with Pet's handwriting on them. Little French prayers which she had copied out in her days of struggle.—Prayers for light—for a pure and humble heart—for grace to see and strength to do God's holy hidden will. Barbara was strangely moved. She had never opened that book before since Pet went away. She had sat there in her pew week after week, Sunday after Sunday, feeling such hard bitter resentment in her breast, such sore vexation at the failure of all her cherished hopes and plans—that she had not dared to touch it. And now, like invisible

characters brought out by the breath of fire—came this sudden revelation of this true, innocent, fervent heart she had crushed and cast from her, like a broken lily. The reserved and decorous lady did what she had not done for years. She began to cry. And while her tears dropped softly under cover of her hand, Miriam had bowed her head upon the pew and was listening to the children's voices, and wondering what could keep Mr. Albe so long.

Something in the sweet old hymn had set her thinking, too, of Pet. The Terrace was lonely without her. Even this bright-cushioned, richly-carpeted pew looked bare and empty without the sweet, earnest face and the slender girlish figure which once nestled in its corner. Had Barbara done right or wrong to cast her off because she had turned Catholic and refused to marry Cyril Murdoch? Was it a Christian or a kindly act to subject her (like a refractory child in a reformatory), to the chilling influences of that rigid Presbyterian aunt, hundreds of miles away? Dear gentle, charming Pet! they did not think she would have held out in her rebellion so long. They did not think she would have thrown off at last the yoke of bitter dependence and gone to teaching music in some distant convent-school; instead of coming home, charmingly repentant, to revoke all her Popish errors, and be once more the sunbeam and the darling of the house.

"A grave mistake all through," muttered Miriam, with moist eyes. "The next thing that unaccountable girl will do, will be to turn nun herself; and then we shall be justly punished for our sins by never seeing her again."

A subdued hum all over the crowded church aroused her: and she looked up to see Mr. Albe entering the chancel. Marvel of marvels! could it be Mr. Albe? How oddly he looked! Right and left, wondering eyes were fixed upon him, growing wider and rounder with amazement, as instead of kneeling to begin the accustomed prayers, he motioned the troop of acolytes to their seats, and came and stood at the chancel-rail.

His dress, usually so neat, was strangely disordered; his hair thrown back carelessly from his brow, and all the little details of Anglican decorum, for once, neglected—but the old dependent stoop was gone, and he held himself firmly erect, and looked out at his people with a resolute energy in his white face. For the first time since he came among them, he looked them in the face (God bless him!) with bright fearless eyes, like an honest man. And after that one long breathless pause—he spoke:

"My brethren, when you hear the hard words which I have to say, you may think me cruel to have spoken them on this merry Christmas morning. But the God of truth is a jealous God and brooks no cowardly delays: I am going to leave you forever."

With a wave of his lifted hand he calmed the tumult which was breaking forth and went on:

"It is useless to tell you how long I have struggled against the powerful inspirations of the Holy Ghost, the proofs of the Scripture, and the evidence of my own calm reason. How long I have prayed with a strong cry and tears that this bitter chalice of separation from all I loved"—(and his eye rested a moment on the Trenton pew)—"might be averted. But what can a man give in exchange for his soul? or what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul? I can deceive myself—I can deceive you, my people, no longer. The doctrines which I have taught you, the practices which I have introduced among you are not the doctrines or the practices of the Anglican Church. They are mere fragments of a vast Whole—broken splinters from the great mirror Truth which can only be found in its perfect unity—in its untarnished splendor, in the bosom of the HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Thither I go—crying with the penitent Augustine, 'Too late have I known Thee, O Beauty, ever Ancient and ever New!' O Souls!" he cried, stretching forth his arms to the people with a gesture of ineffable yearning—"souls for which I have prayed and labored. Souls, redeemed by the precious Blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and for which He was born this day in the stable at Bethlehem—would that I could gather you all into my arms and take you with me safely into the shelter of the One True God!"

He broke down, deeply moved—took off his surplice and threw it upon the floor, and hastily quitted the chancel.

The congregation rose on *masse* crying and sobbing—for he was tenderly beloved. Some followed him into the vestry, telling him (as Father Faber's people did on a similar occasion), that he might preach what he pleased if he would only stay with them and help them to save their souls; the rest standing in groups in and around the church talking over the remarkable event in mingled grief and excitement. While a few (principally young girls and elderly spinsters) were weeping wildly in the back-pews, and going into hysterics under the very nose of the beadle.

It was some time before Barbara and Miriam could make their way through the crowd and get round to the little parsonage. As they

went, Miriam was pale as a ghost, and Barbara had not a word to say. A year ago, nay, six months ago, the latter would have got into her new carriage after such a scene, and gone home in lofty indignation; now, she felt staggered, dizzy, but with a strange sympathy for the young minister in her softened heart.

They expected to find him in a crowd, excited or at least depressed. But he was neither. He was alone in his pretty little parlor: and his manner had all the buoyancy of a child's. He shook their hands warmly, retaining Miriam's the longest.

"I have read of men coming out of wild, trackless deserts," he said, "into sunny oases where everything was green, and the birds sang in the palm-trees, and ripe dates dropped beside the well of water. To-day I realize their sensations."

"You are at rest?" said Barbara, looking as if she was not.

"Yes, thank God! I am surprised at myself. Our dear Lord seems to be consoling me with sweetenings as nurses do a child which has had a hard blow. Just now as I quitted the chancel I felt as if I should swoon—and now all my burden is gone and I am as light-hearted as a boy. You remember, dear Miriam,

"In the calm stillness of regeneration
Cometh a joy they never knew of old."

Miriam was standing by the table, mute and colorless, looking down at an open book. One passage on its pages was strongly pencil-marked and she read it silently with sharpened perceptions: "*Comfort and harmony—home and ease are not meant for those who wish to follow Christ. God's Will be done, whatever that gracious Will may be!*"

"My dear, how you tremble!" cried Barbara; "and your hands are as cold as marble. Mr. Albe, will you please ring for some wine? The child is surely ill."

"I don't want any wine," said Miriam, resolutely. "I am well enough. I am going home," and she walked to the door.

"But the sleigh is not here, urged Barbara; "it was all over so soon at the church, the coachman will not be here this half-hour."

"I can walk," said Miriam, wilfully, with a red spot burning in either cheek—"it is a lovely day, and the road is a good one."

"Mr. Albe, please reason with her," and Barbara looked anxiously at Mr. Albe, whose eyes were on Miriam's downcast face. "It is preposterous to think of her walking."

"Not any more preposterous than to think of staying here after what has happened this morning," said Miriam, in an unnatural voice.

"I declare I am harassed to death," cried poor Barbara, with a little sob. "Everything and everybody seems to conspire against me. There is Pet hundreds of miles away, working like a slave in some horrid convent; while I get a letter (last week) from Cyril Murdoch telling me with the greatest assurance that he was happily married a month ago to a lovely girl of his own creed; and is going to bring his unknown bride to spend the Christmas with us. And, as if that were not aggravation enough, here is Mr. Albe turning Romanist, all of a sudden, and throwing up his living—while Miriam—"

here the poor little lady gave way incontinently, and sank into a chair near the fire with her handkerchief to her eyes.

"Dear friend," said the young man, gently, "if Miriam wants to go, and would rather walk than ride—do not let it distress you.—Stay you here and rest till the sleigh comes round; and with your permission, I will accompany your sister home."

"As you please," (came from behind the cambric handkerchief.) "It does not matter much. My feelings or objections are of very little account to anybody. The end of the world is surely coming."

Miriam would have protested, but she dare not trust herself to speak; and Mr. Albe drew her gently from the room, leaving Barbara nursing her grief in front of the fire, and plaintively repeating again and again that everything and everybody conspired against her, and that the end of the world was surely at hand.

II.

An hour later, with a merry jingle, the family sleigh swept up the drive to Trenton Terrace, and the footman sprang to help Miss Barbara out.

"Has Miss Miriam returned yet?" she asked, impatiently.

"No, Miss, but—" and the man was about to explain further—when his mistress, without giving him the opportunity, turned away abruptly and sailed up the steps. Truly, the events of the morning had strangely soured the little lady's usually sweet temper.

"Well, Danvers, what is it?"

"Please, Miss Barbara, there is a mistake somewhere. One of the maids says she was told to take down the crimson curtains in Miss Pet's room. Did you give the order?"

"By no means," returned her mistress, decidedly. The first one who alters a single appointment in Miss Patronilla's room quits my service on the instant. A pretty piece of as-

urance! What can the girl want with the curtains, anyway?"

"She said they were needed for the stage in the west drawing-room."

"What stage?"

The housekeeper looked surprised.

"The one you told the men to put up for the tableaux this evening, Miss."

In the great excitement of the morning, Barbara had forgotten this arrangement of her own. There had been guests invited for that evening: and a set of tableaux projected to supply for the old-time ball, customary at the Terrace on Christmas nights ever since Pet was born. To the merriment and hilarity of a ball on the birthday of her exiled darling, Barbara did not feel equal this year; but a Christmas entertainment she was bound to have. First, that the neighboring gentry might see with what gay heroism she could immolate her affections on the altar of duty; and second, to show the recreant Cyril and his bride, how supremely indifferent Trenton Terrace could be to his fickle forgetfulness of Pet.

"Will you walk over to the drawing-room, Miss," suggested the housekeeper, "and see what can be done about the curtains?"

"Yes; send these up to my room with one of the maids," and Barbara left her hat and cloak in the old lady's hands; and crossed the hall with more energy than she had shown for hours.

There was the sound of a hammer to be heard outside the west drawing-room, and other sounds of men talking and laughing; and just as Barbara opened the door a familiar voice was saying:

"A little more this way, Michael. Draw the curtain a trifle to the left; and drive a nail through it—so!" And there was a tall, broad-shouldered gentleman with bright eyes and a brown curly beard, mounted on a ladder and directing the workmen in the drapery of an impromptu stage.

"Cyril!" cried Barbara in astonishment; and down he came with one leap, like an expert gymnast, and caught her little hand in his two strong ones and shook it again and again, crying cheerily:

"A merry Christmas, Miss Barbara, and a happy New Year! Upon my honor, I am happy to see you. And how are you? And how have you been? And I only wish you were half as well or half as happy as I am this day!"

Barbara made appropriate replies to all this in a mildly injured way; feeling very much abused at Cyril's graceful buoyancy, notwithstanding her intention of showing him how indifferent she could be.

"Where is Mrs. Cyril?" she asked a little dryly.

"In her room," returned Cyril gaily, "with a troublesome headache. You see we missed a connection coming on last evening: and made a close shave of not getting here for Christmas after all: which would have been simply unbearable. So, between waiting hours at the station, and then travelling all night, my wife" (how proudly he lingered over the words!) "was terribly fatigued when we got here, an hour ago, and went to bed right off. She sent her regrets, however."

"Perhaps I had better go up to her room and see if she wants anything," said Barbara, making an heroic effort at hospitality.

"Not the least reason in the world," returned the bridegroom; "her maid is with her: and I dare say she is sound asleep by this time. How do you like my taste?" and he pointed to the stage.

The servants had finished it while they talked, and were now clearing away the litter, preparatory to leaving the room.

"You would not believe,"—lowering his voice—"what a botch they were making of it when I came in. Michael had the foot lights wrong side out, and Richard was running up an ugly black curtain which looked like a pirate's flag. *Mais nous avons change tout cela.* I made them bring down the hangings from my old smoking-room; and you see the effect. Upon my word," with his head critically on one side, "I think that crimson drapery is very artistic."

"Very pretty, indeed," murmured Barbara wearily, sinking into a chair.

"You are not well," said Cyril, as the door closed on the workmen and they were left alone. "Indeed, my dear friend, you look quite pale and fagged."

"I am as well as I ever was in my life," returned his companion a little curtly, but I am out of sorts. There was a terrible emetate at the church this morning. Mr. Albe has turned Papist."

"Preposterous!" cried Cyril, incredulously.

"The honest fact. Gone over to the enemy, heart and soul,—and resigned his living this morning in the grandest sermon I ever heard him make. Eloquent—pathetic—to be candid!"—(for Barbara found a queer relief in opening her mind even to him)—"it has shaken me so much that I don't think it's worth while trying to save one's soul the old fashion; I think I'll give up going to church altogether."

"Humph!" said Cyril musingly, "this business will spoil another marriage in the

family, won't it? Are Albe and Miriam as sweet on each other as they used to be...

Her companion colored, and walked to the window.

"Bah!" continued Barbara contemptuously, but triumphing in her home thrust.

"Oh! yes, you may laugh. He who wins may laugh," said Barbara with significance.

"Oh! all over the continent!"—(wiping the merry tears from his eyes)—"wherever a wayward fancy, and steam, or horse, or mule would carry me."

"Your wife is a foreigner, isn't she?" and Barbara tried to look indifferent.

"Well,—yes; more French than anything else. By the way, she was educated in the same school, Pet was."

"Poor darling Pet! wailed Barbara.—"Nineteen to-day, and keeping her birthday among strangers, while the old hearts at the Terrace are hungering and thirsting for the sight of her precious face!"

"What!" cried her companion hotly—"marry a Papist? Tie myself for life to a member of that Church which I have often heard you berate and anathematize as corrupt and false, idolatrous and superstitious?"

"For shame, Cyril, to take me up in that way," returned Barbara as vexed as if she had been the poker.

"Let us go in here and rest," he said softly, as the door of the little Catholic Church stood invitingly open.

"They knelt down on the very spot where Pet had wept and prayed a year before."

"Dear Miriam, you do not know what this resolution has cost me. As God sees my heart, the sacrifice of my love for you was the bitterest trial these days of suffering have brought."

"And you will go away to live among those Jesuit priests altogether, and leave me to face the weary future alone?"

"What wounds me more than all the rest," she said reproachfully, "is your want of confidence in me."

"Forgive me," he said gently; "you are right. A score of times I was on the brink of a disclosure, but something always withheld me."

"What would you more than all the rest," she said reproachfully, "is your want of confidence in me."

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of novelty was beginning to wear off the hard, unadorned duties, and Miriam was leaning her whole weight upon her guide...

"O Ernest! do not leave me," she pleaded with a painful conviction of her utter dependence on him.

"There will be a greater ONE to help you than poor Ernest Albe," said her companion visibly moved.

And then, as she walked beside him with bowed head and trembling lips...

And when, lowering his voice (as if the subject were too sacred for a loud discourse)...

He saw her tears, her agitation. "Let us go in here and rest," he said softly...

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than decimated! The Queen's Guards lost nearly half their strength. Some companies were left with only one of the officers who set out from Germany with the regiment.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

The advantages of speed are all with a retiring army, not with the pursuers, unless the retreat is so ill-conducted as to become a rout.

Beside the road, half lost to sight in the driving snow could be seen at times cavalry halting to feed their horses. The cheery laughter of the men and the neighing of horses expectant of food harmonized in a strange chorus.

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

Berlin, Jan. 14. The comparative silence of the Paris forts since the beginning of the bombardment is easily accounted for. Eight German guns being aimed at each embrasure, the enemy's artillerymen soon find it too hot to stand by their guns.

LE MANS.—Le Mans, where the French General Chanzy has sustained his apparently fatal defeat, is a town not without historic interest. First it was the centre in antique times of a branch of Druidic worship, and at Conches, close by, there is a "Kit's Coty House"; while a Druid stone is built into the Church of St. Julien.

Most astonishment is expressed at the abundance of provisions with which Paris must have been supplied when it was cut off from communication with the rest of France. General Montebé remarked to me yesterday that he thought the supply of ammunition for the forts was a matter of still greater wonder.

It is stated on complete authority that one could hardly find a family in Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which has not some relative to lament in consequence of this war.

The regular army with which Trochu was first occupied was composed of about 28,000 men, brought back from Metziers by Vinoy, 40,000 old soldiers and men from the depots, and, finally, 15,000 young recruits from the two last contingents.

The "attitude" of Paris has been the sole preoccupation. National Guards receive 30 sous a day, and their wives 15 sous, but women unconnected with the civic army and old men get nothing.

THE GARRISON OF PARIS.

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THE RANGE OF GUNS.—Apropos of the siege of Paris, it may be interesting to note here some of the longest ranges on record. At Shoburness, in 1856, the old smooth-bore 68-pounder, with a charge of 16 lb., and at an elevation of 27 deg., threw a common spherical shell of 66 lb., 5,600 yds.

HONORS OF WAR.

The Times' correspondent writing from Wilhelmshöhe says:—"The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1,500 prisoners arrived at midnight, on their way from Frankfurt to Steffin, in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN DARCY.—The Waterford Citizen has the following letter:—"Sir,—There were just two Irish Captains of Zouaves who defended the course of the Holy Father for the last ten years—Captains Darcy and Delahoyd, the former from Waterford, the latter from Dublin."

enjoins. But the infants didn't see it. Indeed, they did not see the pleasure of staying where they were. I heard no command of retreat given, but the firing dropped away to a distance, and intermittingly, and then ceased altogether.

Our readers will remember to have heard of Sergeant Hoff, much praised by the Parisians for shooting Prussian sentries. A correspondent says:—"The papers would say, 'this is now the thirty-seventh Prussian killed by the adventurous Sergeant Hoff.'"

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we hope that a beginning shall be made in that Catholic city, and the people of the South shall not be found less willing than those of Leinster to correspond with their duty.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A SOUTHERN PRIEST.

EFFORT OF THE DISESTABLISHMENT ACT.—At a meeting of the trustees of the North Cork Infirmary, the question arose whether Protestant clergy men should cease to be ex-officio members of the institution after disestablishment came into operation. Letters had been received from Mr. Fortescue to the effect that they did cease.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWRY.—The Northern Star says:—It is stated that the independent portion of the electors of Newry have decided on inviting Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., to contest the borough at the ensuing election. Should Mr. Butt consent to stand, there can hardly be a doubt of his success. Many Conservatives would, in consequence of his advocacy of the home rule movement—the same that secured Mr. Martin's return for Meath—support him, while the entire body of the Catholic electors, with the exception of a few partisans, would be sure to rally round him with the greatest enthusiasm.

SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, is the New Chief-Secretary for Ireland. As his Eminence Cardinal Cullen and Spencer Compton are sure to be very intimate friends (the Cardinal being a welcome guest at the Castle), we have a desire to state a fact which may be no detriment to the Marquis in the eyes of his Eminence. The house of Cavendish was raised upon the ruins of the abbey and monasteries of England in Henry's time, and enriched for ever by the spoliation of the same. The Marquis of Hartington enjoys the fruits of his ancestors, William Cavendish's exploits, in expelling the monks from their possessions, and becoming himself the owner in fee of their estates. Many church and abbey lands fell to his lot.—*Irishman.*

SIR JOHN GRAY'S INTERPRETATION OF THE LAND ACT.—At the inaugural banquet of the Mayor of Kilkenny, Sir John Gray, the member for the city, caused a sensation by announcing that he had calculated that the sum covered by the compensation clauses of the act would be considerably over £100,000,000 sterling, and that property created in the soil by the exertion and toil of the tenant amounting to £70,000,000, which previous to the passing of the bill is longed exclusively to the landlord, was by the operation of the act transferred to the tenant. Sir John suggested that in order to secure to tenants all the advantages given by the law, a fund be raised to provide for the poor tenantry the means of having the Land Courts assisted by the most able counsel in administering the law, so as to sustain its provisions, and such men as the late and present Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Earl of Granard, Lord Bellew, Dr. Robert McDonnell, Mr. Bryan, M.P., should be named as trustees to the fund. If Sir John's interpretation be correct, and that such a means of enabling tenants to establish their legal rights be discovered, then the Land Question may be considered nearly settled.—*Dublin Correspondent of Tablet.*

THE IRISH LAND TENURE ACT.—The other day at the opening of the Land Sessions for the County of Fermanagh, Mr. W. O'Connor Morris, acting as chairman in the place of Mr. Blake, Q.C., took the opportunity of explaining the provisions of the Irish Land Tenure Act, of the provisions whereof he presented so lucid an epitome that we deem it well worthy of republication here. Mr. Morris observed that its great objects were twofold—first, to assure to the tenant reasonable stability of tenure, reconciling therewith the legitimate exercise of the rights of property; and, secondly, to enable tenants under certain conditions, by contract with their landlords and through the assistance of the State, to purchase the freehold of their farms. The means by which the Act arrived at reconciling stability of tenure with proprietary right was to give the sanction of law to the usages which now exist in the relation of landlord and tenant, to superadd certain new privileges for the benefit of the tenant, and at the same time, subject to those, to leave the landlord's dominion intact. The Act divided the tenantry into five great classes. The first class consisted of those who had the tenant-right of Ulster. To that right the Act gave the support and force of law, and saved it from all diminution and encroachment, and in addition—as in some cases the right may have been, so to speak, degraded—the statute offers an alternative privilege in the new benefits it confers. The second class comprised those who had the imperfect tenant-right which existed out of Ulster. The law secured this right such as it might be, and gave the tenant the option of obtaining large new benefits. The third class comprised all tenants under tenancies created after the passing of the Act, and all existing yearly tenants valued at or under £100 a year. To them the Act gave a kind of statutory tenant-right or compensation in respect of improvements. The last classes were those not included in the third, and these the Act gave large and full compensation for improvements and other matters, not, however, giving compensation for disturbance. He warned them, however, not to suppose that the Act was intended, for it sought to maintain the rights of property, and it would be found that the privileges it conferred were conditional only upon the tenant paying his rent and doing his duty to his land and his landlord. If a tenant did not pay his rent and fulfil the reasonable obligations of husbandry, if he neglected his holding and disregarded his duty, the law would reduce his privileges almost to nothing. A hard and fast line of fixity of tenure was impossible and unjust, and right could only be done through a tribunal applying a rule of justice to each case as it came before it.

The clergy of the Irish Episcopal Church are far more resolute in their opposition to Ritualism than their brethren of England, taken as a whole. Thus Mr. Dan proposed in the Synod of Clogher, whose meeting has just been held, that it is the duty of the General Synod to take prompt measures to "shunt out" every tendency to Ritualism. The Lord Primate, who presided, like others of the Prelates, was opposed to the suggestion, considering it dangerous, and it was shelved for a short time by a count out. Mr. Dan, however, returned to the charges on the reassembling of the Synod; and ultimately a resolution was adopted generally condemning all Ritualistic practices. The Irish Episcopates are still exerting themselves to put the Church in the most favorable circumstances for meeting disestablishment. It has been proposed to erect Elphin and Ardagh into a bishopric, which will require £2,000. Towards this the Dean of Ardagh and the Archdeacons have each given £1,000, and other subscriptions have been promised. The proposal to amalgamate the Irish Primitive Methodist Society with the Irish Church is still kept in view, and the Synod of Ferns have just passed a resolution expressing their approbation of it.

AN IRISH LANDLORD AND HIS TENANTS.—Sir H. Winston Barron, of Waterford, has issued the following address to his tenants:—"My dear friends.—I congratulate you on the passing of an Act of Parliament that will give you security of tenure and security for any improvements you make on your farms. Recollect that whatever money you may expend in draining, in buildings, in reclaiming land, or other improvements must be by law repaid to you before you can be dispossessed of your holdings. It is therefore clearly your interest to improve your farms. All the profit of the improvements will be for your benefit, and that of your children. No one can deprive you of this profit. I therefore believe this new law is a good law for both landlord and tenant. It will secure the landlord his rent—it will secure the tenant his capital and induce him to improve his farm; and therefore

enable him to pay his rent with greater ease and raise his condition in life. But it will do more—it will by degrees improve the wealth of the nation, and develop the resources of Ireland. Thank God, agrarian crime is unknown amongst you, but where it has been resorted to, I have no doubt that it will soon disappear, when the new law is known, and its practical effect are properly understood. There are very few of you that have not leases. I am willing to give those who have not got them leases for thirty-one years, which is much longer than is usually granted in other countries. It would greatly improve your position and wealth if you would follow the example of other countries in your farming. There the farmers sow more green crops, more vetches, more clover, more turnips, mangolds, carrots, and cabbage. Our climate and soil are badly suited to wheat—both the climate and soil are well adapted to stock of all kinds. I have taken some pains to improve your stock. I beg to impress on you the great advantage of well-bred stock. In these few plain words my sole object is to raise your condition—to improve your position and to induce you to place full confidence in my anxiety to benefit you in any way you may point out.—Faithfully yours, H. Winston Barron. To my Tenants. P.S.—I have reason to believe that few of you make sufficient manure in your yards; therefore your crops are bad, and your land exhausted. I beg of you to increase your manure and lay guano or some of the phosphate, for your green crops. Avoid taking too many crops off the land—this is ruinous to yourselves and your children; it starves the land and injures it for years.—*Dublin Freeman.*

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—It would be impossible, says the Nation, to over-estimate the significance of the evidence furnished by the Meath election in favor of Irish Home Rule. There is nothing in fact, to compare with it in the history of Irish elections. In the historic election by which Clare taught the statesmen of England that a trampled people had risen to the dignity of political self-assertion, and were determined to burst their fetters, the result was achieved by much preparation and labor. The people were instructed and marshalled—the organization was perfect. More recently, when the people of gallant Tipperary dignified an English-made felon by electing him as its representative, the county was carefully organized, and the elements of success secured by preparation.—But the Meath election is sui generis. It stands alone in its circumstances and consequences. Two days before the nomination the impression was that Mr. Plunkett would have a "walk over." The county had been carefully canvassed in his interest. Most of the clergy of the county had promised to support him. He possessed all the local influence, and was in professions and abilities on a level with the ordinary Irish M.P. He had formally pledged himself to a policy which heretofore would be considered sufficient for the son of an Irish Catholic nobleman. He was politically orthodox on all points but one, was secure, and his hold in the hearts of the Irish people assured. He was an Irishman, and refused to accept the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. Estimable personally he might be—influential he undoubtedly was; but, wanting the spirit to proclaim himself attached to the programme of an Irish national policy, he forfeited whatever claim he otherwise possessed on the confidence of the people. Still, to the last, his election was deemed secure. But the county was saved to the national cause by the public spirit of the people. A few men who knew the pulse of Meath resolved on seeking a candidate of pronounced national opinions, and fixed on John Martin as the first living exponent of the principle of national right. The man of the people—without rank or wealth to recommend him—was selected by the true men of Meath to represent their views and desires. He hesitated to accept their invitation, unwilling to disturb the social relations existing within the county. He did not care to enter on a contest into which it was just possible there might be introduced bitterness and strife similar to that which disgraced Longford. He consulted his friends. They shared his feelings and his doubts; but at the last moment he resolved on making an effort to second the patriotic views of the Meath people. On the eve of the nomination the country received the intelligence. On the day of nomination the youth and manhood of Meath surrounded their candidate on the hustings, and unmistakably pronounced for John Martin and Home Rule. As if by instinct, the county—north, south, east, and west—caught up the intelligence. The spell-word of Home Rule was sufficient to evoke the heat and spirit of the country in response to the name of the inflexible patriot who, through good and evil report, has ever been for and with the people. Men hitherto apathetic came to the front, and flung themselves whole-hearted into the contest. The day of election came, and surprised both friends and foes. The stalwart men of Meath thronged to the polling places in hundreds. An hour or two proved that success was a certainty. Without previous concert or preparation—and in opposition to an organization hitherto paramount in the county—the constituency was won in the interest of Home Government.

The clergy of Meath, we are assured, is but the agent courier of a new order of political life in Ireland. Henceforward the spell-word of Self-rule must be the open sesame to the constituencies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The present Session is certain to be occupied with the discussion of measures for the reorganization of the Military Forces of the country, but we are not so sanguine as Lord Elcho that within the present year the questions will be "finally and definitively settled." The speeches delivered on Saturday night, at the distribution of prizes to the London Scottish Volunteers, by Lord Elcho himself and by Sir William Mansfield, represent accurately enough the state of opinion among the most experienced military critics and the most enthusiastic students of defensive organization. We have reason to be grateful especially for the analysis of our military deficiencies presented by so competent an observer as Sir William Mansfield, and Lord Elcho's earnestness for the increase of our defensive strength has been already amply proved. But the impression produced by the speeches of both these distinguished men is that the problem which Parliament will soon be called upon to solve is much more complicated and difficult than some rough-and-ready reformers would have us believe. Lord Elcho stated openly, what has been known for some time, that Sir William Mansfield has been specially summoned from his important charge in Ireland to the still more important duty of advising the Cabinet on the plan of Military Organization which we look for from Mr. Cardwell. Lord Elcho went further when he pressed somewhat urgently upon Sir William Mansfield to give a public expression of his opinions which might react with the supporting weight of agitation outside upon the views of the Government. Sir W. Mansfield did not respond to this appeal, but he spoke his mind fully upon the relations of the Army to the State, and we presume his criticisms are substantially those which he will offer, or has already offered, to Mr. Cardwell. It may be quite true that public statements of this kind, as Lord Elcho says, are more effective than counsels given to a Ministry in the closet; that "those in authority" over "us and who govern us are more likely to listen" to a man who puts forward his view in this way "than if it were mere advice given in private." And yet, carefully considering the suggestions advanced by Sir William Mansfield, we can discover nothing that is very new. The one point which Sir William Mansfield presses, and which, doubtless, will be the pivot of debate in Parliament, has frequently been

urged before; and though it is by no means clear how it will be settled, we do not gather much as to the details of his scheme from Sir William Mansfield's speech.—*Times.*

FOREIGNERS IN THE DOCKYARDS.—The Pall Mall Gazette gives the following as the amended order which has been received to regulate the admission of foreigners to the dockyards and other naval establishments:—"Hitherto foreigners have been freely admitted to the dockyard, and the whole of the departments thrown open to them for inspection, not the least restriction being placed on their visits. The amended code of regulations just issued, however, directs some important alterations to be made in the privilege previously accorded; and although foreigners under certain regulations will still be allowed to visit Chatham Dockyard, only a portion of that establishment is to be allowed to be inspected by them. The order directs that foreigners are to be admitted to the dockyard only on two days in each month, instead of daily as heretofore, and then only by special permission, previously obtained from the Admiralty through the Minister of the country to which they belong. Under no circumstances are they to be permitted to hold communication during their visit with any workman or other person belonging to the dockyard, but only with the officer specially appointed for that purpose. During their visit they are not to be permitted to make any drawings or notes of anything examined, nor will they be allowed to give a fee or gratuity to any person connected with the establishment. No foreigners are to be allowed to inspect the mould-loft, in which the designs and moulds for the vessels building are prepared, nor are they to be permitted to visit the pattern-shops. The first foreigners for whose admission to the yard under the new regulations an order has been received at Chatham are an Admiral of the Imperial Navy of Russia and the officers of his staff. The visitors are not, however, to be allowed to enter any of the workshops or factories, or to witness any experiments.

The Church Herald still discusses the vexed question repeatedly raised in our columns:—"Whence comes the jurisdiction of the Anglican Bishops in the distant parts of the world? An Anglican Bishop has lately been appointed to the Falkland Islands. The standing grievance of our Unionist friends is that the Colonial Anglican Bishops, as a rule, live now at the west-end of London and at English watering-places rather than in their dioceses: to this the writer refers the following passage:—"The Falkland Islanders are an exceptionally favored race of mortals. To dwell on an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of South America, and yet to be under the spiritual sway and direction of 'J. London,' is a privilege of which no other people can boast. Yet these magnificent beings were still discontented. They felt themselves neglected and overlooked. No Falkland Islander was received at London House—no insular Priest or Deacon joined a garden party at Fulham. The position became unbearable; a remedy was sought and found. The Falkland Islands were severed from the See of London, and became the seat of a new Bishopric. Then the misfortunes of the Falklanders began. When they got a Bishop they could not keep him. Dr. Stirling was speedily on his way back to England. Nor is it at all likely that they will enjoy more than a fragmentary share of his attention, since he has informed an audience at Southsea that 'though his title is Bishop of the Falkland Islands his work is not confined to them, but extends over the whole of South America, with the exception of British Guiana.' No doubt his influence will be beneficial wherever he goes, but who gave him the authority? Who made him Bishop over half a continent? No doubt he has duly taken an oath of Canonical obedience to the See of Canterbury. So we must surely congratulate Archbishop Campbell the First upon this accession to his self-constituted Patriarchate. How Dr. Stirling can answer the question, we do not see, unless by saying, either that Dr. Pait and Queen Victoria as his ecclesiastical superiors have spiritual authority over all the world (i.e., a Papacy), or else, that every validly consecrated Bishop (taking of course for granted) has jurisdiction everywhere. Will the writer tell us how Dr. Stirling got jurisdiction, not over South America, but over the Falkland Islands? Ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.

A Ritualistic paper quotes with disapprobation the rumor that the recently appointed Bishop of Manchester "is about to marry the daughter of a milliners manufacturer, who will bring him a dowry of a quarter of a million sterling."

An elderly followed up a Protestant bishop, as he travelled through his diocese, and was confirmed several times before she was detected. She wished the ordinance repeated because she had understood it was "good for the rheumatism."

some signal favor. But we have not yet exhausted our indebtedness to France. For forty-five years we have been in constant communication with that land. English tourists have flocked to her cities, too many, alas, have been irreverent scoffers,—the crust of prejudice was too strong to be softened by the influence of Catholic lands. But other men have reaped a great blessing from France. They left England in a state of doubt; the voice of conscience was at work; a yearning for Catholic unity was growing up, and these minds found in Catholic France the realization of their wishes. They visited her cathedrals, and they found them not cold and barren like Exeter or Lincoln, but bright and glowing with a Real Presence. No lifeless liturgy was droned out day by day, but a grand rubric appealingly spoke to the heart. All this told. Conversions were the result of a sojourn in France and many of these converts are now zealous priests, whose privilege it is to break the bread of Life not only to their own flock, but also to many an exile, and to comfort with words of hope the sorrowing children of Catholic France. Thus knit together by the tie of mutual obligations let the Catholics of England and Ireland do much to soften the exile's lot. Let money flow to relieve corporal wants; but a gift can be multiplied by kind words, by thoughtful delicate sympathy, and then the river will indeed be blessed. Let us all show that if England's climate be cold and misty, her Catholic sons, like those of Ireland, have warm sunny hearts which know no winter, for if flowers do not greet the exile, we can weave a garland of bright memories.—*London Univers.*

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir,—An article appeared in the December number of Blackwood's Magazine entitled "Narrative of the Red River Expedition, by an Officer of the Expeditionary Force," which has excited no little indignation in Canada. Were I to attempt to expose all the misstatements which the "Narrative" abounds, I should require much more space than I can venture to solicit, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few salient points.

The Government of the Dominion is assailed for having hesitated about sending the expedition, and it is broadly asserted that its supporters in Parliament would not consent to vote the amounts required to defray its cost until it had made dishonourable concessions to the insurgents.

It is stated that "had the priestly party in Canada succeeded through their mouthpieces, Messrs. Cartier, Langevin, and Co., in preventing an armed expedition being sent to the Red River," certain consequences would have followed. Messrs. Cartier and Langevin are members of the Canadian Government, and on reference to the papers laid before the Imperial Parliament it will appear that on the 16th of December, 1869, many months before the time referred to in the "Narrative," a Minute of the Privy Council was agreed to, which contains the following passage:—"It is confidently hoped that the measures taken will succeed; but, in the event of a failure, the Government are making preparations, by the construction of boats and otherwise, for sending a military force in early spring."

The Session of the Canadian Parliament commenced on the 15th of February. The delegates from the Red River arrived in Ottawa about the 13th of April, but, owing to the arrest of two of their members on a charge of murder, some delay ensued before negotiations could be opened. On the 11th of April, 1870, the following telegram was despatched by Sir John Young to Earl Granville:—"Canadian Government will accept the transfer at once, provided the movement of troops is determined on, and will also pay any reasonable proportion of cost of expedition—say three-fourths. We expect delegates to-day." It was only on the 3rd of May that Sir John Young telegraphed:—"Negotiations with delegates closed satisfactorily," and a Bill was immediately introduced for constituting a new Province. It will be seen, therefore, that long before the arrival of the delegates the Canadian Government had applied to the Imperial Government for troops, that the Imperial Government had insisted on conditions, which led to correspondence and delay, but that final arrangements had been agreed to prior to the discussion in the Canadian Parliament to which reference is made in the "Narrative." It is further stated that "Sir John Macdonald's illness was a fortunate circumstance for the rebel clique in Fort Garry, as it enabled their sympathizing friends in Canada, through their influence with Sir George Cartier, to obtain for them all they could have reasonably wished for."

The foregoing statement is wholly without foundation in truth. The negotiations with the delegates were conducted from first to last by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier.

The Manitoba Bill was prepared by Sir John, introduced by him, and fully explained, and I may add that the only material amendment, which was a concession to those with whom the author of the "Narrative" especially sympathized, was consented to by Sir John Macdonald before his illness. The attack on Sir George Cartier in the "Narrative" is wholly groundless. After stating that Sir John Macdonald is "the only man of real statesmanlike ability in the Canadian Ministry (a left-handed compliment by the way, considering that Sir John selected his 12 colleagues)," he proceeds:—"Unfortunately for the country, he was at this critical moment struck down by severe illness, and the general management of affairs devolved on Sir George Cartier, of whom it is said, to accuse him of descending at times into the lowest depths of jobbery and political trickery is merely to accuse him of being a Canadian politician."

The injustice of this coarse attack on an upright and honorable man as lives has been shown. At the "critical moment" of Sir John Macdonald's illness the single duty that remained unfulfilled was the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province of Manitoba. It devolved on Sir George Cartier to assume the leadership of the Government, and with the entire concurrence of his colleagues he recommended as Lieutenant-Governor an experienced Canadian statesman (Mr. Archibald), who has by his great prudence fully justified the choice. The writer of the article in Blackwood may quarrel with this selection, but any reader of the article will confess that his deeply-seated prejudices against both the race and religion of a large portion of the inhabitants of Manitoba disqualified him from being a trustworthy judge in the matter.

The only other of the numerous misstatements in the "Narrative" that I shall notice is that regarding the reservation of 1,400,000 acres of land for the children of the settlers of mixed Indian race, whether descended from English or French, whether Protestants or Catholics. The "Narrative" thus describes the object of the reservation:—"After long conferences between the delegates and the Ministers, a Bill was framed for the establishment of a Government at Fort Garry, the terms of which were so favourable to the rebels that the French-speaking members withdrew their threatened opposition 1,400,000 acres were to be reserved for distribution among the half-breeds ostensibly to extinguish the Indian claims to land, but in reality for the purpose of enriching the Roman Church."

The best way of meeting this most extraordinary statement is by citing the text of the clause of the Manitoba Act relating to the reservation. It is as follows:—"And whereas it is expedient towards the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands to the extent of 1,400,000 acres thereof for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents, it is hereby enacted that, under regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor shall select such lots or tracts

in such part of the Province as he may deem expedient to the extent aforesaid, and divide the same among the half-breed heads of families residing in the Province at the time of the said transfer to Canada, and the same shall be granted to the said children respectively in such mode and on such conditions as to settlement and otherwise as the Governor-General may from time to time determine."

I believe that there will be a general concurrence of opinion as to the effect of the foregoing clause. It can give nothing whatever to the "Roman Church," and I may add that the majority of the heads of families are of British origin and of the Protestant religion. I can assure you, in conclusion, that if I could have ventured to trespass further on your space and on the patience of your readers I could have exposed many other misstatements in the "Narrative"; but I rely with confidence that I have offered sufficient proof, by reference to official documents, that the mere assertion of the author of the "Narrative" is not to be relied on. I shall, in conclusion, quote an extract from Earl Granville's despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 18th of May, 1870, at the close of the transactions with the delegates, remarking at the same time that not only did the Imperial Government insist on fair terms being granted to the Red River settlers as a condition on which the troops were to advance, but they further stipulated that, in case their demands were rejected by Canada, they should themselves be consulted on the points in dispute. The following is the extract:—"In giving an account of what passed to the House of Lords I had much pleasure in acknowledging publicly the singular judgment, decision, and conciliation with which your Government has acted since this unfortunate outbreak."

I am, &c., A CANADIAN POLITICIAN.

Canada, Feb. 12. UNITED STATES.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Times Washington correspondent telegraphs:—"The statement so industriously reiterated by the correspondent on Foreign Relations has lately been considering highly important overtures from Great Britain for a settlement of the 'Alabama' claims, is unqualifiedly false, and nearly every other utterance of the same party on the same subject pre-tending to give the details and positions is equally untrue. There is nothing new about the 'Alabama' claims beyond this: that this Government has recently received additional evidence of the anxiety of Great Britain to settle the claims; and in consequence of this intelligence Gen. Schenck's departure has been delayed in order that his instructions may be more fully and carefully prepared on this point, and that it is probable that he will be able to resume negotiations on the subject almost immediately on his arrival. Secretary Fish is now ardently engaged in the preparation of these instructions.

Recent New York journals give an account of the capture of some of the swindling firms who have been deriving large profits from offering to send forged notes at the rate of \$100 for every \$5 of cash remitted to them. Their offices having been invaded by the police, it was found from their books that they had sometimes made profits at the rate of £800 per day. It was their custom to obtain from all parts of the country the names of the most likely dupes, and to tempt them with circulars, stating that the forgeries were such as to defy detection, that the orders for them, accompanied by a remittance, were to be addressed to the firm as if for so many hundred cigars, and that the required quantity would forthwith be forwarded by express. In return nothing was sent but boxes of rubbish, and the victims were obliged to remain quiet or avow their own criminality. Many of the letters of these parties were found on the premises of the firms, and are published, with the names in full by the New York Sun. Among them is one from an agent of an express company, offering to aid the swindlers in their operations; another is from a writer who states himself to be a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who is anxious to be a customer; another is from a resident in the State of Georgia, who is confident he can pass off a great many among the negroes; another is from one of the keepers in a State prison, and another is from an "attorney and counsellor at law" in the State of Georgia, who describes himself as a member of Congress, and consequently an "honorable," and who gives a reference to a New York mercantile house. The business was carried on in the most regular manner; there was a "correspondence department," a "mailing department," &c., and in one of the establishments at the time of seizure there were sacks containing, according to estimate, about 10,000 letters from persons in all parts of the Union desirous of this method of making their fortune. Within the last few months firms of a similar description have addressed circulars from New York to this side offering to sell sovereigns made of aluminium from a vein discovered in the Perconck Valley in the Rocky Mountains, of which they had obtained exclusive possession. These would be found precisely similar to gold in every respect, except that the aluminium, being one-twelfth less in weight, they were obliged to be made a little thicker than the genuine coin. Their manufacture was superintended by a person who worked in the British Mint for 18 years, and they could be offered at the price of 2s. for 20 sovereigns, or, if a quantity were taken, at something less. Orders were to be accompanied by a remittance which must be in Bank of England notes, and were to be written as if for so many pounds of tobacco. Nothing appears yet to have been divulged as to the success of the experiment here, but if any dupes have been found, there will now be a great probability of their names and addresses being published to the world.

ANOTHER ROBBERY ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On Saturday evening, while the eastward bound train on the Central Pacific Railway was stopping at Alta, a station near the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the passengers were at supper, and also the two mail agents, who had left the mail car locked, the car was opened with false keys, and the registered letters and a package of \$10,000 in greenbacks were taken without attracting the attention of the guard who was in the next car. The mail-bag was subsequently found near the car, ripped open and rifled of its contents.—*Catholic Indicator.*

A DONATION PARTY.—Somewhere in Pennsylvania, there is a Presbyterian clergyman whose nominal salary is four hundred and fifty dollars a year. But as it was six months in arrears the congregation determined to give him a donation party, to help him along.

It came off—the donation party did. The entire flock was on hand, but of the presents there were only six rolling-pins, a pen wiper, and a quarter of a peck of dried apples, crop of 1864. The minister, of course, had to furnish refreshments; and the company not only discouraged four hams, three and a half pounds of sixty cent butter, and thirteen loaves of bread, but they ate up two pounds of sugar, and all the next winter's preserves. To crown all, four spoons were missing.

The clergyman says he wants to have just one more donation party, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the almshouse. He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham and preserves, and enough other succulent diet to keep the entire family a week; and then laid up against the wall, pretending to feel religious, and singing, "There is rest for the weary."

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INKED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1871.

- Friday, 17—Of the Feria.
- Saturday, 18—Of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday, 19—Quinquagesima.
- Monday, 20—Of the Feria.
- Tuesday, 21—Of the Feria.
- Wednesday, 22—Ash Wednesday.
- Thursday, 23—Vig. St. Peter Damian, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament is a document of great interest; we therefore give in full, as transmitted by electric cable, those portions of it which refer to the domestic policy of the Imperial Government.

Her Majesty, having alluded to the terrible war on the Continent of Europe, and expressed a hope that all questions now pending betwixt Great Britain and the United States would soon be amicably settled, continued:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, the lessons of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important. The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons more decisive than heretofore to practical improvement. In attempting this you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country so favorable to the freedom and security of the people; and if the changes from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations shall be found to involve at least for a time an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost, as long as you are satisfied that the end is important and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the army, and auxiliary land forces of the crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration. I trust that the powerful interest at present attaching to affairs abroad, and to military questions, will not greatly abate the energy with which you have heretofore applied yourselves to the work of general improvement.

"In our domestic legislation I commend anew to your attention several measures on subjects which I desired to be brought before you during the last session of Parliament, but which the time remaining at your disposal, after you had dealt with the principle subjects of the year, was not found sufficient to carry to a final issue. I refer especially to the bills on religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on ecclesiastical titles, on the disabilities of trade combinations, on the courts of justice and appeal, on the adjustment of local burdens, and on the licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The enquiry made by a committee of the House of Commons being complete, a measure will be placed before you at an early day for the establishment of secret voting.

"A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education, with reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis. That portion of the country has special claims on the favorable consideration of Parliament; and I trust the year may not pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of a just and effective law in that country.

"The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime, has, in general, afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that Island in the preceding winter; but there have been painful though very partial exceptions.

"To secure the best results for the great measures of the last Session, which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community, a period of calm is to be desired; and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy."

There was no allusion made in the Speech from the Throne to the most important event of modern times—the unprovoked attack upon, and invasion of the States of the Church by the troops of Victor Emmanuel; the assault on, and capture of Rome, and the violation of the laws of nations, of recent treaties, and the rights of weak States, therein involved. Upon all these points the Gladstone Government, speaking by the mouth of the Queen, maintained a discreet but most suggestive silence. Indeed what could a British Sovereign officially say upon such a subject? Formally to have approved of the attack on Rome would have been to give the sanction of the British Government to the principle that weak States have no rights that powerful States are bound to respect; and that the most solemn treaties are no longer of force, when they can be violated with impunity. And yet as the victim of this outrage upon the law of nations, upon what Kinglake in his history of the Crimean War calls "the Supreme Law or Usage which forms

the Safeguard of Europe, is a Catholic Sovereign, and his Sovereignty, the oldest of Sovereignities—this outrage, though establishing, if allowed to pass without a protest, a precedent most dangerous to Christendom, commends itself to the Protestant people over whom Queen Victoria rules. She could not therefore openly denounce it without putting herself in opposition to the Protestant feelings of the people; neither could she justify it, without thereby justifying the act of any State or people, which or who, upon the pretence of freeing the Irish from the yoke of an oppressive and alien government, may, at some future day, invade Ireland, just as Victor Emmanuel invaded the States of the Church; and therefore she was in prudence compelled to keep total silence.

The omission, however, of any allusion to the invasion, conquest, and annexation of these States by the Piedmontese will, we may be sure, attract the attention of all, and probably will provoke comment from some of the Catholic members of Parliament.

Of the topics to which the Royal Speech did allude the most important are:—The Ballot, which implies universal suffrage, which again implies the Republic; and the abolition of Religious Tests in the Universities, which again implies the speedy disestablishment of the "Church by Law Established." Who 20 years ago would have dared to prophesy that such measures would be recommended from the Throne?—and yet the thing has come to pass. The Irish then may take heart; for certainly it is not more improbable to-day, that Repeal, or a serious modification of the terms, of the existing Legislative Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland, shall within five years be made a Ministerial measure, than it was improbable, in the early days of Queen Victoria, that she would recommend from the Throne the introduction of the Ballot, and the abolition of Religious Tests, and therefore of all distinctive Christian teaching in the great Universities, hitherto the strong-hold of Anglicanism, and the Established Church—measures essentially revolutionary; whilst on the other hand, Repeal of the Union, though it may be condemned as inexpedient, cannot be denounced as in any sense a Revolutionary or destructive measure, or as one which it is disloyal or extravagant on the part of the Irish to demand. The Union, the destruction of Ireland's ancient Legislature, that indeed was revolutionary; its restoration would be a measure of justice, and a truly Conservative or reactionary process.

Whilst awaiting the result of the pending elections in France, we have little of much interest to report from the seat of war. Gambetta's influence it would seem is on the wane; and it is said that the Imperial party is numerically strong. What this may portend we know not; but peace at any price is the desire of a large body of the French people; and if peace can be obtained from Germany on easier terms for an Imperial than for Republican France, it is not impossible that the "Man of Sedan" or his son may be recalled. What the terms that Germany exacts as the condition of relaxing her hold upon her prostrate foe, we know not positively; that they are onerous in the highest degree we may be certain; but so exhausted is France that it is to be feared that she will find herself compelled to accept them.

Hopes are expressed that the action of the Joint Commission to meet for the discussion of the long pending Alabama claims, and the question of the Canadian Fisheries, will be final and satisfactory. The Commission, it is expected, will proceed to business about the first of March.

By later telegrams we learn that the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been carried in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have given a telling rejoinder to the adverse criticisms of Mr. D'Israeli upon the Ministerial policy.

The Man of Sedan has at last broken his long silence, and addressed a Proclamation to the electors of France, in which he implies that there exists at the present moment but one Government—to wit, the Regency, and that all acts not emanating from that government are illegitimate. It would seem therefore that the prisoner of Wilhelmshöhe still cherishes the idea that the Empire will be restored, in spite of the miseries that it has entailed upon France. Meantime the elections are going on briskly, and, in so far as they have yet gone, seem to have given a majority to the Orleansist party in the rural districts. For the City of Paris the names of Victor Hugo, Gambetta, Garibaldi, and such like are mentioned; the Southern departments will, it is thought, return Republican representatives. On the whole, however, it is expected that there will be a Conservative majority.

The New York Herald—not a very reliable authority perhaps—has a story to the effect that a Catholic League is forming in Belgium, with branches throughout Europe, to prepare an armed expedition to deliver Rome and the Sovereign Pontiff from the hands of the Piedmontese. That in time the Catholic world

will take action against the invaders of the States of the Church, and the tyrants who now trample under sacrilegious foot the Holy See, is highly probable; and when that time comes, to their fervent prayers for the downfall and humiliation of the robber government of Piedmont; it will be the duty of Catholics throughout the world to add their material contributions. In the meantime they must watch and pray for the speedy arrival of the day of retribution. There have been disturbances at Nice, and the crowds were only dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Montreal Witness has not as yet vouchsafed any reply to our question as to "how he determined for himself the Canon of Inspired Scripture?" and more particularly, "how he determined for himself the right of the treatise addressed to the 'most excellent Theophilus,' commonly called the Canon according to St. Luke, to a place in the Canon of Inspired Scripture?" To answer such questions as these, underlying as they do the entire Protestant system of Christianity, and on which therefore that system is based, is not the forte of the Witness, or of evangelical Protestants. They either shirk such questions when propounded to them, by evasive, irrelevant answers; or they set to, and call the troublesome questioner bad names—"infidel, sceptic, rationalist," and such like. It is this manifest inability of so called evangelical Protestants, to assign any "reason" for the faith that they profess in the Bible as the inspired Word of God, that drives so many intelligent and thinking Protestants into the ranks of infidelity: for, as we showed in our last, on the authority of no less a witness than Dr. Dawson, "four-fifths" of the educated, of the literary and scientific classes of English society, have rejected Bible revelation. How can it be otherwise? If traditions of men be appealed to, if the opinions of the Christians of the first centuries be cited, to establish a supernatural fact—to wit, the inspiration of certain writings—then is the fundamental doctrine, or formal principle of evangelical Protestantism renounced by those so appealing to tradition and human authority; if, on the other hand, the belief in the Bible as the inspired, infallible, all sufficient rule of faith be made to rest upon some special supernatural enlightenment, upon some mysterious inward spiritual faculty, or insight, then "reason" a purely natural faculty, is by implication acknowledged as incompetent alone to determine the Canon of Inspired Scripture.

In short—the Witness may convict us of error if he can, and we still offer to publish his reply—it is impossible for any Protestant to give any "reason" for assigning a place in the Canon of Inspired Scripture, to the treatise commonly called the Gospel of St. Luke.—Any one of our readers may easily test the truth of this assertion for himself, by simply putting the question to the first of his Protestant neighbors whom he may meet, and noting the absurdities and inconsistencies of the answers that will be given to him. For these reasons we strongly suspect that the Witness will in future, as heretofore, prudently abstain from attempting any reply to the question we have put, and again put to him—"How do you determine the right of the work called the Gospel of St. Luke to a place in the Canon of Inspired Scripture?"

VOTE BY BALLOT.—This we may suppose may now be looked upon as *un fait accompli* in England, as it is recommended in the Speech from the Throne, and is therefore no longer a Chartist, but a Ministerial measure. The importance of this step can hardly be too highly estimated, as it involves a thorough or radical change in the principle of the existing British Constitution; and if logically carried out must lead to universal suffrage, whilst universal suffrage leads to political chaos.

It is important, not so much because it will secure henceforward the independence of the voter, and give us purity of elections; for if one half that we read of as habitually occurring at New York elections, and at other elections in the U. States where voting by Ballot is the rule, be true,—the Ballot assures neither the one nor the other. But it is important because it, by implication, changes the franchise from a trust committed to a limited number, by them to be exercised for the good of the whole community, and therefore to be publicly, and openly exercised, into a natural personal right, of the exercise of which the owner owes no account to any one on earth. Hitherto the theory in Great Britain has been that the franchise is a trust, not a personal right; that it is, not a right, but a privilege accorded by law to a limited portion of the male population, for the proper exercise of which however the privileged person is responsible to the entire community; and which as a political privilege should therefore be exercised openly. On the same principle as that on which the votes on all important questions of the members elected to make laws in the Legislature are made publicly, so hitherto has it been deemed right that

the votes of those politically privileged to elect members of the legislature, should also be publicly given. We are not arguing for, or against the Ballot, we are only stating facts.

Now with the Ballot this theory of the British Constitution—if we could be consistent, must be changed. If secret voting is to be the rule for the electors, so also should it be the rule for the elected in the House of Commons. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways; and the *visa voce* voting of the House of Commons should be superseded by voting by Ballot.

Nor can Universal Suffrage long be withheld, when once the Ballot shall have been introduced into our election customs. If the franchise be a political privilege accorded by law, a national trust, and not a natural right inherent in every citizen, then the non-enfranchised classes have a right to know how that trust is exercised; and if it the franchise be not a political privilege, but a natural right, then there must no longer be any non-enfranchised classes; we must do away with all arbitrary conventional limits dividing society into two classes, "voters," and "non-voters." The Ballot therefore necessarily leads to Universal Suffrage, and logically to secret action everywhere; in the Legislature, and in our Courts of Justice, as well as in our Courts of Legislature. This will be a great change, though it be only the strict logical consequence of the Ballot. Hitherto the idea has been that publicity given to political and judicial acts, and not secrecy, was the best guarantee that these acts should be honestly and faithfully performed. For the future we must assume as true, that darkness is better than light; and that secrecy will best insure the faithful performance of his duty by the public political functionary.

We see with pain, and so must all good citizens, that the Montreal Witness is trying to raise a "No Popery" cry in the matter of the pending municipal elections. The fact that a candidate for a seat in the City Council is a Catholic is enough; and at once the Witness begins to throw filth at him and to pelt him with hard names. So it is that he treats Mr. McShane, long a member of the Corporation for St. Ann's Ward, a most respectable man, a hard worker in the Council, and one of whom every body speaks well. But he is a Catholic and therefore must be put out, to make room for one of the Witness "ring," or clique.

This must not be; and we hope the good sense of our fellow-citizens will be enlisted against the blatant fanaticism and hypocrisy of the Witness. It is to degrade religion to drag its name into connection with our municipal elections; what have river police, tavern licenses, and butcher's stalls to do with religion? There is but one consoling feature, however, about the business, and it is this:—That the journal which makes this vile use of religion, which calumniate Mr. McShane in the name of the God of charity, and upon high Calvinistic principles pronounces that gentleman unfit to give judgment on the butchers' stall question, is "the only daily religious journal in the world." Thank God that "varmint" of this kind are scarce; we trust the breed is nearly extinct.

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND YOUTH, NAZARETH ASYLUM, MONTREAL.—If there be a misfortune worthy in the highest degree of the sympathies of Christian souls, it is without doubt, that of our fellow-creatures who by birth, or by subsequent fatal accident, have been deprived of the sense of sight. Their eyes are formed for light; who can tell the depth of their privation? In truth we think that there is not a sufferer on earth more to be pitied than the child who cannot even see its mother's smile. To heathen society steeped in the depths of an egotistical sensuality, Charity was unknown; and not only do we nowhere perceive that the wisest of Legislators took heed to provide for the well-being of these unfortunates, but on the contrary we know that in certain States, and those the most celebrated Republics of antiquity, children born subject to this infirmity were deemed not worthy to live. But Jesus Christ the God of Charity, came down upon earth; and, whilst preaching His Gospel, He traversed Judea and Galilee, amidst all the infirm and sick brought to Him to heal, He ever manifested a particular compassion for the blind. This was enough to inspire His disciples with a love for the blind, the more ardent the more devoted, in that in these sufferers they distinguished their brothers of all the most afflicted; endowed with immortal souls, created in the image of God, redeemed with His blood, and called to the enjoyment of His glory. Therefore did they collect these sufferers into Hospitals, and lavishing on them the fondest care, endeavored with all the industry of zeal to initiate them into the moral life, to raise them to a perception of the supernatural order, whilst ministering to the wants of their material existence by instructing them in trades, and useful arts. Large establishments were set apart exclusively for their use, as for instance the Hospice of the

Quenes Vierge, founded at Paris, by the King St. Louis, which institution six centuries have respected, and in which Three Hundred Blind continually received, together with the blessings of education, all the means for supplying both their bodily wants, and their spiritual necessities.

And to-day in all the kingdoms and empires of Europe, as also in the United States, we may see a considerable number of Institutions for these unfortunates.

Nevertheless until lately Montreal which possesses so many flourishing establishments, for the training of infancy and of youth, for the infirm, orphans, and the aged, the Deaf and Dumb had nothing of the kind for the Blind. These, who nevertheless seem the most to be pitied of all had no Asylum either in Montreal, or in Canada.

At last, however, a House has been built for them, and in a few weeks—on the 1st of March—will be opened for their reception. The Sisters of Charity by whom it will be managed, are acquainted with all the modern processes for instructing the future inmates of the Asylum, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, music, and manual work that are in use either in the U. States, or in the Institution of the "Young Blind," at Paris, the most celebrated institution of the kind in the world. Thus they, the Sisters, have the three methods of reading and writing; by Points, in Gothic characters, and in ordinary characters raised—so that not only may the Blind, without difficulty read, and instruct themselves from books, but put themselves in communication both with one another, and with the rest of the world to whom the sense of sight is not denied. In the same way the notes of music being raised, they can by the sense of touch be distinguished by the blind, who can thus read them with their fingers, and sing them, or play them on the piano or the organ. This Institution is the only one on this Continent in which the French language is used; but the pupils will also be instructed in English. We need not speak of either the Religious Education or the comforts of the House; nothing will be wanting the public may be assured, as it will be under the care of the Sisters of Charity. All that we would wish in concluding to remark is this:—That having visited the Asylum, everything appeared to us so clean, so appropriate, so comfortable, that it almost seemed to be open to the reproach of excess of luxury, were it not that we know that in the case of a Catholic and National Institution, everything should be on the very best footing.

This, the first Institution for the Blind in Montreal is chiefly designed for young girls; the Sisters will however receive in a separate apartment, boys up to the age of from eleven to twelve, in the hopes that ere long for them also an Institution shall spring up.

Parents who may have children afflicted with blindness must apply to the Sister Superior for the conditions of admission.—Com.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.—We have authority for stating positively, that the Rev. M. Tachereau, Superior of the Seminary of Quebec, has been appointed successor to the late lamented Mgr. Baillargeon, Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

RAFFLE AT THE ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM, BONAVENTURE STREET.—We would call the attention of our readers to the raffle which will be held on the evenings of Wednesday 15th, Thursday 16th, and Friday 17th, of this month, at the above named Asylum in Bonaventure Street for the benefit of the Institution. The articles exposed for competition are numerous and varied; comprising a handsome sofa—a magnificent stand of artificial flowers, beneath a glass case—a fine silver watch; and other objects, too numerous to mention.

PROTESTANT LECTURES.—An advertisement in the Toronto Globe announces that—Whereas it is evident from the portentous events now occurring that the day of Grace is closing and that of judgment about to open on earth; and whereas all popular religious theories called Christian, fail to represent truly the primitive faith of the Gospel—lectures on the Church, the Gospel, and on preparing for what is coming on the earth will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, "by competent and authorized ministers." The question arise, who is to judge of the competence of these ministers? who has authorized them? Produce your certificates and testimonials gentlemen.

Emperor William will not allow spoon stealing among his officers. One of them is to be overhauled for taking some spoons from a hotel table at Etampes.

It is lucky for the great Yankoo General, B. Butler, that he is not in the Prussian service.

NOMINATIONS.—The Municipal nominations were held this morning. Mr. Cairns was elected Mayor by acclamation. Mr. Wilson, in the East, Mr. Garth in the Centre, and Mr. Hood, in St. Antoine Wards were elected without opposition. The remaining wards are contested.—Witness, Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris dates to the 9th, say elections passed off quietly with the exception of excited discussion among groups in the avenues. Extra precautions had been taken to prevent riots. The 12,000 regulars at first allowed to retain their arms for the protection of the city were increased in number by permission of the Germans to 25,000. The tickets of candidates were mixed and their political character confused. The conservative element was surprisingly strong. The following are the doubtless elected. Beaue, Rochefort, Brisson, Delescluse, Florens, Rollin, Dorion, Quienet, and Valant. The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country. Revictualing is proceeding well but the organization is wretched. The crowds at butcher and baker shops are as large as usual. The bread is worse than ever. There is great difficulty in distributing rations. The poorer districts are suffering badly, and there is terrible mortality among children. Many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading the renewal of war, which will bring on worse horrors than ever. The actual condition of the city is little changed, shops are slowly commencing to reopen. There is no gas in the city yet. Order is good. The popular sentiment is intensely excited at the idea of the entry of the Prussians, but the feeling is growing gradually more lenient towards the enemy. There is a report that the Prussians sent an army corps south on Tuesday resolved to carry Belfort by assault.

The Red Prince has arrived, and announces that the district occupied by the Second Army Corps is peacefully disposed.

Paris may be entered before the 19th. Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment should possible complications occur. The attitude of the city is apathetic, and reaction is expected. Arrangements for supplying food are working tolerably. The mines at the gates are destroyed. In the riot at the Halls on Monday there was no blood shed. The time for departure of the Emperor is unsettled, but it will probably be the last of next month. A gloomy feeling in high circles prevails here. Should the Assembly reject peace, war will be resumed with unsparring vigour, and Paris will be heavily beleaguered.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A decree signed by all the Ministers here has been promulgated, annulling Gambetta's decree on the electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and declares that the elections shall be unrestricted.

The Times to-day says all the information received from Paris indicates a longing for peace at any price.

A Versailles despatch says the delivery of the cannon and arms of the army of Paris to the Germans commenced on the 7th and continued through the 8th inst.

THE ELECTIONS.—General Trochu has been elected to the Assembly in the Department of Finisterre.

There is a probability of an extension of the armistice, in order that the Assembly may have time to complete the work of restoration.

The candidates of the Liberal Union party have been generally elected throughout France wherever they have been put up in nomination.

A despatch from Versailles says that the returns from 11 departments indicate the election of the Bonapartist, Orleanist, and clerical candidates, but of very few Republicans.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 9.—In the elections for the Assembly, the Republicans have been successful at Pau, Perpignan, and Orlan, and in the Departments of Ardèche, Marne et Loire, Ariège, Indre, and Hérault.

Conservative candidates have been elected from Poitiers and Montauban, and in Departments of Tarn and Garonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union party have been generally elected throughout France wherever they have been put in nomination.

The Republican majority in Bordeaux is large.

THE NUNS AMONGST THE WOUNDED.—The correspondent of the London Standard, describing a visit to a French military hospital, says:—

Just as I was on the point of leaving the room, the Sisters Augustines, who had been at dinner, entered. I never shall forget the quick, sudden change that came over the sick men's faces. They had been lying in a sort of torpid languor whilst they were absent but the moment they appeared their faces flushed with a sudden sparkle of gladness that gave quite a different color to the sick room. The very atmosphere, which was

"Hot, damp, and close, Like a sick man's room when he reposes, An hour before his death,"

seemed of a sudden to change and grow more purified. Each sick man's countenance lightened up with an animation that was before wanting. But the strangest change was in my old friend the Turco, who condescended to take the rare havana I offered him. The moment the sisters entered he feebly attempted to raise himself in his bed, whispered as far as his strength would permit him to one of them to come near, and showed, with the pride of a child in a new toy, the cigar he was slowly smoking.

It wanted nothing more than the silent looks of the sick men to show how the nuns were loved by the poor invalids. They spoke to them and treated them as if they were children; petted, comforted them and scolded them as the occasion demanded; identified themselves with their interests in every possible manner, and gave one completely the idea that they esteemed it a rare and cherished privilege to be allowed to devote their whole lives to this holiest work. If human gratitude can possibly be a reward, and if such a thing exists in more than one or two rare exceptions, they certainly had obtained it in the idolizing respect and

childlike reverential love of the wounded soldiers.

THE INFIDEL AND THE CATHOLIC CAMP IN FRANCE.—In spite of the terrible judgments with which Almighty God has afflicted France, there are still to be found those who seem to gnash their teeth and shake their fists at God in defiance. Happily France is not altogether a prey to the former. The following paragraph appeared in the Times:—

To erect Paris into an independent State, leaving it to go its own way and the provinces to go theirs, is a proposal which no Frenchman would hardly have broached, except at a time when everything in the country is out of joint. M. Drevet, who puts forward the plan in a letter in the *Eclair* of St. Etienne (Loire), admits that it will appear very singular, premature, and unreasonable to many people, but he insists that it is the best practicable solution for a situation which has become impossible. Free-thinking Paris and the Catholic provinces have come to a point at which all accord between them is illusory; when the capital wants to go forward the departments draw back, and complete stagnation is not far off. Let the provinces, then, hold to their gods, in whom Paris does not believe; let one respect what the other contemns. Beyond the Seine God is Omnipotent; within it He is only a myth, which is a laughing-stock to everybody. Paris should, therefore, become a city apart, governing itself in its own fashion, and leaving to the provinces equal liberty. Everybody could thus go where his affinities led him; the Parisian believers in God could go into the country to adore Him at their ease; the provincial sceptic to Paris to swell the ranks of Free-thinkers. Paris would be a free Republic, while the provinces would choose a Bonapartist, Orleanist, Legitimist Government, as it might think best. At present Paris has to drag the cannon ball (a French military punishment) of the Catholic provinces, while the latter are scandalized at being towed by an ultra-Voltairean city.

Sometimes when the French villages are invested by the Prussians, inscriptions in German script, the work of previous Teutonic lodgers, are found chalked upon the outside of some of the houses. The following were found in a town lately occupied: On one house, "These are good people living here;" on another, "Respect this house;" again, "Be kind to these people. What they had they gave willingly." Further on, "Good man, but scolding woman!" "Bad provisions, but good wine here." Over one door, in large letters, was read:—"Caution! Don't forage here, for these people were very kind to us."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The late meetings of the Florence Chamber has been no less noisy than heretofore. The Cassandra of the Chamber is Toscaudi. He is a Catholic, of whom there are very few among the Cinque Cents. "He had been and was altogether opposed to the Ministerial policy concerning Rome. He considered it to be perilous, and, if they went forward they would fall into the abyss. Better not to have followed the course they had pursued; but, above all, they had better stop in time. As for the supposed securities for the Holy See's independence, Rattazzi himself had pretended, in 1867, to offer the Pope guarantees. Let them just imagine what sort of guarantees could proceed from the Rattazzi Ministry" (laughter). "With some," he said, "the aim in going to Rome was to crush the Temporal Power; with others it was to erect a machine for attacking the Spiritual Power; with others it was a means of arriving at the Republic; a few were the victims of illusion, who, it might be hoped, would perceive and repent of their error, and be received back by Holy Church into her bosom" (laughter). "Removing the Capital to Rome would increase the friction between the two authorities; the Government would be continually exposing itself to a *casus belli*." "Even Turkey," he said, "should it wish to fight us, will say that it is moved thereto by a desire to restore the Pope. When we get to Rome we shall oblige Cardinal Antonelli to write a note every five minutes. By their policy," he said, "they had made no friendship, and created many enemies. They forget that Rome was the Capital of Catholicism and had interests far superior to those which took them there. At Rome serious and powerful shocks awaited them, and he knew not whether, when they had reached the Campidoglio, they would be able to stand against them." Another murder has been committed almost in broad daylight, in one of the Romagnal cities. This time, however, the scene of the crime was Faenza. The victim, Count Fernini, was a gentleman of such inoffensive and indeed excellent character as to render this new misdeed far less intelligible than those perpetrated in Ravenna against public officials. The murder took place at half-past five in the evening in the public street, in the midst of a throng of persons taking their usual stroll under the porch called the Loggiato dei Signori. The assassin made a show of asking for alms, and while the unhappy Fernini, quite off his guard, was feeling in his pocket for the means of satisfying the importunate supplicant, the treacherous steel was thrust into his heart. The poor man breathed his last upon the stones of the loggiato, without finding a soul to assist him, for the people, as usual, vanished right and left, as soon as they saw that something was going wrong. It is the same old story. Wherever the Italian Government thrusts its usurpations, there murder and violence reign in great measure unchecked.

NAPOLÉON'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.—Some of the letters which have been penned during the last few months will descend to posterity as monuments of shame to their writers. To these may be added the New Year's felicitations of the prisoner of Wilhelmshöhe to the King of Italy. The occupation of Rome forms the great topic of congratulation. The ex-Emperor has the impudent hypocrisy to add his hopes that the Pontiff will be treated with consideration, because he is a

man worthy of respect for his virtues, because Napoleon was always bound to him by ties of the sincerest friendship, and, finally, because he is the godfather of his son. These things do not surprise us on the part of Napoleon; they only show us that he has not profited by adversity, the lessons of which are so often thrown away on those who lack nobility of heart—a strong characteristic deficiency of the nephew, as of his far greater uncle. They also prove, we think, that he is still looking to the restoration of his dynasty, if not of himself; so means to keep friends with Italy, whatever it has done or may do.—*Tablet*.

ROYAL LARGESSE.—His Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. left the truly magnificent sum of 200,000fr. for the sufferers by the inundation. The Revolutionary papers chronicle the King's bounty with just encomium. They however omit a little circumstance which it may be as well to put on record, and which is equally historical, viz. that his Majesty, or his Majesty's Ministers, swept the Roman Bureau, of Finance of 500,000fr., making a net gain on the visit of 300,000fr. to the Royal coffers.—Business and pleasure have thus been profitably combined, and I trust, you will not allow the fact to be shelved and forgotten when the "Carita Pretesa" comes under discussion. It was only a few hours since I learned it and from a source admitting no question.

THE KING'S LETTER TO THE POPE.—What the King said in his letter to the Pope we know not. Some say he referred only to the late calamity. The Marchese Spinola was the bearer, and was received by Cardinal Antonelli with his accustomed courtesy; but his Eminence, after saying that all letters duly addressed to the Holy Father were delivered to him, spoke of the rain and the weather, and never named the King while the Marquis remained.—*Tablet*.

ROME.—The *Imparziale* of Rome had an ably written article headed "The Times and the Roman question." It dealt severely and truthfully with the great London blunderer, which has advocated the right of the Italians to Rome. Of course, true to its instincts and "consistency," it has done so, as it would equally do if instead of the *Re Galantimo* we had Garibaldi or Mazzini. The *Imparziale* asks the *Times* "If Italy took Malta would it acknowledge their right to do so. If the Irish took Dublin would the *Times* say *Benissimo*?" After reminding the English organ that the Pope by his constant opposition to revolutionism, saved England the loss of men, money, and a fertile nation, the writer concludes:—"The *Times* has, however, forgotten one consideration which merits attention. It has not thought of Ireland. Woe, woe, to England if the Angel of the Vatican would say one word to Ireland. On that day England would be overpowered. One spark of fire thrown by Pio Nono into Ireland, would be sufficient to enkindle such a blaze as could never be extinguished till it had destroyed its victim."

In many houses the Romans have refused to let their apartments to Italians, as they do not choose as they say to have "lo Scommunica in casa."

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian policy appears to be settled now to a steady cultivation of amicable relations with Prussia.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Uneasiness is succeeding the exultation caused by the fall of Paris. The funds are depressed, and no confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux Assembly. Incessant exertions are making for a resumption of the war, the plan being to re-equip the armies, over-run the whole of France, and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

The German terms of peace, says a New York despatch, are the cession of Alsace and sixty German square miles of Lorraine,—the part of Lorraine ceded to include Metz; the contribution of one and a half milliards of francs for war expenses, seventy millions of francs for other purposes connected with the war; and a certain *rente*, for a limited time, on a fund for the maimed and crippled Germans and the orphaned by the war.

The Emperor of Germany has put forth a most cruel order, says the London *Spectator*, concerning the Alsicians and Lorrainers who volunteer for the French armies. Any one who volunteers for those armies will be punished by confiscation of all his present and future property, and exile for ten years. This sentence is to follow at once upon the order of the German general, which will have the effect of a legal decision within three days of its publication in the official gazette. Every payment or transfer thereafter made to the condemned will be void. All his dispositions of his property will be void. Further, whoever is eight days absent from his residence without leave will be considered to have joined the French armies, and be subject to all those penalties. All product of the confiscations is to go to the account of the general government.

TIGERS IN INDIA.—Three hundred and eleven persons lost their lives in the Madras Presidency, in the year 1869, by wild beasts, or rather, we may say, by tigers, for these are the animals which, as a rule, prey upon man. As an idea of the fearful amount of human life sacrificed by a single tiger, it is stated that, in the District of Coimbatore, a female "man eater," during her career of several years, has carried off no less than 140 people. This brute was so cunning as effectually to escape capture, death by poison, or death at the hands of the sportsman, until very recently, when one of a gallant party, who went in search of her, succeeded in discovering her and in lodging a bullet in her heart, and thus closed the career of this ferocious brute, who had been a terror to the neighborhood in which she harboured for a number of years.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Dec. 15.

WHAT WE EAT—BOOTS, HORSE-SHOES, BRICKS, HATS, AND MANTLES.

We copy from the Chicago Post the following, which, notwithstanding being somewhat exaggerated, and not always strictly correct, has real chemical truth at the foundation:—

When we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

A great many things go into the mouth. This is not an original remark. We have seen it somewhere. But it is an alarming fact. We drink every one of us, a pair of boots a year. We carry iron enough in our blood, constantly, to make a horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to make, if properly separated and baked, a dozen good sized bricks. We eat here in Chicago, at least a peck of dirt a month—no, that is not too large an estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of lager into his stomach, little reflects that he has begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a sort of felt—the very same seen so often in hat factories. But not being instantly utilized, it is lost. Still further, it is estimated that the bones in every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantle every eight months.

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep every poor "shack" on its feet for three-score years and ten:—

Men's shoes, 70 years, at 1 pair a year. 70 pairs. Horse-shoes, 70 years, at 1 a month, as our arterial system renews its blood every new mood. 840 shoes. Bricks, at 12 per 7 years. 120 bricks. Hats, not less than 14 a year. 980 hats. Mantels, at 1 1/2 a year. 105 mantels.

Here we are surprised to observe that we eat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of hats to supply a large family of boys; that we float in our blood-vessels horse-shoes enough to keep a span of greys shod all the while; that we carry, in our unmineralized clay, bricks enough to build a modern fire-place, and in our bones marble enough to supply all our neighbors with mantels. We have not figured on the soil, at the rate of a peck a month; but it is safe to say that the real estate that a hearty eater masticates and swallows in the course of a long and eventful career, would amount to something worth having, if sold like the corner lots on State street, at \$2,000 a front foot.

An editor, who was evidently insane, or had a strong and vivid imagination, recently got off the following appropriate item, if true:—

I had a dream the other night, When everything was still, I dreamed that each subscriber Came up and paid his bill. Each wore a look of honesty, And smiles were round each eye, As they handed out the coin, Saying, "How is that for high?"

Pat Doonan, at the battle of Chancellorsville, bowed low at the cannon ball which whizzed about six inches above his head. "Faith," said Pat, "one never loses anything by being polite."

At a school in Greenville, Alabama, the sentence "Mary milk the cow" was given out to be parsed. The last word was disposed of as follows: "Cow is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and stands for Mary." "Stands for Mary?" said the excited pedagogue: "how do you make that out?" "Because," answered the intelligent pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could Mary milk her?"

Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night in the streets of Paris, was taken on the following morning before the lieutenant of police, who laughingly interrogated him concerning his business or profession. "I am a poet, sir," said Piron. "Oh, oh! a poet, are you?" said the Magistrate. "I have a brother who is a poet." "Then we are even," said Piron; "for I have a brother who is a fool."

A few days since a school master was teaching a six-years-old boy the alphabet, and found that the little fellow staggered when he came to "I." "What is that letter, Johnny?" said the pedagogue. "Don't know," squeaked theurchin. "Yes you do," put in the teacher. "What have I got on either side of my nose, Johnny?" "Toddy blossoms, so father says," rejoined the pupil, and took his seat in stammer.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mildest and most efficacious of all cathartic and anti-bilious medicines,—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can only withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has ever known, will greatly facilitate a cure. 423.

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

MURRAY & EMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhemish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either. 190.

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

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA.—Thirty years of triumphant success have given this pure Vegetable Antiseptic a reputation immeasurably in advance of every medicine for the cure of scrofula and all other ulcerous and eruptive diseases. The most eminent physicians, journalists, and medical writers have borne witness to its almost miraculous efficacy. It has saved, and is now saving, the lives and limbs of

thousands. Even in cases pronounced hopeless, it has never been administered in vain. For scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, sore leg, abscess, cancer, tumor, syphilis and mercurial diseases, and all cutaneous distempers, it is only remedy. For sale by

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

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talent as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a life-time spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss her and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

and all disorders of the *Throat and Lungs*, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches."

C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

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T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. "When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these local tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every bedside.—*Correspondent Alexander Journal*, 151.

In times past the Alexandrian Organ has been considered the *ne plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the *Alexandrian Organ* is superior.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. DONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664.

In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well individually as co-partners under the name of Marchand & Belanger, Insolvents. THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1871.

OLIVIER N. MARCHAND, JOSEPH O. BELANGER, By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys *ad litem*.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1134.

In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB PHILIPS, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co. Insolvents. On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act.

JULIUS J. COHN. Montreal, 11th January, 1871. By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, His attorneys *ad litem*.

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

In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent. ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 17th January, 1871. LANFOT & LANFOT, Attorneys *ad litem*, for Insolvent.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POOK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT 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 Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m. June 14th, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED,

To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid.

M. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Cathar's, P.Q.

WANTED,

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E.L." True Witness Office.

WANTED,

A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B." True Witness Office, Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED.

OWING to the great number of Students who have flocked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic Year, another English Teacher is needed. One competent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Terrebonne, Province of Quebec. Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870.

GEO. T. LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, Ont. Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

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M.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869:

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS! FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists of

- Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs. SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum

BY ANY HOUSE WHATSOEVER. THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best road instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

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This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

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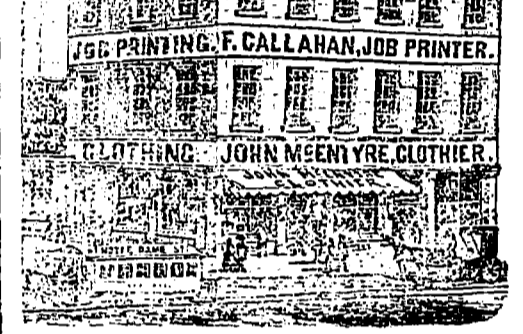
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

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P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effective remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the most obstinate cases of constipation, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their purgative effect preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

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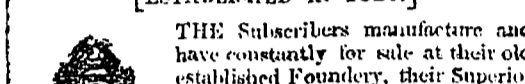
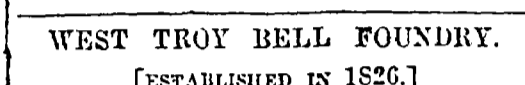
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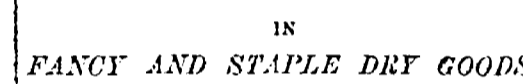
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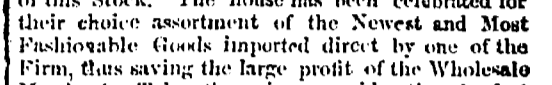
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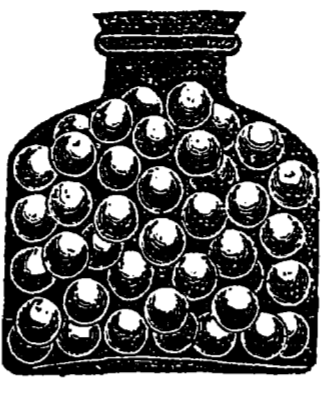
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