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Mitness,

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 ovening a lovely little bunch of hearts-case and forget-me-nots, with "Monsieur Albey's card," that Pet fully realized the young minister's delicate sympathy and consideration. In such strong contrast, moreover, to Cyril's brusque neglectthat something very like rain, dropped from the gray eyes upon the fragrant flowers.

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

"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 sunboam 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 mishand, 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

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 and right. It was the hour for service in Mr. 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 the thinner, but all the lovelier for her pensive as she floated past him in white robes. "You are as pale as a lily and fragile as an Undino."

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 still no minister. will be getting your wings soon, and flying away from us altogether."

Pet nodded confidentially:

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 I 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:

absence."

"I met Mr. Murdoch at the station this evening as the cars came in," remarked one of Prayers for light — for a pure and humble the gentlemen who had come out from town.—

heart—for grace to see and strength to do and around the church talking over the remarkable event in mingled grief and excitement.

God's holy hidden will.

Barbara was strange
markable event in mingled grief and excitement. think of it he begged me to make his regrets to ly moved. She had never opened that book While a few (principally young girls and elderly

year?—growled the old doctor. "Egad, the man must be mad. Before he goes a hundred breast, such sere vexation at the failure of all miles, he will find himself snowed up like the guest at the Holly Tree Inn. Though, maybe."

| Though the old fashion; I think one who alters a single appointment in Miss Petronilla's room quits my breast, such sere vexation at the failure of all it was some time before Barbara and Mircleddy. The first one who alters a single appointment in Miss Petronilla's room quits my be important to the little parsonage. As they guest at the Holly Tree Inn. Though, maybe."

| Though the old fashion; I think of cidedly. The first one who alters a single appointment in Miss Petronilla's room quits my be important to the little parsonage. As they service on the instant. A pretty piece of as business will spoil another marriage in the service on the instant. A pretty piece of as business will spoil another marriage in the service on the instant.

twinkle at Pet, "he hopes to imitate that same despairing lover, and (after taking his little holiday) be brought back triumphantly at

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, to night, dear, before you go to bed; and wo'll telk it over. I shall wait

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 ones 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 fondhow 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.

"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO!" the angels were singing in heaven. "GLORIA IN EXCEL-SIS DEO!" the Catholic choirs were singing on tress gently as she turned from the mirror in earth; and the church-bells were ringing far her virgin robes, Mr. Albey's flowers in her 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 Albey's church; and Barbara and Miriam were both in the family pow. Barbara, looking ten years older and sterner-Miriam, a litmouth and thoughtful eyes.

It was full time for Mr. Albey to appear; "Why, doctor," laughed Pet, looking up at 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

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 ad-"My'dear old friend, I said this morning if justed 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 surplice and threw it upon the floor, and hastily book from the bench beside her and turned the quitted the chancel. leaves. It was Pet's old Prayer-book: the same Barbara had given her the first Christmas sobbing—for he was tenderly beloved. Some after she came from school; and in between followed him into the vestry, telling him (ag after she came from school; and in between "No, but I thought you could explain his because were bits of paper with Pet's hand-becae."

The leaves were bits of paper with Pet's hand-writing on them. Little French prayers which sion), that he might preach what he pleased if she had copied out in her days of struggle.-Miss Barbara."

Miss Barbara."

before since Pet went away. She had sat there spinisters) were weeping wildly in the backin her pew week after week, Sunday after Sunpews, and going into hysterics under the very

added the old gentleman, with a meaning characters brought out by the breath of firefrom 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. Albey 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 east her to marry Cyril Murdoch? Was it a Christian their sensations." 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 thing 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. Albey entering the chancel. Marvel of marvels! could it be Mr. Albey? 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 The child is surely ill." 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 Auglican decorum, for once, neglected—but the old despondent 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 Christmorning," said Miriam, in an unnatural voice.

"I declare I am harassed to death," cried "Where is Mrs. Cyril?' she asked a little "My brethren, when you hear the hard mas 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

"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

The congregation rose en masse crying and he would only stay with them and help them to save their souls; the rest standing in groups in

went, Miriam was pale as a ghost, and Barbara came this sudden revelation of this true, inno- had not a word to say. A year ago, nay, six cent, fervent heart she had crushed and cast | 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 buoyaney 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 song in the polin-trees, and ripe dates dropped off because she had turned Catholic and refused beside the well of water. To-day I realize

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

"Yes, thank God! I am surprised at my self. Our dear Lord seems to be consoling me with sweetmeats 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 lighthearted as a boy. You remember, dear Mir-

"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 havery-home and case are not meant for these who wish to follow Christ, God's WILL be done, whatever that gracions Will may be!"

"My dear, how you tremble!" cried Barbara; "and your hands are as cold as marble. Mr. Albey, will you please ring for some wine?

"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. Albey, please rouson with her," and Barbara looked anxiously at Mr. Albey, whose oyes were on Miriam's downcast face. preposterous to think of her walking."

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 a close shave of not getting here for Christmas Murdoch telling me with the greatest assurance that he was happily married a month ago to a bearable. So, between waiting hours at the lovely girl of his own creed; and is going to bring his unknown bride to spend the Christ-mas with us. And, as if that were not aggravation enough, here is Mr. Albey turning Romanist, all of a sudden, and throwing up her regrets, however." his living—while Miriam—" here the poor "Perhaps I had bet little lady gave way incontinently, and sank see if she wants anything.

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 to the stage. 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 world is surely coming."

her gently from the room, leaving Barbara

An hour later, with a merry jingle, the family sleigh swept up the drive to Trenton Barbara out.

"Has Miss Miriam returned yet?" she asked, impatiently.
"No, Miss, bu--" and the man was about

to explain further-when his mistress, without the church this morning. Mr. Albey has giving him the opportunity, turned away turned Papist." 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?"

surance! 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 affectious on the alter 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 saving :

"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.

"Cvnil!" 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

Barbara made appropriate replies to all this reposterous to think of her walking." in a mildly injured way; feeling very much "Not any more proposterous than to think abused at Cyril's graceful buoyancy, notwith-

"In her room," returned Cyril gaily, " with a troublesome headache. You see we missed a connection coming on last evening: and made after all; which would have been simply unstation, 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

"Perhaps I had better go up to her room and see if she wants anything," said Barbara, makinto a chair near the fire with her handkerchief ing 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

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 little account to anybody. The end of the when I came in. Michael had the foot lights wrong side out, and Richard was running up Miriam would have protested, but she dare an ugly black curtain which looked like a not trust herself to speak; and Mr. Albey drew pirate's flag. Muis nous avons change tout cela. I made them bring down the hangings nursing her grief in front of the fire, and plain- from my old smoking-room; and you see the tively repeating again and again that everything and everybody conspired against her, and
that the end of the world was surely at hand.

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. Terrace, and the footman sprang to help Miss | "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 emeute at

"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 try-"By no means," returned her mistress, deling to save one soul the old fashion; I think cidedly. The first one who alters a single ap- I'll give up going to church altogether."

Family, won't it? Are Albey and Miriam as of novelty was beginning to wear of the hard unattractive duties; and diriam was canning unattractive duties; and diriam was canning her mole weight upon her guide his strong her mole weight upon her guide her mole weight u each other !"

Her companion colored, and walked to the

"Bah!" continued Barbara contemptuously, but triumphing in her home thrust. "I have lost faith in all mankind. I would not rely on Martin Luther himself if he were to walk out

Albey's living !" Oyril broke into a hearty laugh: and began to go to and fro, shaking with merriment.

of his grave this moment and apply for Mr.

"Oh! yes, you may laugh. He who wins may laugh," said Barbara with significance; adding abruptly: "Where have you spent your time since you want away from here?"

"Oh! all over the continent"-(wiping the merry tears from his eyes)-" wherever a wayward funcy, and steam, or horse, or mule would carry me. A month here and a month there; now in France, again in Germany, and last of all Italy."

"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! O Cyril!"—she broke out, with tears, forgetting everything save her own great bitter disappointment and the loss of her darling-"O Cyril! if you had only married her instead of this pretty foreigner whom we never saw!"

"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 anothematize as corrupt and talse, idolatrous and superstitious?"

Me was apparently in such a heat, that he caught up the poker and began to knock the coals about in the grate.

"For shame, Cyril, to take me up in that way," returned Barbara as vexed as if she had been the poker. "It is not gentlemanly of you. If I ever said such things my temper must have got the better of my reason: for Pet's religion could never be corrupt or false or idolatrous. The dear child was pure as a lily, and truthful and pious as an angel.

"Hey-day!" cried Cyril, getting very red, and poking the fire vigorously. "things have come to a pass when Barbara Trenton defends a rank Romanist—and discovers purity, truth and piety in a follower of the Pope! Pardon me"-with a bow and a flourish of the offending poker-"but I would like to have a leaf out of the book of this sudden conversion."

Barbara bit her lip; and did look a little bit ashamed! but the door opened at that moment to her great relief, and Miriam came in.

ш.

"And you will go away to live among those Jesuit priests altogether, and leave me to face the weary future alone? O Ernest! I did not think you could be so cruel, so selfish !"

"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 bitter-I was to serve Him with undivided heartthat I was literally to leave all and follow Him —I have suffered (until to-day), an agony so sharp, that the other perplexities of my painful position were quite lost sight of." .

They were walking along the white road, Miriam and Mr. Albey, with the blue Christmas skies overhead, and the clear sunshine falling upon them; but Miriam's beautiful face was very sad.

"What wounds me more than all the rest," she said reproachfully, "is your want of confidence in me. I should have known these things long, long ago."

His pale cheek flushed.

"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. I had so littie confidence in my own manliness and courage, that until I put the possibility away from me by my open avowal in the church), I feared my weak heart might betray its Master even as the great St. Peter's did."

In the touching humility of his tone, Miriam

was rebuked; and they walked on in silence. It was dinner hour of most of the humble villagers: and save for an occasional urchin who ran out, rosy-cheeked, to pluck Mr. Albey's coat and cry "Merry Christmas!"—or a stray artizan who stopped to stare, openmouthed, at the preacher who had turned Papist-they had the road pretty much to themselves. And thinking of the many times in the spring and summer and the pleasant fall they had walked it together, and how soon one would be left to walk it alone, Miriam's heart was very full. Over this blonde beauty with her indolent capricious nature, her love of dress, and her tendency to satire, the young hesitating, timid minister had won a singular and powerful influence. Gradually, almost insensibly, he had led her to struggle against her imperfections; to practice a daily self-denial in the use of her time; to sacrifice her craving for elegant trifles to the relief of the parish poor; and to mould herself gracefully on his own winning model of meekness, unselfishness and sweetness of temper. She had even overcame her fastidiousness so far as to visit (as Pet used to do) the sick and dying of the hamlet: and run the gauntlet of the orphanage every week, instructing rough young urchins in badly ventilated rooms, with coarse little hands fingering her delicate silk and costly velvets.

"O Ernest! do not leave me," she pleaded with a painful conviction of her utter dependence on him. "If you go away there will be no ore to help me. I shall grow careless and worldly again, and lose my soul at last!"

"There will be a greater ONE to help you than poor Ernest Albey," said her companion visibly moved. "O my dear one! cast yourself confidingly into His arms. Make one heroic act of resignation to His will, of faith in His mercy-and your poor suffering heart will

be filled with peace!" And then, as she walked beside him with bowed head and trembling lips—by his great love for the sorrowful girl, moved still more by his great zeal for her eternal salvation. Mr. Albey began to talk in his sweet, persuasive way of the faith he was embracing. In clear,

simple words, as if he were talking to a child, he laid bare before her pure soul and earnest logical mind, and let her read there the story of his conversion. The truth, the purity, the holiness of the Roman Catholic Church; her distinctive unity and great, mysterious Sacrifice; her sacramental treasures, her consoling intercourse with the Blessed Virgin and the Saints: her tender ministry to the suffering

souls in Purgatory.
"Oh! if you did but know the gifts of God!" he said again and again; while Miriam felt strangely soothed and listened eagerly, with the tears trembling in her eyes.

And when, lowering his voice (as if the subject were too sacred for a loud discourse) he spoke of the ineffable loveliness of Virginity, of the dignity of the consecrated priest, the angels in the flesh, forsaking all comforts and lawful pleasures to go across seas, and into trackless wilds, through fire and famine, pestilence and persecution, to win immortal souls to Jesus Christ. Miriam's heart seemed to glow and melt within her.

He saw her tears, her agitation.

"Let us go in here and rest," he said softly, as the door of the little Catholic Church stood invitingly open. "Many a time when things were at their worst, I have stolen in here unobserved: and the Divine Presence has soothed

They knelt down on the very spot where Pet had wept and prayed a year before. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. Aye, and do not the tears and prayers of the myriads of bloodless and uncanonized martyrs also cry eloquently to God for the conversion of their persecutors?

(To be Continued.)

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. A PRUSSIAN VIRW OF THE WAR.

(From Times Correspondent.)

Berlin, Jan. 14. The comparative silence of the Paris forts since the beginning of the bombardment is easily ac-counted for. Eight German guns being aimed ateach embrasure, the enemy's artillerymen soon find it too hot to stand by their guns. The German breechloaders fire with such extraordinary precision that they can make the muzzle of the enemy's guns their target, and after a little while always succeed all right when we are playing before an audience." in silencing their noisy adversaries. The process But does it come right? When for the first time est trial these days of suffering have brought. has been gone through so often since the beginning In fact," he added in a low voice, "from the of the campaign that its result may be regarded as hour our dear Lord made it plain for me that an established fact. It may perhaps have some in fluence upon the construction of future fortresses, or it may tend to do away with fortresses altogether, except where they can be exected in such commanding positions as Mont Valerien or some of the towering outworks of Metz. For the present the French are making the best of a bad bargain, and with their usual ingenuity have hit upon a plan of foiling the German attack. All along the exposed portion of the southern front, between, behind, and in advance of the forts, they have thrown up earth-works, and here and there armed them with artillery to reply to the besiegers' fire. Directly the Germans find out the exact site of the French batteries and begin to pour in their unfailing grenades, the guns are removed to another position along these extended redoubts, and as a matter of course can fire a short time with impunity. It has repeatedly happened in the course of the last few days that the Germans have been cannonading a spot which, as was subsequently discovered, the French guns had evacuated an hour or two previously. Though in executing this manœuvre the French cannot bring their heavy guns into play, yet it is the only means of evading the fiery salutes of the other side. That the Germans do not suffer severe ly from the comparatively lightartillery with which they are being plied by the besieged is sufficiently proved from the daily reports of casualties. How long they will be kept in check by this novel mode of response remains to be seen. Non-professionals cannot venture to have an opinion when doctors decide to disagree. The question is the more complicated as the Germans do not expect to take Paris by reducing the Forts. Their cue is to get near enough to bombard the city itself, and in this deadly enterprise they are making steady, albeit slow, progress. Of the results thus far obtained one of the most important is the destruction of the railway viaduct near Autenil. The line from the city to the south-west being thus interrupted, this will prevent the French sending troops to Issy and Mont Valerien with the same facility as hitherto. Sorties from the south-western side will be as much impeded by the smashing of this important bridge as those on the eastern have been rendered difficult since the capture of Mont Avron.

In the construction of their batteries the Germans have proceeded with their usual diligence and caution. To give an example, their redoubt in the park of St. Cloud is only 300 paces from the French earthworks at Sevres. Being situate where the ground slopes down to the Seine, there were only a few trees to prevent the work and the workmen engaged on it being seen by the enemy. The soldiers defailed for this dangerous task had to lie down on their faces, and in this position burrow a hole in the ground, removing the earth in shovelfuls. This accomplished, every stone, every piece of timber had to be brought up stealthily by the men, creeping on all fours and rolling it before them. The greater part of the labour was done at night, especially while the bellowing roar of Valerica drowned the slight noise occasioned by these human moles. Still, when the battery was ready, it

quit ar elegant specimen of engineering. Only the art fore opening fire, the trees in front, which he all then sawn through close of the graind fell has in sic at one stroke. The next mediung the is 12-remiders ranged along the simi-circular front of the ferk began to give tongue, that in two days the radiuct had fallen a proy to their in their helitations near the singual latteries they were rehabitations near the siege batteries they were removed either before the construction of the works, or at any rate before the firing began. Thus for instance, the few gardeners and servants remaining at Meudon were collected in a barn on the morning of the 4th, the guns being only placed after every possibility of a stranger's eye espying their position had been provided against. When the last cannon was in position the poor people were invited to take up their residence at Versailles, or some other place near at hand. While this was going on, Mont Valerien was firing at random as usual. According to an official computation, not more than one German has been wounded by every 300 rounds from this fortress. In other words, £3,000 has been spent by General Trochu to compass the despatch of one man to the hospital.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

The advantages of speed are all with a retiring iriny, not with the pursuers, unless the retreat is so ill-conducted as to become a rout. The retreating forces can make their way onwards as fast as they please, if not encumbered with baggage; while the pursuers are obliged to feel their way carefully, that they may not be led into a trap. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Prussian columns arriving at the summit of a hill, strained their eyes in vain to catch a glimpse of the enemy. Like a row of huge snakes, the various columns undulated forward, now crowning a height, now dipping into a hollow, the men marching cheerfully as usual, and singing frequently in deep rich tone. There is the same tale to tell of each Division. Now and then the head of a column touches a small rearguard; there are a few shots, a delay of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the Germans always pushing forward, then a hurral, a rush, and the French run like hares, leaving a few prisoners in the hands of their enemy. Generally some French soldiers are found in the villages and little towns. Just after we arrived in St. Calais I saw two Frenchmen in red trouseres and gray great coats wandering about the square, and inquiring from laughing Germans where they should go. Prescutly six men from the missionary, the Sister of Charity-living like guardroom went out and took possession of them, to their evident satisfaction,

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, and told that neither snow nor difficulties of marching had anything like a depressing offect on the soldiers. The only remark about the weather which reached my cars from the lips of a soldier was, "This weather is very much against the French." Singing was frequent, and one of the regimental bands played a lively air both on the march and in the square at Bouloire, a little nest of a place, where the Head-Quarters rest to-night and whence infantry fire was quite audible. It came, I believe, from Ardenay, the most advanced position reached by any part of the army, where one of the Divisions of the 3rd Corps rests to night. What must be the outpost duties in such weather? The wind howls and the big snow-flakes are driven fiercely before it. Yet the men must watch carefully, for who can tell what the French might attempt if they knew of the Prince's Head-Quarters and had courage for a bold dash through some of the side lanes which intersect this country of copses, small fields, and hedges like those of old England? There was great talk once of night attacks practised at Chalons, but, like many other piece of French talk, they have never been effected in reality. An army must first have its corps organization, its train, and its outpost work in perfect order before it tries such dangerous work as attacks by night, when every duty is more difficult than by day and every bush may conceal an enemy. It is sometimes imagined that all such duties as those just mentioned will come right of themselves in time of war. If soldiers do not march well or Volunteers are unsteady, the remark is often made They will march or gain steadiness in war." So it is sometimes said when the actors in private theatricals break down during rehearsal. "It will be the soldier hears shots fired in anger, and sees that strange totter of the knees and fall in a heap which are the sighs of sudden death in the field, his mind is not likely to be ready to learn things new to

Not only in the grand operations, but even in such details as riding and carrying messages and endurance of fatigue, the Prussians are accustomed to do

hard work well and cheerfully. 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 Conesse, close by, there is a "Kit's Coty House;" while a Druid stone is built into the Church of St Julien. In this church, too, is the tomb of Berengario of Sicily, wife of Richard Courde Lion; and in the town a house is pointed out as once occupied by that Queen. Moreover, Le Mans was the birthplace of Henry II., and the Plantagenet line took its name from the genet, a broom which grows all about these hills of Anjou and Maine. Inhappier days than the present the plain little town is famous for clover-seed and capons; but this is not the first baptism of blood" which it has received. In 1793, ten thousand men, women, and children were slaugh tered there by the Republican army fighting against the Vendeans. When will history cease, alas! to be

written in blood?—Telegraph. Much 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 Montbe remarked to me yesterday that he thought the supply of ammunition for the forts was a matter of still greater wonder. Though shells and powder are made in Paris one would have thought that the limit of materials for their manufacture must have been reached long before the present time. To take the two Forts of Rosny and Noisy by way of illustration. For three months they have been firing with scarcely an intermission of a day or a night on one small part of the Saxon line. An accurate account of the number of shells thrown by them on the one portion was taken for twentyfour hours. It was found to be 175 from each. I am told that for every day of three months it might be taken at an average of 150 a day. I believe there are some 28 forts or outworks which have been doing similar work. What a con-sumption of shell and powder that will show for the whole! A few days ago, for the first time, ammunition waggions were observed to be on the way from Mont Valerien to the north-eastern forts, which would indicate that the supplies of the latter were running short; but since then, judging from their firing, they have been in no want.

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. France has not suffered nearly so severely in that way, because service in the campaign has not been nearly so universal among the French families. To find the highest class of French people in the army has been the exception; but there is not a princely or noble family in Germany which did not send one or more

than decimated. The Queen's Guards lost nearly half theirs, so did the Schutzens. Some companies have been left without one of the officers who set out from German with the regiment. The Saxons have had 105 officers killed and 150 wounded, while their loss of men in killed and wounded is nearer to 7,000 than to 6,000 fif, then, the Germans have been victorious, their victories have cost them dear, and I am certain that, with a determination to fight and I am certain that, with a determination to fight as long as they may be called on to do so, they are wishing heartily that, with the capitulation of Paris, the war may come to a close. Considerable doubt is, however, felt respecting the course which may be taken by Lyons, Marseilles, and certain other towns. The German military authorities don't feel at all sure that the Republican communities in the south will lay down their arms when Paris falls. New arrangements for the north are under consideration in case of continued opposition in that quarter; but as they are not yet perfected it would be premature to allude to them more particularly.

The King of Terrors has been winning fearful battles of late in Paris, and the death-rates for the week ending the 31st of December speak volumes-3,280 deaths in seven days, showing an increase of 552 deaths on the preceding week! Small-pox makes a steady advance (454 deaths), and typhus fever follows, at some distance, but the chief causes of death are diseases of the lungs and chest brought on by the inclemency of the season, the want of fuel, and the want, too, of that generous food which gives warmth to the body, and in a great degree stands in lieu of fire. Poor nursing mothers, with their weakly infants, old people deprived of their usual comforts, and sick children are dropping away fast. I would not willingly be harsh on a people whose patriotism is roused into fierceness by misfortune, but there is, to my mind, something am tempted to call unmanly in the want of feeling shown for the sufferings of the non-combatant part of the population, and the stern eagerness with which many organs of the Press insist on the necessity of reserving everything beyond the bare necessaries of life for those who can do service in the field or on the rumparts. Throughout the siege there has been little pity shown by the Parisians for the defenceless—for the starving women within the walls as well as for the ravaged villages without, 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, and they must go and stand in long lines for kours in the bitter cold at the doors of the municipal canteens to get their scanty supply of unpalatable food. There it is that bronchitis nad pneumonia seize upon their victims.

THE GARRISON OF PARIS. The regular army with which Trochu was first occupied was composed of about 28,000 men, brought back from Mezieres by Vinoy, 40,000 old soldiers and men from the depots, and, finally, 15,000 young recruits from the two last contingents-making altogether in round numbers 83,000 men. The Paris Garde Mobile supplied 40,000 men, those of the Garde Mobile of the Departments which it was possible to enclose in Paris furnished 90,000, the navy brought a contigent of 10,000 men, and the "Corps Francs" 20,000. Thus the entire army—Line, Mobile, and Navy-formed a working force of 245,000 men, including the noncombatants, which is, in fact, the number indicated by the plebiscite of the 3rd of November. Since then we have lost about 12,000 men; and there remains to us a fairly strong force, which after much hesitation, has been divided into two sctive armies-one under the command of General Ducrot (the 2d), the other (the 3d) under the command of General Vinoy; the latter being chiefly composed of Gardes Mobiles. To these must be added the service companies of the local National Chiefly Guard and the whole of the National Guard itself, which together form the First Army.

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 Shoeburyness, 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. In 1858 a rifled Armstrong 32-pounder, at 33 deg. elevation, with 6 lb. charge, threw a shot 9,153 yds. About the same time a 7 in gun, rifled by Mr. Lynall Thomas, charge 25 lb., elevation 371 deg., shot 176 lb., ranged 10,075 yds. In 1864 a 12 in. gun, charge 70 lb., elevation 23 deg., shot 511 lb., ranged 7.402 yds. The Woolwich 9 in. muzzle-loading rifled gun, at 33 deg. elevation, and with 43 lb. charge, has thrown its common shell, with 18 lb. of powder bursting charge, to a distance of 9,900 yds. The 8 in. Woolwich gun, with a charge of 30 lb., and at an elevation of 161 deg., has thrown its shell 6,600 rds. During the Armstrong and Whitworth competitive trial, in 1864, very long ranges were occasionally attained. The 70-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun, firing a 70 lb. shot with a 9 lb, charge, ranged at 15 deg., 4,728 yds., and at 21 deg. 5,281 yds.-The muzzle-loading Armstrong, firing a 70 lb. shot with a 10 lb. charge, ranged, at 15 deg., 5,291 yds. and at 21 deg., 6,330 yds. The Whitworth 70-pounder attained the longest ranges, owing to its projectile being of comparatively small diameter; with a shot of 70 lb, and charge of 10 lb, it ranged at 15 deg., 6,252 yds; at 12 deg., 7,965 yds.; and at 33 deg., 9,480 yds.—Engineer.

A correspondent gives the following account of an incident of the last sortic from Paris. He was with the Prussians:-The Queen Elizabeths knew what was coming.

Their patrols had been out feeling the interval between Le Bourget and Drancy, and the advance of a strong body of French troops had been notified Every man was under cover; every man had finger on trigger, and muzzle out to the front. So when the French fire came, the Elizabeths gave it back steadily and with interest; not acting so foolishly as to rush out to close quarters in the open, but lying snugly behind their stout barricades and the strong walls of the houses, and firing in the direction whence came the French fire. It seems no Frenchmen were visible. They were within a hundred yards, but they came no further. After firing they stood for a while, then gave ground, and fell back to Draney. Yet again about eleven they had come on; much the same features characterized this attempt as the last. And now, had they got enough, did I think? asked the Major; or did I think they were gluttons, and would come at it once more? They answered his question, not I. Just as he spoke came the "Steady, men!" from the officer by the barricade. There was a dull sound of tramping; sharpened by a few isolated shouts, and then a confused belch of musketry fire. I heard the officer by the barricades order—" Schnell feur!" and schnell was, beyond a doubt, that same fouer. Nor were the French behindhand in their reply. One could hear the bullets pattering on the walls on the other side of the road, as if the fog had burst out into big hailstones. This steady firing lasted for some five minutes, then the French musketry fell away. In the comparative silence from the front there were audible easily the shouts of the officers, "En avant!" En avant!" One officer—judging by the direction whence came the firing, he must have commanded the right—had a very shrill voice, and as he screamed rather than shouted, a wretched dog close by began to bark in opposition; whereat the Queen Elizabeths laughed consumedly behind their cover. Another officer—how I pitied the gallant fellows-ranged from wrath to sorrow in his desperate efforts to make his men charge. "En avant, he began, and repeated once or twice." "Sacre nom de Dieu, en avant, canaille l'add then he was over

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enjoints of But the meants 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. At a quarter to one there was an advance on the other side from Cournewe, but on fladed in the way as the troops composing it but enfiladed in the way as the troops composing it were by the guard field watches on the Dugny road, they never got so close as the assailants from Draney nor did they hold their ground so stubbornly. Till three o'clock the forts continued their fire, then all was silent again. And so ended this sortie—if you was silent again. And so chack this source—n you can call it a sortic—against Le liourget. German loss: one man of the Queen Augustas, two of the Queen Elizabeths, severely wounded. The Augusta man had his shoulder smashed by a shell; three men of the Queen Elizabeths slightly wounded. No offi. cer touched. Have I wasted your space—taken up a column and more with a trumpery affair in which one side had not a single man killed. But surely there must have been ever so many Frenchmen killed and wounded? you suggest. Perhaps there were indeed, I don't see how it is possible that they should not have suffered considerably. But they left noth. ing behind them except here and there a red patch of blood on the snow covered ground. Patrols of the guards were beating the front all night, as well to ensure security as to pick up any wounded men they might fall in with. They found none. The French had carried of their dead and wounded.

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

eventh Prussian killed by the adventurous Sergeant Hoff," Before we had ceased talking of the deed we would read—" Sergeant Hoff has killed two more," Rewards were showered upon him, and people stood open-mouthed to hear the stories of the brave man At the battle of Champigny he disappeared. Great were the lamentations over his disappearance,-Poor Sergeant Hoff-how sad to think of such a man losing his life! It is now declared with the utmost assurance that he was a Prussian spy. It seems to be proved that he was a German, and his mistress, a Frenchwoman, whom he has left behind him in Paris, has let out certain facts which seem to carry guilt home to him. This is rather ungrateful of her, as he left with her all the money which he neaped together as the result of his heroism, amounting to 7,000f. or 8,000f. Many people take the fact of his having acquired such funds as the most deeided proof of his guilt; but in point of fact it proves nothing either way. The money might have been given to him as the wages of his espionage, and it might have been obtained as booty from the men he slew in fight. I do not know all the facts; I am loth to condemn an absent man; and who has not learned to be very doubtful of the worth of these eternal accusations of spying? One of the officers under whom Hoff served says :- "It is improbable that he was a spy, it is impossible, it is absurd. He never went out alone; he and his men were commanded by me, or one of my comrades, and he slew his Prussians under our eyes." In spite of this statement, his accusers persist in their charge. They declare that Hoff's real name was Hentzel, and that his real rank was that of lieutenant in a Bayarian regiment of Chasseurs. A detachment of free shooters of the Seine declare that they took him a few days ago at Bezons, recognised him, and shot him. It is now also remembered that he had a peculiar fashion of going on his expeditions. He went forth with companions, but he seldom returned with any—they were nearly always shot. Those who returned alive from the advanced positions assailed by Sergeant Hoff, declare that he always did his business alone. He made them hold a particular ground—while he himself refused all companionship on what seemed to be the more perilous part of the adventure. He went forward single-handed; after a time a shot would be heard or shots; and then he brought back his usual booty-most conspicuous of all being the helmet. Now and then he was known to fire shots under the eyes of his companions, but always without effect.

HORRORS OF WAR

The Times correspondent writing from Wilhelmshohe says :- The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1,500 prisoners arrived at midnight, on their way from Frankfort to Stettin, in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available. When the train started from Frankfort in the morning, the thermometer was above freezing point, but in the course of the day such a sudden change set in, that in the evening the glass marked many degrees below it. They were scantily clothed, some of them without great coats, which they had sold, buying tobacco with the money; others had thin cotton stockings and wooden shoes, others again had nothing at all on their feet. Lying in the same open trucks which conveyed them from Epernay, exposed to the intense cold, they were in many instances frozen to the boards in their own filth. One of them at least -some people speak of more-was frozen to death. They were in a most terrible and pitiable plight, and the groaning of some of the poor sufferers was fearful. After their arrival they were distributed in the waiting-rooms of the station and in the barracks, where they received restoratives in the shape of coffee, soups, and meat. Warm clothes and blankets were also given to many of them, and they continued their journey after a stoppage of afteen hours, with the exception of about twenty, who were sent to the Lazarette. When I saw them there they had first to be bathed. They were literally swarming with vermin. Some of them being Mobiles, were mere boys of sixteen, and again men above fifty; others had served in the line, many suffering from pulmonary affection. They have now recovered. Every one seeming but this small amount of the horrors of war, must for the sake of humanity heartily join in the universal wish for peace. At least in this neighbourhood the cry is universal, and the public mind has been but little relieved by the announcement that the 22nd Division, in the ranks of which sons and brothers are serving, and which took so prominent a part in the fights under Mecklenburg, was relieved for some time and ordered back to Versairles.

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 Darey and Delahoyd, the former from Waterford, the latter from Dublin. Both are now in this country, waiting for the open which, please God, is soon to come for them, to return to the defence of the great cause to which they have devoted themselves. Captain Delahoyd has been duly honoured, and his services to the Sovereign Pontiff fully recognized by the men of Leinster; but, up to the present, the men of Waterford, and of Munster generally, have forgotten to pay a compliment to our compatriot, who commenced his glorious career on the field of Castlefidardo, where he carned the title of "The Brave Darey," which was given him by General Lamoriciere himself. From that day to his unwilling surrender at Rome, on the 20th of last September, Captain Darcy has been indefatigable in the service of the Holy Father, and throughout the eventful career of the Pontiff's small but devoted army, has invariably borne the character of a brave and noble-hearted soldier, and a thorough gentleman. Munster is not usually slow in recognizing and honouring the merits of her sons. The task of ingering her delicate silk and costly velvets. Inswered all the requirements of the case, and with members to the war. In several regiments of the so much nearer to us, and must have dealied out to inaugurating a suitable compliment to the chival-And now, just when even the feeble charm its straight traverses and bomb-proof casemate, was Fourth Army the officers have been much more the front alone. "Pour l'amour de Dieu en avent, mes rous Captain properly, belongs, to Waterford. Let

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEB. 17, 1871.

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

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A SOUTHERN PRIEST.

EFFECT 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.

HEPRESENTATION 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 seoured Mr. Martin's return for Menth-support him, while the entire body of the Catholic electors, with the exception of a few poltroons, would be sure to mlly 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 he very intimate friends (the Cardinal being a welcome guest at the Castle), we have a desire to state Avoid taking too many crops off the land-this is a fact which may be no detriment to the Marquis in the eyes of his Eminence. The house of Cavendish the land and injures it for years,"-Dublin Freewas raised upon the ruins of the abbeys 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 £70,600,000, which previous to the passing of the bill belonged 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 its provisions, and such men as the late and present 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 IMSH 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 oppor-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 terant 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 lord and tenant, to superadd cortain new privileges for the benefit of the tenant, and at the same time, subject to these, 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 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 temnt the option of obtaining large new benefits. The third class comprised alltenants under tenancies created after the passing of the Act, and all existing yearly tenants valued ator 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 commensation for improvements and other matters, not, however, giving compensation for disturbance. He warned them, however, not to suppose that the Act was onesided, 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. Dane 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 "stamp 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. Dane, however, returned to the charges on the reassembling of the Synod; and ultimately a resolution was adopted generally condemning all Ritualistic practices. The Irish Episcopulians are still exerting themselves to put the Church in the most favorable circumstances for meeting disendowment. It has been proposed to erect Elphin and Ardagh into a bishopric, which will require £6,000. 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 carefully considering the suggestions advanced by therefore, believe this new law is a good law for both landlord and tenant. It will secure the landlord in tenant. It will secure the landlord is very new. The one point which Sir William Mansfield we can discover nothing that lord his rent—it will secure the landlord in the families of the tenant his capital as a mercy deserving of requestly the families of the families of the families of France, we shall in return reap and induce him to improve his farm; and therefore 不可以的是在可以的原理的自己的特別的

is hope that a beginning shall be made in that 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, ngrarian 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 tew 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 wellbred stock. In these few plain words my sole object is to mise 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 buy guano or some of the phosphate, for your green crops. ruinous to yourselves and your children; it starves man. Home Rule for Ineland. - It would be impossi-

ble, 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 selfassertion, 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 organised, and the elements of success secure by preparation.-But the Menth election is sai generis. It stands alone in its circumstances and consequences. Two days before the nomination the impression was that all the advantages given by the law, a fund be Mr. Plunkett would have a "walk over." The raised to provide for the poor tenantry the means of | county had been carefully canvassed in his interest. having the Land Courts assisted by the most able | Most of the clergy of the county had promised to counsel in administering the law, so as to sustain support him. He possessed all the local influence and was in professions and abilities on a level with Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Earl of Granard, Lord | the ordinary Irish M.P. He had formally pledged Bellew, Dr. Robert McDonnell, Mr. Bryan, M.P., himself to a policy which heretofore would be considered sufficient from the son of an Irish Catholic nobleman. He was politically orthodox on all point 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 peotunity of explaining the provisions of the Irish Land | ple. 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 the usages which now exist in the relation of land- 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 Menth people. On the eve of the nomithe tenant-right of Ulster. To that right the Act gave | nation the country received the intelligence. On the the support and force of law, and saved it from all do- day of nomination the youth and manhood of Meath mination and encroachment, and in addition-as in surrounded their candidate on the hustings, and unsome cases the right may have been, so to speak, de- mistakably pronounced for John Martin and Home Rule As if by instinct, the county-north south easi, and west-caught up the intelligence. The spellword 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-huarted 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 organisation hitherto paramount in the county—the constituency was won in the interest of Home Government.

The election of Meath, we are assured, is but the avant 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 question 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 Eleho 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 disten" to a man who puts forward his view in this way "than " if it were more advice given in private." And yet,

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

FOREIGNERS IN THE DOCKTARDS. - The Pall Leall 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 cir-cumstances are they to be permitted to hold com-munication 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 beast. Yet these ungrateful beings were still discontented. They feel 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 scat 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 Southsen 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 Archibald Campbell the First upon this accession to his selfconstituted Patriarchate. How Dr Stirling can answer the question, we do not see, unless by saying, either that Dr. Tait and Queen Victoria as his ecclethe 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? Con'est que le premier pas qui conte.

A Ritualistic paper quotes with disapprobation the rumor that the recently appointed Bishop of Manchestor like about to me millionairs manufacturer, who will bring him a dowry of a quarter of a million sterling."

An old lady 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."

WHO SHOULD STMPATHIZE WITH FRANCE?-This is a fitting moment for considering the mutual obliga-tions of Catholic France and of the Catholics of England. Even were the link most slender, no rightminded man could help feeling kindly sympathy for a noble nation brought to sorrow. But, if benefits conferred and benefits received constitute a bond of brotherhood, the Catholics of France and England and Ireland stand united by a tie the most intimate. Channels may separate nations, but they are powerless to arrest the tide of Catholic gratitude. During that sad period of England's apostacy, when men rose in frenzy against God's Church, and when there set in hostility the most avowed to holy things, Catholic France was ready with kindly help. Men sought to destroy Catholicity by damming up the stream of education, but they argued foolishly, as they do in these days. They merely, as it were, diverted the stream. What England in proud disgust cast off, France received with loving kindness. Paris, Douny, Saint Omer, Bordeaux-these were the havens ready for those who were banished from Oxford, Cambridge, and Rugby. Our enemies carried their malignity further; they closed to Catholics colleges founded by Catholics, and they then sent forth the insolent tuent of Catholic ignorance. Thanks to France this taunt was groundless. The young athlete learnt in his foreign home not only the deep and subtile studies of his faith, but he also became a proficient in classical, and other knowledge. How well these years of voluntary exile were spent we all know. He who went to France a very youth came back to his land ripe in years but more ripe in wisdom; he came to toil and travail; he came to torture and death; yea, he led a confessor's life; he was crowned with a martyrs death.— Can we doubt that in their bright homes in heaven these glorious men are pleading for France, broken and sorrow-laden? When at last our morning began to dawn, the night of France set in. The revolution came to try her Catholic sons, infidelity cast a dark shadow over that fair land, and there arose every kind of turpitude and infamy. Priestly blood was shed in torrents, and vice essayed to crush out virtue. Many priests, however, escaped death by timely flight. They came to England in poverty. and they were accorded a right cordial welcome.-Friendships commenced in French colleges were to be comented in English homes; and, if the Catholies of England received these exiles, what did they not do for us? That hour was the sewing time of England's Catholicity; ravages had to be repaired, and the seed so miraculcusly preserved had to be east over the land. We wanted helpers, and God Almighty sent us helpers able and willing. The flourishing mission of Somers Town was served by an illustrious French priest, and other missions in

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some signal favor. But we have not yet exhausted our indebtedness to France. For tortyfive 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 plessing 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 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 exite'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 giver 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 : garland of bright memories .- London I nivers.

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 Ferce," which has excited no little indignation in Canada. Were I to attempt to expose all the misstater ents 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

The Government of the Dominion is assailed for naving 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 concession 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 mili-

tary force in carly 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 siastical superiors have spiritual authority over all | 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 circumtheir influence with Sir George Cartler, 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 oncession to those with whom the author of the "Narrative" es; o jally sympathizes, 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 as upright and honourable a 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 disqualify 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 obbject 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 estensibly 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 extin-

guishment of the Indian title to the lands to the

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 to break the Bread of Life not only to their own 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, 1876, 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 treops 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 s 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, Jan. 3.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Feb. 1.-The Times Washington orrespondent tolegraphs:—The statement so indusiriously reiterated by the correspondent of an evening ontemporary, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has lately been considering highly important overtures from Great Britain for a settlement of the "Alabama" clams, is unqualifiedly false, and nearly every other attenues of the same party on the same subject pretending to give the details and propositions 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 (bis intelligence Gen, Schenck's leparture has been delayed in order that his instructons 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 arduously engaged in the preparation of these in-

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 unde 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 forgerles 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 eigars, 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 auxious 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 stance for the rebel clique in Fort Garry, as it cna-bled their sympathizing friends in Canada, through an "attorney and counsellor at law" in the State of Georgia, who describes himse'f as a member of Congress, and consequently an "honourable," 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 21, 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, 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 tho 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 mailong was subsequently found near the car, ripped open and rifled of its contents-Cutholic Vindicator.

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 refresh-ments; and the company not only discouraged four. hams, three and a half pounds of sixty cent butter and thirteen loaves of broad, 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 re-

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FBBRUARY-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 abute 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 suffi-cient 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 establish-

ment of secret voting.

"A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary eduention, with reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis. That portion of the country has especial claims on the favourable 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 agragian crime, has, in general, afforded a gratifying con-frast 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 refruin 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 treatics, 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 so longer of force, when they can be violated

the Sufeguard of Europe, Lis a Catholic Sorereign, and his Sovereignty, the oldest of Sovereignties—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 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 discstablishment of the "Church by Law Established." Who 20 years ago would have dared to prophecy 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 modifica tion 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 Churchmeasures essentially revolutionary; whilst on the other hand, Repeal of the Union, though is 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 from the Throne, and is therefore no longer a 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 Wilhelmshohe 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 us they have yet gone, seem to have given a majority to the Orleanist 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

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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 bumiliation 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 people; neither could she justify it, without 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 Gospel 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 orangelical 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 writingsthen 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 ant 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 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 suf-

> frage 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 one nor the other. But it is important beof the exercise of which the owner owes no law to a limited portion of the male population, same principle as that on which the votes on all

the votes of those politically privileged to cleat members of the legislature, should also be publicly given. We are not arguing for, or against have respected, and in which Three Hundred 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 viva roce 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 secreey, 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 secreey and with the rest of the world to whom the 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 in English. We need not speak of either the 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 the Sisters of Charity. All that we would wish hard worker in the Council, and one of whom in concluding to remark is this :- That having 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 tion, everything should be on the very best 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 calumniates Mr. McShane in putting the question to the first of his Protest- 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, NAZA-RETH 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 futal 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 beathen 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 the U. States where voting by Ballot is the live. But Jesus Christ the God of Charity, rule, be true,—the Ballot assures neither the came down upon earth; and, whilst preaching His Gospel, He traversed Judea and Galilee. cause it, by implication, changes the franchise amidst all the infirm and sick brought to Him from a trust committed to a limited number, by to heal, He ever manifested a particular comthem to be exercised for the good of the whole passion for the blind. This was enough to community, and therefore to be publicly, and inspire His disciples with a love for the blind, openly exercised, into a natural personal right, the more ardent the more devoted, in that in these sufferers they distinguished their brothers account to any one on earth. Hitherto the of all the most afflicted; endowed with immortheory in Great Britain has been that the tal souls, created in the image of God, refranchise is a trust, not a personal right; that deemed with His blood, and called to the enit is, not a right, but a privilege accorded by joyment of His glory. Therefore did they collect these sufferers into Hospitals, and lav- Etampes. for the proper exercise of which however the ishing on them the fondest care, endeavored privileged person is responsible to the entire with all the industry of zeal to initiate them B. Butler, that he is not in the Prussian scrcommunity; and which as a political privilege into the moral life, to raise them to a perceptice. should therefore be exercised openly. On the tion of the supernatural order, whilst ministering to the wants of their material existence by

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Quines Vingte, founded at Paris, by the King St. Louis, which institution six centuries Blind continually received, together with the blessings of education, all the means for supplying both their bodily wants, and their spiri tual 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 Institution 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 Mont. real, 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 Asy. lum, 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 in stitution 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 mother. 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 thom with their fingers, and sing them, or play them on the piane 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 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 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 Justitu-

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 blinduces 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. Taschereau, 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 ASTLUM, BONAVENTURE STREET .- We would eall 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 Bonsventure 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 authorised ministers." The question arise, who is to judge of the competence of these ministers? who has authorised them? Produce your certificates and testimónials 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

It is lucky for the great Yankee General,

with impunity. And yet as the victim of this on the law of nations, upon what contrage upon the law of nations, upon what Kinglake in his history of the Crimean War calls "the Supreme Law or Usage which forms with branches throughout Europe, to prepare same principle as that on which the votes on all ing to the wants of their material existence by held this morning. Mr. Coursol was elected Mayor important questions of the members elected to important questions of the make laws in the Legislature are made public. Large establishments were set apart exclusively in the Centre, and Mr. Hood in St. Antoine Wards were elected without opposition. The remaining them in trades, and useful arts.—

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Large establishments were set apart exclusively in the Centre, and Mr. Hood in St. Antoine were elected without opposition. The remaining were all the control of the world are all the control of the NOMINATIONS .- The Municipal nominations were

the ministers of the several denominations in Canada. From this it appears that there arepriests of the Catholic Church 1,275; ministers of the several Protestant sects, 3,724, and 3 Jews. Of the Protestant ministers the Methodists are the most numerous, their figure being put down at 1,176; next in number to the Methodists rank the ministers of the Anglican denomination, of whom there are 654; the Baptists come next 470-and then the Presbyterians, 467; to the Church of Scotland 188 are assigned, and the remainder are distributed amongst the other minor Protestant denomina-

THE ABSTAINER.—This is the title of a new paper published at Halifux, N.S., in the interest of Temperance. The cause is a good and holy cause, and one to which whether advocated by Protestant or by Catholic we heartily wish every success. We therefore warmly congratulate the friends of Temperance in Nova Scotia upon their new champion, and hope that they will give him every encouragement to fight the good fight manfully. The Abstainer is evidently ably edited, it is neatly printed, of all denominations.

DOMINION DIRECTORY FOR 1871 - PROVIN-CIAL DIRECTORY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1871. John Lovell, Montreal.

Great labor, and great expence have been lavished by the enterprising publisher upon these works, which have at last been given to the public, by whom they will we are sure be appreciated as they deserve. Their value to business men is incalculable; and to the tourist in Canada they will prove of great service, conveying much most valuable historical as well as statistical information. The press speaks in the highest terms of these works, and as a specimen we give the following from the Montreal Herald:

For many years Mr. Lovell has published a Directory for the City of Montreal, which has been always noted for its correctness and for the amount of information contained in it. In 1857, extending the idea, Mr. Lovell published a Directory of Canada, which included the principal towns and villages of the two Canadas, and which was found to be extremely useful, short descriptions of each place mentioned being given, and a full and complete table of distances, &c., adding considerably to the value of the publication. Since that time no work of a similar character has been undertaken. The labor was so great and the expense so serious, that few men would have ventured to take the responsibility of entering on such a task. That task was one of no ordinary magnitude, it being no less than to obtain, in even the smallest villages in the Dominion, the names and designations of all those whose names are entitled to a place in a local Directory, and have them classified and arranged in one office and made up in one volume. Besides the Provinces now in the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were included—an addition to the labor of collecting information by no means slight. The amount of actual travelling involved it is difficult to estimate. Men were sent out by railway, across country by stages, waggons and sleighs, penetrating by almost untravelled roads on horseback, skirting along the coasts of the Lower St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces in boats and, in a word, picking up information wherever and however it could be obtained. Then when and however it could be obtained. Then when and however it could be obtained. Then when that was transmitted to head quarters, began the demnation of similar acts on the points made, in labor of classification and of verifying the inner some such in brief are a few of the points made, in non. Such in brief are a few of the points made, in non. Such in brief are a few of the points made, in non. Such in brief are a few of the points made, in non. Such in brief are a few of the points made, in the lucidation of which he was loudly and repeatedly applicated. tedious drudgery so absolutely necessary to obtain applauded.

pages, containing the names, professions, business, ac, of the inhabitants of the cities, towns, villages and namets in the dinerent Provinces, a short de-scription of each place mentioned, a condensed his-tory of British North America. The the former Directory were the names of 3,500 places, the present contains those of 4,914; railway and other routes are given on a very intelligible system; post offices, telegraph stations, tariffs; lists of Legislators, clergy, &c, in the various Provinces and a vast mass of well arranged statistics and general information, that will be found of great value. If the efforts of Mr. Lovell are not successful in a pecuniary point of view, it will be a source of regret, as there is not another man probably in the Dominion who would have given so ungradging his own labor and run such serious risk of losing not only his labor but his money. The work is not merely creditable to Canada; that does not convey any meaning; it would be creditable to the enterprise of a publisher in any country. The Provincial Directories-one for each Province-are of course those which form part of the larger work, bound in a convenient size. Much of the profit of the undertaking will necessarily depend on the sale of these to make up for the loss which the publication of the Dominion Directory almost certainly involves. These will, no doubt, be widely circulated, although, for business men, the Dominion Directory would seem to be almost indispensable

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 29th January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1871:-

President and Director (ex-officio)—Rev. P. Egan. 1st Vice President—Mr. Edward Murphy. 2nd do do —Mr. Thomas Patton. Treasurer—Mr. Daniel McEntyre. Secretary-Mr. Michael McCready.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTER. Messrs, Henry Gallagher, James Connaughton William Donnelly, Patrick Meagher, T. C. Collins, Patrick Dunn, Richard O'Connell, Charles Nolan, John Kelly, W. J. Madden, James Dillon, Anthony

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Centre Ward-Patrick Hammell. West Ward-Thomas Mackey. East Ward-Owen Smith. St. Ann's Ward-Charles Moffatt. St. Antoine Ward-James Daly. St. Lawrence Ward-Thomas Carmody. St. Louis Ward-William Burke. St. James Ward-Andrew Emerson. St. Mary's Ward-James Darcy. Grand Marshal-Michael Sharkey.

ST, ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, MONT-REAL.

The above Society held its Annual Election in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church, on Sunday, 29th January, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing

President-Rev. James Brown. 1st. Vice President-Mr. Joseph Kennedy. 2nd do do —Mr. Thos. Price. Treasurer—Mr. Michael Crow. Secretary-Mr. John Cox.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Michael Burke, Chairman; John Harding, Pierre Bellois, John Lynch, John Crow, Mich'l Toner, Patrick McCarthy, Jas. Clarke, Michael Mc-Gaurin, Edward Wheeler, Thomas Harding, Alex.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Michael Conway, George Cummins, Denis Gahan, John McCarthy, Michael Savage, Pierce Marshall, Edward McCarthy, Michael Sullivan; Grand Marshal, Patrick Kennedy.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

On Thursday evening the 9th inst., the Rev. Father O'Brien, of Brockville, gave his promised lecture on the above subject—of so much interest at the present time—in the City Hall, on behalf of the worthiest of objects, the charities of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Around him on the broad platform were the leading Catholic gentlemen of Kingston, and the body of the Hall was filled with the numbers and intelligence of class. This was Father O'Brien's first lecture. His sphere has been in the pulpit, and his and may be taken and read with profit by men abilities in that connection are not only well known in Kingston, but are highly thought of in New York and Montreal, where pulpit orators are often heard. His star as a preacher, is however, from the exhibition of Thursday evening, to be eclipsed by his prospective popularity as a lecturer, a line which he announces he intends to pursue with the approbation

The lecture on "The Temporal Power of the Pope," was clear, logical, forcible, and even cloquent at times. He employed no word painting to cover parts in his arguments, but met each point plainly and lucidly, giving evidence of a thorough acquain-tance with the subject, and a reliance in its truth. He proved first, that the Church was the legitimate spiritual authority; that the Sovereign Pontiff was the Vicar Apostolic of Christ, and the direct descendant of St. Peter, to whose care the infant Church was confided by our anxious Redeemer. The Church would live so long as there shone a sun-with or without temporalities. It was immoveable-firm as a rock. It has the blessed Lord's sanction and blessing, and had he not said that "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my words shall not pasawny" may again suffer persecution, but "blood of the martyrs would be the seed of the Church." She would rise all the more glorious at the resurrection. He traced up the history of the temporal power; showed how the Popes in the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries had been faithful subjects of the Roman Empire in the East; how at length without its protection they became the prey of the barbarous tribes of Europe, and how at last the people rallied around them for guidance and support. This was the beginning of the Temporal Power. It was sought for and reluctantly taken, but it was a rightful inheritance such as few kingdoms are. None were despoiled to obtain it, it was a free and christian assumption. It was secured to them finally in 741, when Charlemagne of France delivered over the title deeds, which remain to this day, over 1,100 years, the only legiti-mate Sovereignty. He shewed the ill-fate which had befallen those Kings who had attempted to violate this providential arrangement, and said the hand-writing was now plain on the wall against Victor Emmanuel, the robber King. The Temporal Power was necessary to the independence of the Holy Father. Living as a subject of any temporal sovereign, he could not command the confidence and respect of the subjects of another country, especially a rival one, which his position as the spiritual head of 200, 000,000 people entitled him to. He noted the sympathy shewn by the English Press with the Italians. and revolution at Rome, and though he denounced revolution as contrary to the teaching of the Church, which counsels submission to law and order, Heaven's

At the close Dr. Sullivan moved, and Mr. Macarow seconded, a strong vote of thanks, and each conveyed an expression of the pleasure the audience had received in this most eloquent lecture, and longed for an early return of Father O'Brien on another similar mission, as he had given some hope that this might be the case.—British Whig.

PRESENTATION, -

(From the Peterboro Review.)

On the announcement that the Very Rev. O. Kelly, V. G., for many years the Roman Catholic Paster at Peterborough, was about removing, his parishioners felt that his departure should be marked by some slight acknowledgement of the many services rendered by him, and expressive of the feelings entertained towards him. In accordance therewith an address and purse were proposed, and so universal the esteem in which the Reverend gentleman is held, that in the short space of two days nearly \$400 were contributed thereto by his parishioners.

From the children of the Convent and Separate Schools to the oldest of his parishioners, each vied with the other in contributing to its success; and it must have been gratifying to the Reverend gentleman's feeling to have received from the children such pleasing marks as contained in their addresses and accompanying gifts, of their appreciation of his exertions and success in providing such facilities for their advancement.

The several addresses were presented on Monday evening the 23rd ult., that of the parishioners, which we publish below, being read and the purse presented by Geo. T. Leonard, Esq.

To the Very Reverend O. Kelly, V. G.

REVEREND SIR,-Your parishioners have learned, with feelings of deep regret, that the tie which has bound us to you as our Pastor for the past twelve years is shortly to be severed, and that in obedience to the request of our beloved Bishop you are about to remove from our midst to occupy a more elevated position.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without approaching you to express the feelings of sorrow with which we view the coming change, and the loss which we shall sustain by your removal, as well as our appreciation of the solicitude which you have ever displayed for the welfare of your Parish; and also, to extend to you our best wishes and prayers for your future happiness and prosperity.

When we consider the condition of your parish at the time His Lordship Bishop Horan was pleased to place you in charge, and now view the progress made during your residence among us as our Pastor, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on having had as our spiritual adviser one so eminently qualified as yourself.

You found us struggling-with but very indifferent means-to give our children the advantages of such an education as we, as Roman Catholics, considered essential to the good Catholic. You zealous ly guided our efforts by your advice, counsel, and assistance, and with so much success that you now have the gratification of beholding Catholic educational institutions in our midst, which are not only an honor to the Catholics of this parish but to the whole community. And while the Convent of "The Congregation de Notre Dame' in Peterboro' exists, there will stand a worthy monument of your untir ing zeal for the advancement of the flock of which you have had charge for the past twelve years,

Your parishioners do not fail to perceive the progress which has been made in this Parish through your zeal and energy, but they do not require this as an illustration of your solicitude for their welfare You have as our Pastor, by your learning, devotedness, friendship, and many acts of charity, your readiness ever to give assistance to those in need and to guide in the path of duty those who sought your aid and advice, endeared yourself to your parishioners; and during our lives although separated from us, Vicar General Kelly shall be loved and esteemed as one for whom it will be difficult to find an equal in our regard.

While expressing our sorrow at parting with one so deservedly cudeared to us, we ask you to accept the accompanying purse, the voluntary offerings of your parishioners, as a slight mark of their esteem. And that your labours in future may continue to be productive of such good results as among us, is the wish and prayer of your parishioners in Peterbo-

rough. On behalf of the Parish of Peterboro.'

J. O'SULLIVAN, M.D. JAMES HAYES, E. LAWDER, Connelius McGrath. JOSEPH REDHOND, John R. Dorie, DENNIS KINNELA, T. COLLINS, THOMAS BUCK, E. PRELAN, M. REDMOND. JOHN GREER,

The following is the reply to the several addresses

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I feel there is nothing more difficult than to give expression to gratitude for gencrous kindness, when it so far exceeds the merits of its recipient. Since you became aware of my remo-val from Peterboro', I have received so many beautiful addresses, accompanied with such substantial proofs of their sincerity, that I find it impossible to refer to them all in a reply which must necessarily

Your munificent gift of over \$400,00, will to any one appear the very extravagance of generosity. How happy I should now feel, if I deserved it. To the ladies' of the Missions, my first acknowledgements are due, for their beautiful expression and costly present. Your devotion to everything religious is proverbial. The loud tolling of your parish bell, that awakens all to their devotions, bespeaks your praises. It re-echoes it at noon, and gladens your hearts at the sweet Ave Maria. Your organ also reminds you of your zeal; and the splendid Convent will ever record the sincerity of your picty, who contributed so much to its erection. And you, my dear children of the Convent, you are everything that your parents and myself expected you to be; your handsome gift, so handsomely bestowed, shall ever be treasured in grateful remembrance.

I would be sorry, my dear boys of the Roman Catholic Scapate School, if I should ever forget you. Your school-house with its little library was some years ago destroyed. However, read good books and good publications, and nothing but them. When your next library will be originated, let me know and you may calculate on my co-operation to the

fullest extent of my means.

And you my dear Parishioners, on whom I depended for everything, whose address and munificence I this day so gratefully received, and which are but the repetition of many similar acts of lavish kindness and unmerited generosity, it is to be hoped you will ever continue the exercise of your zeal in the cause of God, and His Holy Church. It is the attribute of generous hearts to forgive and forget faults. You may have, for what I know, discovered many in me; forgive my faults, but do not forget me in your prayers.

Farewell, my dear friends, and may God prosper

OLIVER KELLY.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON ANNEXATION .- The Democrat may say that the Washington Government would be more liberal if Canada were annexed, but we doubt it. Every Englishman knows the jealousy of the foreigner which is cherished by the Americans: and for more than one generation, Canadians would be foreigners at Washington, their views unrepresented, their public men despised. There is more attraction for Canadians in London than in Washington, in spite of distance. The "glories of the noble British em-pire" ap: "ineffable," as compared with those of the United States. In art, literature, science, commerce,

and arms, the mother country bears away the palm. In commercial legislation the United States has not yet advanced beyond the Chinese, and all her wealth and education have not yet secured to her an honest judiciary. New York journalists should get rid of Jim Fisk and Judge Barnard before they sneer at the "incfiable glories" of Britain.

The Democrat has aptly likened the tie between Cumuda and Britain to a mother's apron string. It is slight, easily severed, but very strong in the affection which it symbolizes. We hope that it never will be cut; it certainly will not be in our day. Canada has more of the liberty of which the Democrat talks in her present position than she could have as a part of the Republic. She is free to work out her own destiny. She is not a slave to New England or Pennsylvania manufacturers; she mises her revenue in her own way and spends it as she pleases. She can form her own institutions, free from interfer-ence, direct or indirect. She need not fear the evil example of Indiana divorce courts, nor of the New York Legislature. She is about to have poured into her lap the riches of the great North-West territory, which would be directed southward by a hundred streams if annexation took place. There is not a single argument for annexation which will bear a moment's examination, and therefore we do not argue the question. We have merely given our Rochester neighbour a few of the motives which induce Canadians, while they willingly trade and encourage courtesies with Americans, to decline in toto a political connection with the Republic.

WHAT THE JOINT COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH.—There seems to be an idea in some quarters that the powers of the Joint Commission will be much wider than the reality. For example, it is a matter of speculation whether Canada may not bring before them demands arising out of our losses and sacrifices caused by the Fenian mids. It is manifest that this is not possible, inasmuch as the terms of reference agreed upon limit the subjects to be dealt with before the Commissioners to questions arising out of the Fishery dispute, and to the decision of claims arising out of the events of the war. Whatever value our Fenian claims may possess, they will come before this Commission .- Montreal

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending

u: day, 10th inst.;	•
Mulcs	407
Females	100
	507
Provided.	
English	52
Irish	358
Scotch	1.1
F. Canadians	83
Total	507

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, J. McEntee, \$2; Elginfield, Rev. J. Gerard, \$2; St. Patrick's Hill, T. Williams, \$2; Woodham, T. Nagle, \$2; Fox River, Rev. F. X. Bosse \$2; Mount Elgin, J. Devlin, \$2; Ingersoll, G. Me-Sherry, \$1; Meaford, M. Robinson, \$2.50; North Bristol, J. Dumas, \$2; Cambridge Port, U.S., N. Mc-Curdy, \$2; St. Jean Chrysostom, P. Morris, \$1; Peterborough, J. Quinlan, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, G. H. Nagle, \$6; Owen Sound, G. Spencer, \$2; Almonte, M. Foley, \$2; Playfair, J. Sheridan, \$2; Boston, Mass., U.S., J. A. Sallenger, \$2; Melbourne, J. Phe-

Per J. Gillies-Bagot, E. McCren, \$2; Pakenham, S. Kelly, \$2; Benny's Corners, T. Hanover, \$2; Al-S. Reily, \$2; Bennys Corners, I. Hanover, \$2; Almonte, R. O'Brien, \$2; P. Burke, \$2; J. O'Heare,
\$2; S. Teskey, \$4; J. O'Reilly, \$2; J. Leahy, \$2;
H. Stafford, \$2; G. D. Northgraves, \$4; R. O'Brien,
\$5; Smith Falls, A. W. Wall, \$5; J. C. Guthrie, \$2.
J. Hourigan, \$2; J. Donohue, \$1; Brockville, \$;
Freeman, \$2; R. Evans, \$1; P. Fitzpatrick, \$2; P. Kavanagh, \$2; Eganville, B. N. Rodden, \$2.

Per. J. Dissette, Coulson-Self, \$2; G. Boulton,

Atherly, \$2.

Per P. Kyle, Merrickville—Self, \$1.50; E. Brennan, \$1.50; D. Real, \$1.50; Mrs. D. McIntyre, \$1.50; J. Breslin, \$1.50; P. Gill, \$1.50; P. O'Hara, jr., \$1.50; O'Hara, \$1.50; F. Gil, \$1.50; P. O'Hara, Jr., \$1.50;
 O'Hara, \$1.50; J. Brennan, \$1.50;
 N. McIutyre, \$1.50;
 V. McKearney, \$1.50.
 Per M. Heaphy, Carden—F. Reid, Head Lake, \$1.
 Per P. Wall, Oshawa—D. O'Connor, Whithy, \$2.

Died,

Suddenly at St. Ann's Convent, Jolliette, Mary Matilda Eva Bridget McCarville, Sister to John Alexander McCarville, of this City, aged 19.—May she rest in peuce.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

i e	•	ъ.	10.
Flour # brl. of 196 ib Pollards	\$4.00	ര	\$4.25
Middlings	5.00	O	5.25
Fine	5.50	@	0.00
Superior, No.2	0.00	æ	6.20
Superfine	€ 6,55	æ	6.60
Fancy	6.75	W	6.90
Extra	7.30	@	7.30
Superior Extra	7.20	W	7.30
Bag Flour W 100 lh	3.20	Ø	3.40
Ontmeal # brl. of 200 lb	5,80	@	5.90
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs, U.C. Spring.	1.20	æ	1.23
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots	5.87	æ	5.93
Seconds	5.00	W	5.10
Thirds	4.55	ω	4.60
First Pearls	6.30		0.00
Pork # brl. of 200 lb-Mess			00.00
Thin Mess	20.00	ω	00.00
Prime	16.50	ത	00.00
Butter # h	0.22	W	0.38
Checse & h	0.13	ω	14
Lard # lb	0.11	1	0.13
Barley 47 48 lb	0.60	@	0.65
Pease # 66 lb		@	0.93

WANTED,

FOR School Section, No. 10, Lancaster, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate, well recommended, engagement to commence immediately or on the first of February next.

The applicant to state salary, and apply to the Trustees of School Section, Number Ten, Lancaster, Glennevis Nost Office, Ont. January 14th, 1871.

WANTED

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

Direct to

Mr. JEAN LESSARD,

Bec. Tre

S. SEED MARKETTALL STATES

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED an ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER for Commercial Branches. A person who speaks both languages, and has been engaged in business before, will be preferred. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 313 P. O., Montreal.

WANTED

BOARD in a respectable Catholic private family for three persons. Two Bed-rooms and Parlour, Address, A. J., True Witness Office.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY for the ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a FEMALE HEAD TEACHER. Salary liberal. Application to be made (if by letter, prepaid) to P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

GRAND SOIREE

IN BEHALF OF THE

MILE-END DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION

AT THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. PROGRAMME:

Grande Polonaise " in la" Chopin excented by Mr. J. A. FOWLER. Exercises in Articulation by all the Deaf and Dumb pupils. Addresses articulated in English and French By the Deaf and Dumb. Ave Maria "Solo of Soprano" Gouned sung by Mrs. DENIS LEDUC. (With the accompaniment of the Violinby Mr. OSCAR MARTEL) 1st prize of the conservatory of Liege. The Raven and the Fox, in pantomime by the Deaf and Dumb. Allegro finale "Sonate pathetic" Beethoven Executed by Mr. J. A. FOWLER. The Frog and the Ox, in pantomime.....by the Deaf and Bumb. Grande Fantaisie for the Violin "Heynberg"..... Executed by Mr. OSCAR MARTEL. The Fox and the Stork, in pantomime.....by the Denfand Dumb. Ernani " Solo of Soprano" Verdi sung by Mrs. D. LEDUC. The Martyr of S. Catherine, in pantomime... by the Deaf and Dumb.

GOD save the Queen "arranged by Beethoven".... Executed by Mr. J. A. FOWLER. M. M. Doctors PELLETIER & HINGSTON have kindly accepted the invitation made to them to speak each in his respective tongue.

Doors opened at 7 o'clock. The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission : 25 Cts. Reserved Scats : 50 Cts.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE CHECUIT COURT FOR THE Dist, of Montreal. The tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BEAUDRY. ADOLPHE ROY and ARTHUR ROY, both of the City and District of Montreal, merchants and co-partners carrying on business under the name and firm of "Adolphe Roy & Cie," Plaintiffa:

SAMUEL A. COHEN dias COHN, heretofore of the City of Montreal, merchant, and now absent from this Province,

And
LYON SILVERMAN, of the said City of Montreal,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs, Leblane, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Laurin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Saisie Acret before Judgment and Summons, in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the Dis-triot of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerer, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the

will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

said Defendant to appear and to answer to such de-

mand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs

In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFORTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, carrying on business at Montreal under the style and firm of Prefontaine & Moisan.

I, the undersigned, TANCREDE SAUVAGRAU, of the City and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

Montreal, February 8th, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, both of the City of Montreal, and trading under the name and style of Prefontaine & Moisen.

Insolvents The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet. at their place of business, No. 199 Notre Dame street, in the City and District of Montreal, on Wednesday, the eighth day of February next at 11 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, January 19th, 1871.

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 in defiance. Happily France is not altogether 12,000 regulars at first allowed to retain their a prey to the former. The following paragraph 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. Beauce. Rochefort, Brisson, Deleseluse, Florens, Rollin, Dorion, Quienet, and Valant. The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country. Revictualling 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 terri-ble mortality among children. Many respect-able 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 arived, 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 are good people living here;" on another, "Resresumed with unsparing vigour, and Paris will peet this house;" again, "Be kind to these people living here; again, "Be kind to these people living here;" again, "Be kind to the living here;" a be heavily muleted.

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

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 sucthe Departments of Ardeche, Marne et Loire, Ariege, Indre, and Herault. Conservative candidates have been elected

from Poictiers and Montauban, and in Departments of Tarn and Garonne. The caudidates 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 Sœurs 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 eigar 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, to posterity as monuments of shame to their 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 shohe to the King of Italy. The occupation holiest work. If human gratitude can possibly of Rome forms the great topic of congratula-be a reward, and if such a thing exists in more tion. The ex-Emperor has the impudent than one or two rare exceptions, they certainly hypocrisy to add his hopes that the Pontiff will which she harboured for a number of years. had obtained it in the idolising respect and be treated with consideration, because he is a Madras Athenceum, Dec. 15.

childlike reverential love of the wounded sol-

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 guash their teeth and shake their fists at God

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 Eclaireur 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 the other contemns. Beyond the Seine God is Omnipotent; within it He is only a myth, which is a laughing-stock to everybody. Paris from a source admitting no question. 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 sceptie 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-Voltairian city.

Sometimes when the French villages are in vested 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 ple. 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 Toscanelli. 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 independance, Ratazzi himself had pretended, in 1807, to offer the Pope guarantees. Let have been generally elected throughout France | them just imagine what sort of guarantees could | proceed from the Ratazzi Ministry" (laughter). "With some," he said, " the aim in going to Rome was to crush the Temporal Power; with others it was to creet 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 percessful at Pau, Perpignan, and Oran, and in ceive 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 a certain rente, for a limited time, on a fund 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 Campidoglo. 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 Ferniani, was a gentleman of such inoffensive and indeed excellent character as to render this new misdeed far less intelligible than those perpetrated 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 Ferniani, 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

> NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMMAN-UEL.—Some of the letters which have been penned during the last few months will descend writers. To these may be added the New Year's felicitations of the prisoner of Wilhelm-

in great measure unchecked.

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 multicent 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 Paris does not believe; let one respect what fact to be shelved and forgotten when the "Carita Pretesca" comes under discussion. It was only a few hours since I learned it and

> 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 mained.—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 blanderer, 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 Galantumo 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 et their apartments to Italians, as they do not choose as they say to have " be Scommunica in

AUSTRIA.

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

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; for the maimed and crippled Germans and the

orphaned by the war. The Emperor of Germany has put forth a most eruel order, says the London Spectator, concerning the Alsatians 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 pub-Ravenna against public officials. The murder | lication in the official gazette. Every payment took place at half-past five in the evening in or transfer thereafter made to the condemned Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in 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 oater," during her career of several years, has carried off no less than 140 people. This brute was so cunning as effecually 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

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

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 ten 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, among children. She has especially studied the every one of us, a pair of boots a year. We carry constitution and wants of this numerous class, and iron enough in our blood, constantly, to make a as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, make, if properly separated and laked, a dozen good she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children sized bricks. We cat here in Chicago, at least a teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and week of dirt a month-no, that is not too large an health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowek estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is belager into his stomach, little reflects that he has coming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case, children certainly do sisk to and bless her; espe-The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a sort of felt—the very same seen so often in of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here, hat factories. But not being instantly utilized, it is We think Mrs. Winslow has munortalized her name lost. Still further; it is estimated that the bones by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe in every adult person require to be fed with lime thousands of children have been saved from an enough to make a marble mantel every eight early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep every poor "shack" on has feet for threescore 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

Hats, not less than 14 a year 980 hats.

Here we are surprised to observe that we cat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of never named the King while the Marquis re- 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 animated 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 insune, or had a trong 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 Doolan, at the battle of Chancellorville, 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, as taken on the following morning before licutement of police, who haughtily 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 cane to "I." "What is that letter, Johnny?" said the pedagogue. "Don't know," squeaked the urchin. "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 sent in

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 excraciating 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

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MURRAY & EANMAN'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 blessoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by com-parison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

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

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 Montreal, 17th January, 1871. borne witness to its almost miraculous efficacy. It has saved, and is now saving, the lives and limbs of

thousands. Even in cases pronounced hopoless, it has never been administered in vain. For scrofuls erysipelas, salt rheum, sore leg, abscess, cancer, tumor, syphilitic 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 cially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No Mothen 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—ray it Now.—Ladies Visi-tor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS, WINSLOWS SCOTHING SYRUP," Having the foc-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 redeved 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 Rutger's 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 hourse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Trockes 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 boreal 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 fireside. -- Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

In times past the Alexandre 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 Amenican ORGAN is superior.

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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 indididually

as co-partners under the name of Marchand & Belanger, 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT No. 1134. In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB

FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co.

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 lilem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the _ City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Montreal, 17th January, 1871. LANCTOT & LANCTOT.

Attorneys ad litem, for Insolvent.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the lute firm 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, 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 Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market general stock of FLOUR, OATMEAL. CORNERS. general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornneal, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fiss, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

Ho trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well there his extensive connections in the country.

as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the will thus be said by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to turns 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.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street. Opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED,

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

M. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Canute, P.Q.

WANTED,

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past A LADI (aget 10) and has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address *E.L.," True Witness Office.

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A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," TRUE WIT-MESS 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.

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lows 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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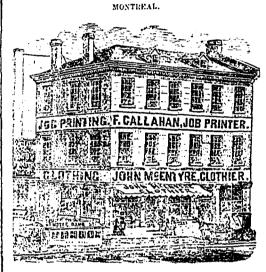
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For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



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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 and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is amore reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and clends, and all know that what it does one it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of cortificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, 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. It lear sugar coating 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, wherever 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:—

For Byspepsik or Indigestion, Listlessmens, Lianguor and Loss of Appetice, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Byspepsik or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Billious Ferons, they should be fixed moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Bysenterry or Distribution which cause it.

For Bysenterry or Distribution of the Reart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased ac

the system. With such enange mose communications pears.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a firge dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious dorangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, June 3, 1870.

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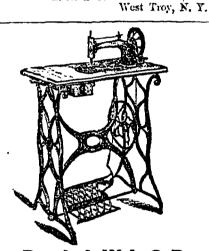
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