Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

 \mathbf{AND}

CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

NORA BRADY'S VOW.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"Thrue enough for you; but there's no telling who the grace of God is with, and who it isn't, in a dying hour. Anyway, I hope his reverence will come. I will go for Dr. Bryant,

if you will go in, Miss Brady, and sit with widow Blake, who's a dacent, hard-working erayther as ever broke bread."

a Of course I'll wait, Mr. McGinuis, and see if I can be of some use, too," replied Nora, going into the house, and entering a small room which communicated with another by an old-fashioned, narrow door. Two or three women were sitting around, taking snuff, and suggesting to each other a thousand infallible remedies for the sick person's relief, which in their own experience had worked miracles.-Mrs. Blake now bustled in to get the vinegarcruet, and in her hurry almost stumbled over Nora, who said, with a modest air, "I came with Mr. McGinnis, ma'am. He is gone for the doctor, and I shall be glad if I can help you at all.'

"Well, I don't know about help-poor gentleman! he's dying, I think. I wish to God we could find his friends," said hind-hearted, fat Mrs. Blake, in a distracted manner. GBut come in, honey, and see what you think."

Nora followed her with a timid step into the small, diagy room. On a bed in the corner the sick man lay; but she could not see his face, or even his person, because there were two or three women grouped around him, attracted by that strange fascination which the appearance of death always presents to the living.-The atmosphere of the room was stifling from the heat of the stove and the number of breaths in it, and Nora quietly opened the door and raised the window a little way, then resumed other places. Faith! and there's no butter her seat. A dip candle burned in a tin candle- | sells like the Brae butter, after all.' stick, on a table which stood in a recess beside the chimney, and the flickering shadows it cast came over her, and a strong desire, which is ance. common under such circumstances, took possession of her, to look on the sufferer's face .--She approached the bed and quietly waited until one of the women moved away, then looked down on the white convulsed features before ery that burst from her lips? She flew across to the face of the dying man, scanned his fea-God!" she exclaimed, bursting into tears; "it | is my poor master, Mr. Halloran!"

At that moment McGinnis returned with Dr. Bryant, who was soon followed by a clergyman; and words cannot paint the amazement of the whole party when they learned that the unconscious man before them was the noble, the brave, the beloved John Halloran, whom they had all loved without having ever seen. The physician ordered the room to be cleared, and requested the elergyman and Thomas McGinnis to assist him. As to Nora, she knelt quietly in a corner of the next room, pouring out her soul to God, and pleading earnestly for the restoration of the stricken man, who was one of that band about whom the tenacious fibers of her heart's warm love had been clinging for vears.

And she felt that her Father in Heaven would succor him.

She would now claim help from Mr. Mallow.

And she thanked God, and felt comforted that in the publisher who had so kindly assisted her Mr. Halloran had a friend.

CHAPTER IX.

"Oh, blessed be that warning, my child, thy sleep adorning,
For I know that the angels are whispering to

And while they are keeping bright watch o'er thy sleeping,

Oh, pray to them sweetly, my baby, with me, And say thou wouldst rather they'd watch o'er thy

father ;

For I know that the angels are whispering to

thrush had sung her last song on the mosscovered turrets of the ruined abby of Fadahad come from Nora Brady, and, heart-sick was filled with anticipations of some terrible growth, who are directed to little children as about her, said,-

disaster having befallen him,-of loneliness, illness, and perhaps death, in the land of the stranger. It is true that the roads had been almost impossible for weeks, and there was no way of sending to Buttevant unless Dennis Byrne walked there; and that was impossible on account of the frequent storms, the swollen streams, and the piled-up snow-drifts. Many of her old friends and neighbors around Glendariff, Protestants and Catholics, had made a day's journey to see her during the fine autunnal weather, and had cheered her somewhat by their hearty sympathy and the on-dits of amusing or interesting news which they im parted. They all knew Mary Halloran's poverty; but, not during to offer pecuniary assistance, which they were well assured her pride would reject, their generous Celtic hearts suggested many modes of aiding without offending her sensitive delicacy; and many a hamper of game, wine and delicacies of various kinds, found their way mysteriously into her larder, which caused Dennis the full exercise of his ingenuity and imagination to account for, by telling her plausible tales of wonderful purchases when he went to Buttevant with butter and eggs; and it was edifying to observe his patience when she gently reproved him for his extravagance.

"You know, Dennis, that we are poor, quite poor, now, and we must live according to our means," said Mrs. Halloran, on one occasion. "It is no disgrace to be poor, since our Lord Himself chose a life of poverty while He was on earth; but it is disgraceful to go beyond your means and get others into difficulties to support our pride."

"Bad seran, then, ma'am, to the difficulties I'll ever bring anybody into by my extravagance. It's all ped for, sure; and it would be a mortal shame for a lady born and raised like yourself to suffer for delicacies and the like, that you've been used to from your cradle .-My things fetch a great price at Buttevant and

"Thank you kindly, Dennis, for thinking of me; but we can do with less and more comon the wall, with the quick, gasping sobs of the mon food. Do not purchase any more game or unconscious man, filled Nora's heart with a wine; we have enough to last a year already." nameless terror; a weakness and trembling she said, with a half smile on her sad counten-

"She'll have to know it afore long," said poor Dennis, as Mrs. Halloran went away, while a puzzled expression settled on his countenance. "The blight is on the potatoes: they're rotted black in the ground everywhere, her. Was she dreaming? Was she bereft of and I've been buying everything, until there's her senses and subject to an illusion, that John but little of my own left; and as to selling off the beautiful head which leaned on her boson. her he was quite consoled and happy. Ellen Catholic gentry absolutely cut him with every Halloran's name was blended with the low, sharp the old MacCarthy More silver and jewels, the few that's left, why, agra! it's not to be done the room, snatched up the candlestick and at all; for, as sure as God rules, they'll come brought it to the bedside, and, holding it close to their rights again." And between him and Ellen there was as much state kept up around tures, and gently lifted the dark, clustering the wreck of Mary Halloran's fallen fortunes as masses of hair back from his temples and fore- if she had been a captive queen. She was head. "It is his blessed self, thanks be to tended with a watchfulness and care, and all her wishes anticipated with a fidelity, which can find no parallel under the sun, out of Ire land. Dennis generally circulated around the table at meal-time with an antique silver salver souls, which is the flower, bloom in heaven .in his hand, and Ellen was as scrupulous about the courses at dinner as if there had been a banquet, instead of the too frequently poor meal of bread, cheese, and tea. The children were daily drilled into the importance of using their silver forks and table-napkins properly, and were in a fair way to believe that it was a much better thing to be poor gentry than rich parvenues. They were never allowed to do anything for themselves when either of their faithful guardians was present.

"It's not becoming sir, or miss," Dennis would say, "for one of the old stock like yourself to be letting yourself down to do such a thing when there's servants to the fore. Ye come of the old princes of Munster, and it's no use to try and make yoursels like common people; because it ain't in human nature to do it. You might as well attempt to wash Major O'Grady's nagur coachman white in the Suire. What God made us we is, and not all devil informers, with the English to help, can unmake | breast, weeping.

"And it's a true word ye've spoken, Denny,' Ellen would chime in; "and it's just as hard to make a silk purse out of a pig's car, as it is to make real gentry out of them that hasn't

got the ould dhrop in their blood." And through those sad, dim days when desolate winter lay around them, and the vacant places in the household made a winter within, the star of hope waxed dimmer in Mary Hal-The rich autumnal glories, the burnished loran's heart, and her steps grew feeble and shadows of golden sunlight, were over. The | slow, while smiles became strangers to the face which had once seemed to be created for them. The children, with their games and pictures, Brac, and a wild, cold wind had swept down a pet rabbit, and a white dove which a lady had from the Galties, like on "army with banners," brought to little Gracie, were quite happy.—and torn away the few withered leaves which The heaven abiding in the breasts of little chilhad been left clinging, like human hopes to dren, makes all places alike to them, if they carthly promises, to the bare and gnarled have those with them whom they love. An-branches overhead. For two months no letter cestral homes, magnificent furniture, and the appliances of wealth are but small things to with anxiety, Mrs. Halloran had almost ceased these little ones whom Jesus loved; they value Mrs. Halloran observed her leaning back on hoping to hear from her husband. Innumer- them as lightly and wear the insignia of wealth the lounge very pale. Alarmed, she caught able fears assailed her, and her immagination as loosely as should Christians of an older her up to her bosom, and, folding her arms passing away from her; and, leaning her head

to their best example. The bright free air, the blue sky, the glory of sunlight, the song of birds, the fragrance of flower, enter largely into the world of a child's happiness; and these Mary Halloran's children had in precious abundance at Fada-Brae. Ere the winter set in, they had lived out on the brae-side in the fresh air and sunshine, gazing down into the beautiful glen below them, or beyond at the wild chain of mountains that inclosed the valley, and in their glee wishing for wings to fly whithersoever they pleased. Desmond brought into the closed-up dwelling the free glad spirit that had made the hill-sides recebo with his silent ones around him, But Gracie was drooping. She was wasting. The resetint faded from her cheeks and she often complained of feeling tired; but that was all; there was no fever or pain; and Mrs. Halloran hoped that it was only the in-door confinement which affected her. One morning Desmond and herself had been playing together, when she suddenly became silent, and sat down in her little chair, and, folding her beautiful hands together, became motionless and abstracted. It idea of her being in danger. was her way whenever a new idea or thought was suggested to her which she could not exactly solve. Her mother observed her,-for, uneasy concerning her, she watched every movement, -but did not speak; she only wondered what puzzled the "little lady," for she well knew that she would come presently with her difficulties to her. While she sat thus. with her blue eyes cast down in reverie, her dove flow down and nestled in her arms. She kissed the gentle creature's head, and smoothed the snowy wings with her hands, which were scarcely less white, and said,-

"Birdie, where do the flowers go to when winter comes? Tell me, Birdie. But, ah me! what a pity you cannot talk, beautiful white Birdie! I shall have to ask my mamma." "What is it, little daughter?" said Mrs.

Halloran;

" Mamma, can you tell me where the flowers hide themselves when the frost and snow come? They don't die, for they come back in the very same places, in the spring, that they were beshe laughed at her own conceit.

"No; only the leaves die, dear one. The root, which holds the true life of the flower, remains in the earth; and when the warm sunshine and the soft spring rains come, it opens

if the roots were not buried in the earth? It again, the fairy-tales she used to hear with such seems cruel to leave the poor roots out in the | delight, and saw in the kindling eyes and frozen earth all the winter,'

forth flowers," said Mrs. Halloran.

"they laid Mary Flynn's little child in the

churchyard, mamma?"

"Little children who are laid in the earth, Gracie darling, are like the roots; only their They could not see God without passing through death and the grave. Heaven is their spring and eternal summer; God is their sunshine; and the earth holds their bodies until the great day comes for all the world to be judged: then, little darling, those dear innocent ones who sleep in the dust shall arise, filled with new life and brightness, never to know death again."

"And will they have wings like Birdic, mamma?"

"Yes,-soft, white wings, like Birdie." "I wish I might be planted in the earth, mamma,-that I might awake in heaven,that I might have wings like my dear dove."

" My child !"

"Mamma, I would ask my heavenly Father dear, dear papa, who is so far away. Oh, I

"Oh, yes: we shall surely see him again .-You must not think so; for it would grieve him, because you are the dearest little birdie of his heart; so come, let us sing something he used to love," said Mrs. Halloran, with a feeling of indefinite dread in her heart as she uncovered her harp and ran her fingers over the strings. The child leaned against her, and the entrancing music lured her away from her strange mood, and, lifting up her sweet, tiny voice, she sang smilingly the strains that used to ring through the happy home at Glendariff.— But the next day the "little lady" drooped, and often, leaning against her mother, complained of being very tired: then day by day the bloom faded out of her cheeks, and her feotsteps became faltering and uncertain, and at last she reclined on the lounge near the fire all the time, or sat in her little cushioned chair beside her mother, silently caressing her white dove or whispering to her doll. One morning

"What ails my darling? Tell me what already felt the glow from the fiery furnace hurts you.

"Only my head, - a little; and I feel so tired," she said, faintly.

"Only her head! Oh, Heaven!" said Mrs. Halloran, wildly. "Dennis! Ellen! Desmond! come, some of you, instantly.

Dennis happened to be in the dining-room at the moment, and ran in.

"Gracie is very ill, Dennis; I fear the child is very ill; and I must have a physician immediately," said Mrs. Halloran,

"I'll go right off at once, ma'am, for Dr. Ward. It's but a step from here to his house; glee, and, like a winter flower, cheered the and if he's not there. I'll go over for Father Hanlon, who is as good a doctor as any in the country. There's nothing like the soggerth, after all, for the sick," exclaimed Dennis, hurrying away on his errand, heedless of the three miles of broken and unfrequented road between Fada-Brae and Dr. Ward's place. The snowdrifts and the steep slippery paths were nothing to that warm and generous heart; he had loved the child from her babyhood, and was scarcely less distressed than the mother at the

The doctor came toward evening; he exammed the child's pulse, and looked at her tongue; he talked cheeringly and in pleasant tones to her; but she was languid and silent. making no complaint, except that her "head hurt her little,—not much.

"I fear," said the medical man, "that a slow fever is coming on; but in this early stage there are many efficacious remedies for it. There's not much the matter now, but I will | could I accept it for myself or them. All I leave some medicine, Mrs. Halloran, and call ask is that you go away. again to-morrow. We'll have you well, pretty one, by the time the cuckoo sings." Gracie smiled one of her quiet smiles, and held out her beautiful hand when the doctor said good-

Now, fully aroused to a sense of the child's danger, and her maternal instincts ever on the watch for the slightest change, other sorrows were forgotten. The doctor come again and again; he changed the medicines, he alternated the nourishment; but she faded and drooped, she wasted and grew paler every day. With fore: so they must creep away and hide-the her mother's hand in hers, she would lie quiet cunning little things!-in the earth." And | for hours together. Sometimes she would start with a happy smile from her fitful slumbers, saying, "I thought papa was here," "I thought I had wings like Birdie's Desmond, anxious and sorrowful, crept in and out, and spoke in low, whispered tones, when L. brought [its bosom and sends forth the leaf and the her toys and pictures, hoping to interest her as flower again," said Mrs. Halloran, caressing of old; and if he could win a single smile from And, mamma, would the flowers come out would sit down and tell her, over and over "They must be buried in the earth to bring | call her, a bright promise of her growing bet- on this plan, knowing well that an act of juster. But Dennis could find no comfort .-"Is that the reason," she asked, suddenly. Twenty times a day would be creep in and look at her, then go out with noiseless steps, and say, "Inagh! sure she's fadin' like a snowdrop. Ochone! but it'll be the heaviest news of all to Misther Halloran! Glory to God! but surely our little lady' will be the fairest her fragile form dilated with indignation .angel of them all."

Father Hanlon came frequently to visit and comfort Mrs. Halloran; he spoke words of consolation and sympathy to her; but in his heart he rejoiced that another soul was about to be housed from life's tempests and evils, that another one of the elect was about to pass away into eternal possessions; for surely of the predestined are little children who die in their in-

Mrs. Halloran never left her side for an instant: day and night she watched her, slumbering sometimes during the broken sleep of Gracie, but starting up at the slightest movement. Her restless hands were ever busied about her, changing her position, smoothing her pillow, with a thousand other nameless litto let me fly back again and watch around my the cares which maternal love suggested. She could not bear that any other one should nurse know I shall never, never see him again !" she her, so jealous was she of every moment that said, while she threw horself on her mother's she lingered. But amidst it all there was an and tender nursing would bring her through; proach to tenderness h for the doctor slill assured her there was not gathered on his features. much the matter.

"Open the window, mamma, by my bed," she asked, one evening.

The window was opened, and in flowed a gold and crimson flood of sunset. The sky, like a "sea of fire," glowed behind the ragged and wild cliffs of the Galties, and above, in the blue, silent depths, a few splendid cloud-spots floated. The child looked out long and thoughtfully; then, turning her full, beautiful eyes on her mother's face, she said,-

"When I die, and go away up there, and have wings like Birdie's, can I see you every day through these windows?"

"Die | Oh, my child, why talk of dying? Do you wish to die?"

"Yes, ma'am,"

"And not afraid, my own?"

Halloran knew that her child was surely mamma and Desmond."

into which her bereaved heart was to be east; she already tasted the bitterness of the cup she was to drink.

The next day she sat watching and weeping. The child lay still, but breathing quick and low. A footstep sounded on the threshold .--She started, looked up, and her kinsman, Donald More, stood before her,-the destroyer of her peace, the spoiler of her home.

" I could not find the servants: so you must pardon me, Cousin Mary, for announcing myself so unceremoniously," he said, with an easy

"Why come you here at all?" said Mrs. Halloran, vising, and standing between the sick child and the unwelcome intruder.

"I came to inquire after my kinswoman's health," he said, with an air of effrontery. "I hope I find you well."

"Insolent!" she murmured, while the blood, receding from her face, left it very white; but she thought of the dying child, and the storm

"This is no place for you, Denald More," she said, calmly, "I pray you go away. Your being here disturbs me.

"I am sorry to hear that, Mary, I came with far other intentions. I wish to be your friend and your children's friend."

"Friend?" she said, with hitter seorn depieted in every feature. "You do not understand the meaning of the word. We do not need your friendship, even if you did; nor

"I came on an errand which deserves a better reception, Mary. I know you despise me and regard me as the enemy of your household; but I only did my duty, and government chose to reward me with a grant of the Glendariff estate. I had reasons for not refusing. It is far better for it to be in my possession than in a stranger's; and now 1 promise, before God, that, on certain conditions, it shall return to your branch of the family again,'

"And what may be those conditions? But speak softly: my child is ill."

"Well, listen. I have made up my mind never to marry--WIIY, met belle consine knows; and I have come to the determination, with your consent, to adopt Desmond, provided I can prevail on him to give up the superstitions and follies of the Romish Church and adopt the Protestant Greed,

Donald More had lost all caste. Protestants spoke coldly to him, and avoided him; the mark of contempt; while the lower classes regarded him with distrust and hatred: for all alike in Ireland detest the informer; and for flushed cheeks of "her baby," as she used to the sake of recovering a position he had fallen tice to John Halloran's family would be the best recommendation he could offer. He was so full of it, and so sanguine of success, that he was scarcely prepared for what followed.

"You have said your say, Donald More; now listen to mine," said Mrs. Halloran, while Child of mine shall never be your heir .-There lies one, dying. Rather would I consign them both to the grave than accede to your base proposal. Let them be beggared, my God! or return to Thee, if Thou willest it : but through all preserve to them the gift of Faith. No, Mr. More: it is out of your power to serve me or mine."

"You will think better of it, Mary!" "I am defenseless, sir. I refuse your proposal decidedly. I have told you that your presence is painful and unwelcome. Shall I have to tell you more emphatically that you are an intruder?" she replied.

"Don't trouble yourself, Mary. It is the way of women to get into the heroics. I shall go away presently, but will return in a few weeks to know the result of your considerations on the subject. One thing you cannot refuse me: I must kiss that child. She is one of the few things I have ever loved, Mary,-little, unacknowledged hope that her ceaseless care dainty lady," he said, while the nearest approach to tenderness he had in his nature

"Do not touch her, I beseech you, sir," said Mrs. Halloran, leaning over the child. "Do not touch her. You might awaken and terrify

But the whispering had awakened her: she looked around with a bright, eager expression, then lifted her eyes to her mother's, saying, "I thought he was here,"

"Who, darling?"

"My papa! Cousin Donald, how do you do?" she said, reaching out her dainty and beautiful little hand. "Bring my papa back, Cousin Donald, and take my mamma to Glen-

"Why, Gracie, little lady, what ails you?" "Nothing much; only I am so tired waiting for papa to come, it makes my head hurt me. I'm afraid I shall go away before he comes, for "No, ma'am,—not afraid."

you know I'm going far, far away; but do you find him, Cousin Donald, and bring him to

"I'll try, Gracie; but make haste and be down on the pillow, she wept in silence. She well," he whispered, leaning over her. "When

French toys and pictures."

"Bring papa, and give my best love te him, she said, leaning back exhausted on the pillow. "Good-by, Cousin Donald; I am so tired."-And then again a portentous slumber stole over her senses.

"Do not come again, Douald More," said knelt sobbing near the bed. the agitated mother, going to the door with him. "There can be nothing in common bereceive no favors from you; nor should John rest." Halloran's children accept the slightest gift."

"Time, I hope, will soften your feelings,"

he said. "Farewell." Inexpressibly relieved by his absence, Mrs. Halloran returned to the bedside of the little on the weary earth. one, who from that hour seemed to sink, or, rather, like some fair thing cradled on a wave to float gently away, without pain or suffering, toward eternity.

The next day Dennis brought a letter from Buttevant, which Mrs. Halloran tore open with | than Parian marble, or when the white shrouded eager expectation; but her face flushed up, and, form was borne away and laid beneath the throwing the letter from her, she sat for a few mould. Nor did she know of those long, lovmoments bewildered, trembling, and undecided. The letter was from her kinsman, begging her once-from her husband and Nora, telling her acceptance of a fifty-pound bill on the Bank of of his safety and prosperity and of her happi-Ireland, which he inclosed. In a little while ness and hopes; nor of how the boy Desmond, her determination was formed. She inclosed grown as gentle as a girl, had watched her day letter and bill together in an envelope, and, directing it to Donald More, Esq., of Glendariff, handed it to Dennis Byrne, who had been waiting in hopes that the letier contained news from America.

"Dennis," she said, "if you wish to do me a service, go instantly with this to Buttevant and return it to the post-office. My cousin Donald has had the audacity to write to me. Yesterday he was here. I wish to return his letter without loss of time."

"Here, my lady? Why, then, it's a wortal sin I wasn't to the fore to welcome him," said Bennis; "for I declare to my sowl it would have been the greatest pleasure I ever had, to put him at a brisker pace from Fada-Braethan he came to it."

"Be on the watch, then, Dennis; for he threatens to come again. But go now.

"Let him," said stout Dennis: "I declare to my sins I wouldn't desire better fun. But I'm going, my lady, after I hear how Miss

" She is very weak, -oh, very weak, Dennis." "Thanks be to God, she'll go to heaven without much pain; an' I pray His holy name that the angels will welcome her with their

sweetest songs,-inagh! But it'll be a hard blow on Misther Halloran," murmured Dennis, while he lingered a moment to lock at the child, dashing off, as he did so, the tears that

fell from his eyes.

That evening, Mrs. Gray, the Protestant rector's wife, who lived in the neighborhood. and who had been very kind in her attentions to Mrs. Halloran, drove up to Fada-Brae, and brought some beautiful clusters of grapes and flowers from her hothouse to the invalid. She was a gentle, kindly woman, and Mrs. Halloran was always glad to see her. Gracie was awake. and smiled when she saw the beautiful present, and, holding out her little, wasted hand, touched the fruit and flowers with the tips of her fingers, in the same dainty way she had always done when she saw anything beautiful which pleased her.

"Taste one, my darling," said her mother. "No, dear-but yes,--to please you, main-

They pressed a grape between her lips; but it seemed to sicken her; and she said, "I would of them have been insulted and turned to derision; rather look at them." Then they laid them the churches have been profaned; some of them where she could see them, and her innate love have even been polluted and dishonoured by the for the beautiful found a quiet joy in the sight.

Father Hanlon came in, and brought her a picture of our Lord blessing little children.— the Church, that is their long-cherished project, and She looked at it long and carnestly, then gazed the one they will at last put in execution if Alpicture of our Lord blessing little children .-into his face with one of her earnest expres- mighty God leave them sufficient time to carry out sions, and held out her hand.

"You see, my dear, how Jesus loved little Father in heaven; and He is always glad when hell? they are gathered into His bosom.

"I love Him," she said, folding her attenuated hands then, Birdie, her dove, flew into the room, and perched on the cornice of the bedstead, where he sat, arching his white, graceful neck, and, while he looked down with his soft gray eyes on her, began a low cooing. She lifted her eyes, and a bright smile flitted over her face; and, while they gazed with looks of love at each other, a deep slumber stole over

Mrs. Gray offered to sit up and relieve Mrs. Halloran; but she thanked her, saying she could not leave the child. Father Hanlon sprinkled the dying one with holy water and benediction together, and, laying his hand on Mrs. Halloran's head, lifted his eyes to heaven and besought God to strengthen and comfort her when the dark hour came—that hour so must tell it throughout Rome that the Pope is undark and bitter to a loving mother's heart,and went away to visit a poor woman of the approve and encourage them to persevere in their neighborhood who was dying.

The child's dreams, or visions, were pleasant and peaceful: angel arms pillowed her sinking head, and ever and anon far-off music stole around her; but she alone, led by bright-winged are forbidden to Christian families; they cannot be ones through the shadowy vale, heard it .-They thought—these who watched her—that it was so, from the radiant smiles that flitted at times over her countenance and the few whispered words that fell from her lips. Her hand, folded in her mothers, began to grow cold. Mrs. Gray braught the candle to the bedside, and it was clear that death was erceping apace through her frame; but her breath was still low and soft.

"Is this death?" asked Mrs. Halloran, with

trembling lips.
"I fear so," was the reply.

"Then, my merciful God," she exclaimed, throwing herself on her knees, "spare her the different griefs still. wild agony and bitter struggle. O angels! bear her gently away and shield her from wild afher gently away and shield her from wild arfrom the Upper Chamber of God,—I say of God, for ed as the representative of the most extreme class. broker in France, that a certain amount of red tape
fright. Oh, my child! would that I might it had become so, by the presence and the work of Admitting that the party to which he belongs cannot is incidental to an establishment of such gigantic and after declaring that the House which had re-

I come again, I shall bring some beautiful bosom, and place thee in the hands of Him who gave thec!

The dove, startled perhaps by the light fluttered down and nestled close to the bosom of the child, within her arms, while faint and more low came up her breath. Dennis and Ellen, hearing the slight stir, came in, and death. Thus, then, before being glorified by His

"She is passing away very sweetly, my friend," said Mrs. Gray. "Let us not disturb tween us. A wide gulf separates us. I will her. It would be sinful to break in on such

At that moment the child stretched out her arms; a slight shiver passed over her frame; then truly she slept that sleep which shall know no waking until the Resurrection morn dawns

For long weeks Mrs. Halloran lay unconscious and hovering on the verge of the grave. She knew not when the little coffin-lid was closed down on that clear face which was fairer ing letters which had come-all of them at after day, and how Ellen's tender care and Dennis Byrne's indefatigable efforts and unceasing attentions left nothing undone. Of all this, with the kind attentions of her friends around the neighborhood, she heard when, after long and weary months, she had been restored to life and increasing strength, and when, amid fast-falling tears, she used to talk unceasingly of the one that was gone, and loved to hear of the slightest thing connected or associated with her. She grieved much that the dove had flown away. Ellen told her that the last time she saw it it was nestled on the dead child's bosom; since then no one had seen it; and when at last, shrinking and with feeble steps, she visited the little grave, she found that some friendly heart had caused to be erected over it a costly and exqusitely-carved marble tomb, on which hung a garland of half-withered flowers. Over the tomb was a sculptured cross, from which a dove was rising toward heaven; but no one could tell who had paid this last touching tribute to the sorrows of the Halloran

(To be Continued.)

LENTEN ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.

On the occasion of the commencement of Lent the Sovereign Pontiff held the usual reception of all the Parish Priests of Rome, and of the Lenten Preachers. The Pope then addressed to them, in solemn and touching terms, an Allocution, which is

translated as follows by the Tablet:-It has pleased the Supreme Lord of all things to permit all that we now witness, all that afflicts us n these days; it has also pleased Him that His Vicar should be witness of the events that have so changed the aspect of the Capital of the Catholic world, that we may say of her to-day as it once was said of Sien, "All her ways mourn." And in truth this city, which is by her nature and by her title the centre of Catholicity, always has had an aspect full of gravity, E., that even when she gave herself up to some laudable recreation she still remained the City of the Saints. But at the present hour, alas how is the pure gold become dim! Violence, injustice, and brutal force have overthrown our walls, they have penetrated even within the sacred enclosure; a dark cloud went before them black and and wicked persons ignorant of shame. Within a few short weeks how has all been changed! The ministers of the Lord are no longer respected; many emissaries of Satan. Worse still, they now threaten to take away from Rome those religious communities which form its richest treasure. To plunder their designs.

In the midst of such painful catastrophes and of so violent a tempest, what shall be the weapons children. Their angels see the face of His with which we must war against the assaults of

In the days of Pagan Rome it was said: Agere et pati fortia Romanum est! A Father of the Church, in the Apology which he presented to the persecutors of Christianity, also said : Agere et pati fortia Chris-

tianorum est. Now then, if we observe the present attitude of the people of Rome, it also deserves to have this said of it. I speak of the Roman people, not of the worshippers of Jupiter or of Mercury, but of the Roman people who adore Jesus Christ, and who vener-

ate the Holy Virgin and the Saints.

Are not we ourselves witnesses of all that it has done to stem the tide of evil; of the admirable associations established to assert and defend the truth, and to succour the afflicted? The churches are very much thronged, the Word of God is eagerly listened to, the Sacraments are received with great fervour. I do not go abroad, but you well knowyou yourselves-all that Rome has done to resist the

able to bless this people of whom I speak, and to

Then tell them that fathers of families should not allow their children to go to theatres where plays are acted which insult religion and morality, and where vice and immorality triumph. Such places present at performances intended to dishonour God and the Church, to overthrow the faith, and to break her most sacred laws.

Tell them also that I thank the Romans for the sufferings they have undergone, and particularly all those Civil Service employes who, in such large numbers, have remained faithful to honour, loyalty, and conscience, and have chosen rather to undergo all sorts of privations than to become accomplices in

treason and felony. Tell them that I know all this, and that I bless them as I do all those who can do and suffer like true Romans.

dawn is certain; but it it will be soon, I know not. It may be that we shall have to endure more and

I remember Judas, who, when he had eaten of indicated in the Cri du Peuple of to-day, edited by a that bread which is more matis, vita bonis, went forth certain Jules Valles, a theorist, who may be consider-

commencement of the Passion. Our Lord Jesus the Department of the Scine, strong in armed men of arisen in consequence of the siege, for which its Christ said then : Nunc clarificatus est Filius Hominis. And yet He had already manifested Himself by His miracles, by His teaching, and by His fulfilment of the prophecies; but it was not until this moment that He said expressly, that now He was about to be glorified by His bonds, by His Cross, and by His fied even by suffering and dying upon Golgotha

And We, too, shall have Our resurrection from the depth of corruption into which we have been east. But who knows whether even greater trials may not be reserved for us? We shall certainly be glorified by a vengeance worthy of God, either by the admirable conversion or the terrible punishment of His enemies.

Meanwhile let us continue instant in prayer; let us continue to ask in confidence of the Lord that he would hasten the day when, De manu inimicorum nostrorum liberati, serviemus illi in justitia et sanctitule coram ipeo omnibus diebus vitæ nostra.

The triumph of Christ is certain, as the Church sings, and as the inscription at the base of the obelisk of the Vatican attests :- Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat, Christus ab omni malo

nos defendit. Let us pray, then; let us pray, and join with our prayers an exemplary life and resignation of soul. Jesus Christ commanded the storm, and immediately the winds and the waves are still. We, on our part, are travelling through this mortal life, and we must ask of the Saviour that He will add to His triumph our deliverance from all evil.

Once more, then, let us pray, for we are not as yet

delivered from all cvil. May the Lord bless your words, and may they bring forth the fruits of salvation in this people who

are cager to hear them! May He bless your actions and the good example which you shall give!

May He bless all the days of your exile here below upon the earth, and may He grant you strength to walk with firm steps along this road at the end of which we hope to see the mercy of God shine forth, so that we may one day be able with a good hope to commit our soul to the Lord. saying to Him: Pater, in manus tuas continendo spiritum meum l

Benedictio Dei Omnipotentis, Sc.

AFTER THE STORM.

VERSAILLES, March 9 .- The "Gross" Head-Quarters gone! The Crown Prince gone, and only General von Blumenthal and Colonal von Gottberg, with a few officers, left at Les Ombrages to represent that great Staff! The Reservoirs deserted, not a gold or silver fish remaining! Last week the Crown Prince gave his Zweiter Stuffel a hint that they might vanish as they pleased, for his Staff was broken up. Before his departure the Crown Prince sent Jeru

salem rosaries to the Sisters of Charity who have been so good and constant in their attendance, and he also gave similar mementoes to some of the monks. These inexpensive and thoughtful acts make his Imperial Highness very popular, and his name hate is in good odour "quoique il est bien Allemand." He left Gonesse with his reduced Staff of personal attendants, Graf von und zu Eulenberg, Graf von Schleinitz, Dr Wegner, &c., Graf von Seckendorff having been sent on with letters for the Crown Princess, who must no doubt, long to see her husband after a separation of eight long and terrible months. The Princess, however, is a soldier's wife, and knows well how the duty is paramount which detains the Field Marshal now on a tour among the troops before he repairs to Rheims, where the Emperor will, some say, hold a sort of Court for a day or two before he repairs to Germany and makes his State entry into Berlin on the 19th of March. Count Bismarck wanted him to return at once. But the Emperor is loth to leave his soldiers. The Germans are, so far as one can judge in no violent hurry to get home. The Landwehr, or course, are the first to march, and they will naturally be much wanted; but even on the faces of the fine fellows of the Guard who have been in Versailles lately there was no great expression of rejoicing as they set out towards the Rhine, which they have watched" to such good purpose. The course taken by the troops is rather aggravating, but it was proliberty to pass between Valerin and the river, and so they struck out from the end of the Neuilly bridge to St. Gratien, by Courbevoic. They will leave behind them most bitter memories, and, judging of the future from the present, I would say it was not in the power of any Government to divert the mass of Northern Frenchmen from the study of revenge, and that it is worse than useless to reason to them of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come while they are trembling with passion and the desire of vengeance. Perhaps they may expend their rage on each other. Count Bismarck does not like the Republic, and he has been so busy in the Warwick line that he would not be disinclined to try his hand at a restoration. The Kaiser would not be averse from seeing on the Throne of France one whom he had hurled from it, and there are many among the German Princes who would half with pleasure the captive of Wilhelmshohe as Emperor of France-" the Sir and my good brother" of an Empire which should indeed perforce be peace.

Paris was for four months and more bound by an iron hoop which France could not break. There were 500,000 inside it and 250,000 men outside. So 500,000 men were kept in by a band of 250,000 men. Iron will yield. It can be broken or bulged, melted or snapped. It can be filed asunder or rusted or cut. But the "iron circle" round Paris, tried by heat and by cold, by fire and by frost, by file and by point, never gave way. The minor contained the major to the end. Where is this iron circle? A circle is a well-defined idea. There ought to be no rift in its circumference. Thick or thin, it should be continuous. You may set out, however, from Versailles and journey round Paris, and you will be hard set to find any traces of a circle at all. There is not a wall of iron now, nor a fence of wood, nor lines of forts, nor continuous intrenchments, nor parapets; in fact, nothing one can call "lines" at all. No. The "iron circle" which was around Paris was made of "MRS." For four months the Prussians stood on the defensive, Every sortic against them has failed. The reasons of the failure were that in getting over the natural difficulties of the ground the assailants were ex-posed to the fire of fixed batteries from the intrenched front, which swept the troops before they could debouch and form their columns of attack Often the heavy French field artillery, delayed by bad roads, by thaws and slippery ice, could not get into line, and they had to regret the infatuation for large calibres which had led to the abandonment of the pieces of 4, which could strike well at 3,000 metres, and which had the enormous advantage of being able to go anywhere.

WITHIN THE CITY.

Whatever people may say to the contrary, if Paris, as looks now imminent, becomes the arena of a fierce and bloody conflict, her fate is scaled; her palaces will become abandoned, her population paupers, and her ruin complete as a centre of fashion and of plea-But will so many prayers cause the morning of sure. In the words of one ofold, "The rejoicing city peace to dawn? Will it dawn soon? That it will that dwelt carelessly, that said in her heart, I am, and there is none beside me, will become a desolation: every one that passeth by her shall hiss, and wag his hand." The first step towards this consummation is

advanced opinions, to constitute itself into an independent Republic, with its own system of government by communes. How the rest of France would de Piete is conducted entirely on capital borrowed appreciate an excrescence of this sert in its midst, continually, so to speak, coming to a head and bursting, M. Valles does not attempt to describe; but of tends everywhere, there are pecuniary reasons why one thing he may rest assured, that the temptations it is very difficult now for the Government to relar to luxury and riotous living which have attracted its rules, and afford special privileges and facilities hither the wealth and wickedness of Europe would to those who have pawned their goods, without runbe so seriously diminished that great opportunity ning the risk of absolute insolvency. During the would be afforded to the inhabitants of his Republic siege no one was allowed to borrow more than not to improve their morals. Meantime M. Lockroy, one of the Paris Deputies, has written to the Rappel to explain why he and his colleagues, who had annonneed their intention of retiring from the Chamber, have changed their minds. They had a meeting on the subject, and it occurred to them that, as they were elected by Paris to represent it in the Chamber, it would to some extent be a dereliction of duty if they did not represent it there. M. Lockroy and his colleagues are evidently making progress in their political education. The Vengeur, under the inspiration of M. Pyat, is constantly striking out new and original political ideas. One of its most recent constitutional theories is as follows :-

The solver that the time the time the course of the property of the course of the solver of the course of the

"The sovereignty of the people is permanent. Consequently, the electors have, at any hour which may suit them, the right to convoke their committees, who shall exact or provoke the resignation of a Deputy who does not vote in the manner in which he ought to vote."

A most furious article in the same paper on the appointment of General D'Aurelle des Paladines is very significant of the commotion which his arrival and entry on his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard is sure to provoke A martinet of martinets, he is a man of iron will and unflinching severity. Not only did he shoot soldiers. but officers repeatedly for running away in the com-

bats before Orleans, and it is quite certain that he will either crush the existing insubordination in the National Guard or it will crush him.

An hour ago a scene occurred in the street in which I live which illustrates the temper of the people, and unfortunately reveals a trait of national character which will certainly do much to alienate the sympathies of those who wish the French well and put an end to the delusion of the chivalry by which they were supposed to be distinguished. A French hatter happens to have a German wife, whose brother it was supposed had come to see her. Whether this was so or not it seems certain she denied it; but a howling canaille surrounded the shop and threatened to destroy it, and maltreated the poor woman, who stood at the door trembling and alone. Fortunately some gentlemen arrived just in time to rescue her, and the mob contented themselves with writing up abusive epithets on the shutters, which inform the public that a Prussian is waiting to be hung inside. A league has been formed of which the members bind themselves not to employ Germans, and even Frenchmen who are suspected of having commercial dealings with Germans are not safe from ill-treatment.

The Paris Journal, the paper which originated the inti-Prussian League, and is especially devoted to the encouragement and propagation of feelings of hatred, vengeance, and petty retaliation, contains lists of denounced persons, all members of the League being bound to denounce every German who is found in Paris, or French persons having relations with them, and the organization goes even further, and suspects all persons who refuse to belong to the League. It is not at present permitted to a free Parisian not to hate. If, for instance, he does not hand over to popular vengeance any unhappy German who may have left a French wife and family in Paris and be tempted to come and look for them, he is himself liable to the wrath of the mob. The members of the Democratic International Association find themselves placed in consequence in a most unexpected dilemma. The cardinal idea of this association, from which it derives its strength, and which alone recommended it to the world, was the great humanitarian principle that all men, no matter to what nationalities they may belong, are brothers; that there is a tie of fraternity stronger than that of nationality. These are the very gentlemen who are now proving by the violence of the passions their incapacity for living in harmony with any one vided in the Convention that they should be at or for carrying out any of those Utopian ideas, to propagate which, in another way, they are now organizing their National Guards. They have held a meeting of this International Society of the Universal Republic to consider what should be done if an international German brother demands of them the fulfilment of the solemn obligations by which they bound themselves to love one another in the face of the League which as solemnly forbids it .--They have determined to abandon love as a principle, and adopt hatred as a far sounder base of operations. It is perhaps, under the influence of this inspiration that the chateaux and villas in the neighborhood of which have been spared by the Germans are threatened with destruction as soon as the latter shall have disappeared. It is not fair in the eyes of the Association for the Propagation of Hate and the Wreaking of Vengeance that any invidious distincfionl should be made. It is evident that persons whose houses have not been pillaged by the Germans must have been on good terms with them, and they therefore deserve to be pillaged by all good patriots. These are the arguments promulgated by a class of low journals which are daily cropping up, and are one of the most unhealthy signs of the times. They are full of the coarsest language and of the most extravagant ideas-often unfit for publication. M. Veuillot, in an article in the Universe of to-day, exposes the state of affairs with a courage which will render him an object of popular wrath, unless the power of the Government becomes more firmly established than it is at present. "The mob," he says, "do what they like, drown a policeman, flog a woman, demolish a house at their pleasure, and no one dares interfere. In reality, at this moment the lowest canaille reign in the capital of civilization? There is a fourth plague, worse even than war, famine, or pestilence—terror; and this, unless the manhood of Paris drives the canaille with sticks into its sewers, will be upon us, according to the editor of the Univers, while M. Thiers is still considering how he shall pay the Germans their money.

Effects of a Toureno.-A dreadful accident is reported as having occurred at Creuzot, France, on the morning of Sunday, by which eight men were instantly killed-literally blown to pieces-and seven others seriously injured. It appears that between 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning, some of the Red Republicans broke into the church and rang the alarm bell, and ran through the town calling the inhabitants to arms. The military officials, believing the enemy was about to enter the town, made preparations for blowing up the railway line at the junction of Montchenin. A torpedo had been placed between the points of the rails for this purpose, and a soldier who was about to place a bolt in the same spot struck it a blow with a hammer he held in his hand, the effect of which was the explosion of the torpedo and the instant death of eight persons, including the staff major of the engineers.

The Mont de Piete is the title given to the great pawn-broking establishment of Paris, in which, during the siege, the poorer classes were by press of utensils, and domestic furniture. The correspondent of the Times describes the aspect of the place :-

The fact that the State is the universal pawnbear thee through the dark waters on my the Saviour. The traitor went to hasten on the conquer France from the reactionaries, he calls upon | proportions, and that unforescen exigencies have | fused to hear Garibaldi, now refused to hear him,

rules had not provided, has given a certain color to these complaints. At the same time, as the Mont from other State institutions, and as the financial embarrassment under which Paris is suffering exon any article no matter what it value might be .-In spite of this, the pressure for money was so great that the store-rooms of the Mont de Piete became encumbered with articles, which 152,000 persons of all classes brought and pledged. I made a most interesting inspection of these immense storehouses of private property a few days ago, and walked through labrinths of stored jewelry, each little hox colored and numbered according to its year, all the even numbers indicating one year, all the old numbers another. Here were no fewer than 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces and bracelets of fabulous values, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year, that had glittered, nevertheless, on the arms and necks of their owners at every Imperial ball and on every State occasion, when they were hired from the Imperial pawabroker for the night, Here, too, were evidences of the more real distress to which persons of rank had been reduced—one piece of lace after the other, the last cashmere shawl, or a pocket handkerchief embroidered with a coronet, of such fine material that it was still possible to raise 3f., the lowest figure allowed, upon it; gentlemen's gold-headed canes, even ordinary riding whips, and no fewer than 2,000 opera-glasses. Here was an umbrella, the pawn-ticket of which had been renewed every year since 1812, and a silk dress, the owner of which for the last 28 years had been unable to redeem it, but had regularly raised the portion of her annual income which it represented. Here were unwritten romances staring at one from the eyes of pawned pictures, and dreadful family secrets locked up in jewel boxes. This quarter of the establishment was what might be called the Faubourg St. Germain of the Mont de Piete. When we went into the Belleville quarter the objects were very different. No fewer than 2,300 poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned 1.500 pairs of scissors. Spades, shevels, teapots, without

THE ASSEMBLY AT BOURDEAUX.

During the discussion of the Treaty of Peace, one of the first to mount the tribune was M. Victor Hugo; but before he had spoken twenty sentences, ne had the good taste to make an offensive allusion to the Pope, which called up a score of members on the Right, who denounced the speaker as wishing to infuse discord into the meeting. What made the attack all the worse was, that in the diplomatic box, between Lord Lyons and Prince Metternich, was Monsigner Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, who, by his dress, and tall person, must have been perfectly visible to M. Hugo. The Nuncio at once took his hat and left the Assembly; whilst from the Right of the House the cries against Victor Huge's unprovoked rudeness were redoubled, and were only silenced after a considerable time by the President whose right hand hardly ever left off touching his deep-sounding bell, to call the Deputies to order.

From the English point of view, however, there can be no doubt there was, indeed, yesterday in the Chamber a most remarkable row - the word is scarcely Parliamentary, but there is really no other that so well describes the scene. As usual, it arose suddenly and quite unexpectedly, having no connexion whatever with the general course of the debate, which had been, on the whole unusually prosaic and tame. The question before the House was whether the Algerian elections, among them that of Garibaldi, were valid, and it might have been settled and apparently was about to be settled on purely legal or constitutional grounds, when unluckily it seems to have occurred to M. Victo Hugo that the occasion was a fitting one for a general culogy of his illustrious friend. Victor Hugo is unpopular with the great majority of the House, and he was about to deal with a most unpopular subject, but still his great reputation at once produced him a ready hear-Assembly rapidly settling down into hushed attention as he approached the tribune, and the culogy, well-managed—as, for instance, a practised orator like M. Louis Blane would have managed it -might have been allowed to pass without censure if without applause. But M. Victor Hugo can have had little practice as an orator, and, indeed, if he has any oratorical gifts, as his admirers protest, he must have yesterday somehow completely lost command of them. Nobody who heard him, as I did, for the first time could possibly have discovered a trace or them, or could have failed to be painfully impressed with the pitcous spectacle of a great man made to look very little by being in the wrong place. His fine face and noble bearing-which would make the fortune of many a public speaker-only increase one's disappointment by raising false hopes, and his delivery is so slow and hesitating that it would be barely tolerable if the speaker, embarrassed by his own wealth of words-as might easily be supposed to be Victor Hugo's case-were struggling to choose the best, and it becomes unbearable when, at the end of the sentence, all this labor produces something so trite and commonplace that, if it was worth saying at all, it should at least have been said at once and got over with as little notice as possible, -Victor Hugo's manner, too, is-or, at least, yesterday was-terribly against him. He put one hand in his pocket, and with the other kept up a series of violent spasmodic jerks at the audience, much as if he were throwing his words at them, and hoped by throwing very hard to give even the little words weight and force. One could scarcely be surprised at the growing impatience and irritation with which the Right heard bim, and when at last he showed so much want of tact, to use no stronger word, as to say to a French Assembly, in the presence of several distinguished French generals, that Garibaldi was the only general on the French side who had not been beaten, deafening shouts fairly drowned his voice, and there followed, for several minutes, one of those extraordinary scenes of tumult and confusion which baffle all description, and which must be seen to be properly appreciated. I doubt whether they are to be seen anywhere but in a French political assembly. There must at one moment have been at least 20 speakers all on their legs together, shouting something either at Victor Hugo or at each other, and shaking their fists, while the wretched President, purple in the face from helpless indignation and the exertion of ringing his bell, endeavours, of course in vain, to shout silence louder than them all. Naturally one does not hear one in a hundred of the things said, but now and then a pause occurs from general loss of breath, and then a speaker who has warily reserved himself gets a chance of quickly slipping in halfadozen audible words. General Ducrot got such a chance yesterday, and called on Victor Hugo to withdraw words which were an "outrage" to the Assembly. The Right took up the cry and cheered General Ducrot again and again to the echo. At last the President, taking advantage of another pause, famine compelled to pawn their tools, their cooking | made the Assembly understand that Victor Hugo, who had been all this time resolutely confronting, with both hands in his pocket, the "outraged" House, was about to explain himself. Silence was obtained, but the great poet, not accustomed to this

and that this was enough for him, rushed down from the tribune to his seat, caught up his hat, and, hurring to the reporters row, seized a pen and com-menced then and there furiously writing out what was generally supposed to be his resignation. There was so much noise, however, going on in consequence of a fresh conflict between General Ducrot and other Deputies that the angry poet was in a moment as completely forgotten as if he had never president begged him repeatedly to withdraw. But the great poet was still in a pet, and all that could the got out of him was,—"No, no; I persist," given with most emphatic reiteration. Luckily he left the Chamber at once, and the President was thus enabled to put it to the House that the letter be presented to-morrow. Here the tunult might possibly have ended if it had not occurred to a Deputy tousk General Ducrot for an explanation of his famous promise never to "return to Paris, except dead or victorious." The turnult that thereupon followed made that which had preceded it the merest child's play, but I should be not only trying to describe the indescribable but also I fear taking up too much of your space if I said more about " les scandales d'hier."

THE PIETY OF THE GERMANS.

An original defence of the Emperor William's pious phraseology is volunteered by Mr. Arnold Ruge. It amounts in substance to this: the phrases objected to are not meant to be so understood? hobody in more religious than his countrymen; but the use of religious language has been retained long after the faith which gave it meaning has ceased to exist. As the meaning of this sort of talk is not given in the ordinary dictionaries, Mr. Ruge translates a few common expressions into plain English. Instead of "Good morning," you must say in Catholic parts of Germany, "Praised be Jesus Christ," to which the answer will be, "In all eternity! Amen." And in the North, if you meet people at work, they expect you to bid them God speed. "God help?" is the address. "O Je!" shortened from O Jesus! really means"! wonder;" "O Jemine!" How unfortunate;" "O Herr Je!" "Great wonder;" "Ach Gott!" means, "It is no use;" "Gott im Himmel!" means, "That's something awful." As a proof of his position, Mr. Ruge tells a story :---

Bruno Bauer, a notorious antugonist of Christianity, had written against Johann Jacobi's famous pamphlet, 'Four Questions.' The latter, nevertheless, when he came to Berlin, paid him a visit, and found him sitting before his door at Charlottenburg. He introduced himself by saying, '1 am Johann Jacobi!" "Herr Je!" replied Bauer, in his surprise, "Well," remarked Jacobi, "such an address I did not expect from you to me, you being an ex-thristian and a Jew."

In those famous telegrams of the King the expression, "Danke nur Gott!" means, "It was a close shave!" "Ich danke Gott!" means, "I feel really relieved."-Pall Mall Guzette.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The New Irish Prelates .- The Freeman's Journal speaks thus of the new Bishops :- "Intelligence, which we believe to be correct, arrived in town on Friday evening, that the vacant Sees of Ardagh, Raphoe, and Clonfort had been filled up, and the approval of the Holy Father given to the selections that had been made. In the See of Ardagh the successor of the deeply-deplored Dr. Kilduff, is the Rev. George Conroy, D.D., secretary to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. The Lord Primate of Ireland will be succeeded in the Diocess of D.D., Professor in All Hallows College, Drumcondm; and the lament d Dr. Derry is succeeded in O'Rorke, D.D., for some years Professor of Belles only 25, and there was not one agrarian outrage.

Lettres in the College of Maynooth. We hasten to the Pho Irish Indexes of Assistance based in the college of Maynooth. offer our respectful congratulations to the Prelates priesthood and the people over whom they are pointed to rule will greet them with a cordial and reverential welcome. The weighty cares and responsibilities that now devolve upon them will be lightened by the ready obedience and the neverfailing devotedness of their flocks; and the strong bond of a common love for faith and fatherland will make closer and more firm the unbroken and unbreakable union of the prelates, pricets, and peo-

PEACE IN TRELAND.-A return moved for by Lord John Manners with respect to the outrages in Westmeath, Meath, Tipperary, and King's County from the 6th of April, 1870 (when the Peace Preservation Act was passed), to the end of last month, was issued yesterday. As regards King's County 61 outrages have been reported to the Chief Secretary in that period, of which 25 were agrarian. The total number of crimes in the other counties were-in Westmeath, 152; in Meath, 99; in Tipperary, 167; the agrarian portion in Westmeath numbering 57; in Meath, 18; and in Tipperary, 15.

THE BISHOP OF KERRY ON THE COUNCIL,-The Bishop of Kerry in his Lenten Pastoral, after a few masterly pages on the Temporal Power, speaks of the Vatican Council, and especially of the Definition of the 18th of July. His lordship gives most important testimony against the assertions of Quirinus and other enemies of the Church, who never tire of repeating the charge that the Council was not free. The calm and emphatic declaration of the Bishop of Kerry upon this point, which will probably not be quoted by the enemies of the Council, has a double weight which must tell: that arising from his own independence of character, and that arising from the circumstance which he refers to, viz., that he was himself one of the Bishops of the Minority.

Freedom of the Minority.—"The great majority of the Bishops felt that they were acting in harmony with the past, that they were expressing in word what was the constant practice and belief of the Church, when they drew up the decree contained in the last chapter of their Dogmatic Constitutions. It has been said: they were not free; that there was not liberty of discussion. There were two Councils infamous in the history of the Church, one held at Rimini, the other at Ephesus, in which Bishops betraved their trust, under imperial compulsion,-They were threatened with exile, or imprisonment, and were surrounded by a fierce soldiery ready to do the bidding of heretical masters. This was compulsion. Was there anything like it in the Vatican Council? Had any Bishop in that Council reason to fear for his life; or his liberty, or his rank? No secular power dared to interfere. There was profound tranquility in the city. There was peace then amongst the nations. It seemed as if the hand of God had restrained for the time that fearful storm, which burst in desoluting war over the fairest fields of Europe, and in lawless invasion over Rome itself, as soon as the Council closed its sessions. Strangers from every land came to witness the going in and coming out of the assembled prelates, and they saw that peacefulness and gentleness and amity prevailed. No man in that Council feared hurt or harm, no matter what opinion he might hold or express.— But it may be said that there is a species of com-Pulsion, resulting from the expression of a strong and determined will, by those in high authority; and from a reverential fear of giving displeasure in

Pope, as that the Pope compelled the Bishops. moment as completed the Bishops,—her present. After a few minutes he fought his There was a firm determination evinced by the

Freedom of Debute,-"But was there freedom of debate? Most certainly. And the plain proof is, that a minority acting throughout with the purest intentions, and urged by a conscientious conviction, that it was for the good of the Church to leave the question untouched, prolonged the discussion for eight months. Every difficulty was fully and fearlessly proposed. No man shrank from saying what he believed to be right, no matter how opposed his opinion might be to those of the great body of the assembly; and for that freedom of speech, no one has suffered displeasure or disgrace. When, on a few occasions, the prescribed forms seemed to embarrass the minority, no one feared to protest. The rule, more than once promulgated by the Presidents, required that there should be no expression of approval or dissent, and the violations of that rule were few and triffing. Few also were the calls to order by the Presidents of the Council; and they were never unreasonable. There were amongst us, Germany believes in God, and the Emperor is not and we were of the number, who believed that the perfect harmony and obedience which prevailed in the Church rendered the decree unnecessary; that it might increase in some the difficulty of belief or conversion. We may have been influenced by divers reasons, which are not reasons now. When vainly struggling against the mighty power of a vast assembly, who were as firmly convinced of the truth and necessity of the proposed decree as of the decrees of Nicea or Chalcedon, we may have naturally felt impatience and anxiety. But, if there was weight or pressure, it was that of our own body, not from without. When worsted, therefore, in the struggle, we should not complain or repine. We do not think that our House of Commons lacks freedom when a question is carried by an overwhelming mojority. The case is now closed for ever. We believe in the decress of the Vatican, for the same reason that we believe in the decrees of Trent. Humanly speaking, with more reason; for, the Church was more largely represented. Bishops were there from the oldest churches in Christendem, and from churches which did not exist, from countries which were not known when the Council sat at Trent. The result is the most splendid manifestation ever seen of the working of the great principle of Catholic unity. We show to the world that we have a principle which binds us together in one; that we have a bond which difference of opinion or of policy cannot break; that there is, in our midst, an authority representing that of our verlasting Founder, binding on earth what He binds in heaven, to which all must bow; that we have a solid foundation, on which the building rests unshaken, and being framed together, groweth up into an holy temple in the Lord — Ephes, ii."

DUBLIN, March 10 .- The progress of the Judges through the assize towns continues to afford satisfactory evidence that peace and order prevail in the country, except in the districts which are to be the subject of special inquiry by a Parliamentary committee. In opening the commission for the Queen's County yesterday, Chief Justice Monahan expressed great pleasure in addressing the grand jury upon the state of the county, particularly as he had felt it to be his duty to offer observations of a different character to other grand juries. Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke in similar terms to the grand jury of the county of Raphoe, from which his Grace was translated to Limerick. Mr Justice George expressed heartfelt that of Armagh, by the Very Rev. James M.Devitt, | pleasure in congratulating the grand jury of Tyrone upon the complete tranquility of that great county, which contained a population of 250,000. The numthe Prelacy of Clonfert by the Very Rev. Hugh ber of crimes committed since the last assizes was

The Irish Judges of Assize have in their charges spoken favorably of the state of the northern counelect, and to wish their lordships many years of ties, but in Tipperary Mr. Justice Morris referred to health and happiness in the elevated positions to the hawlessness existing in some districts, which retain possession of. On this farm he had to keep which they have been raised. We feel certain that had necessitated a very large increase in the police a man as caretaker and herd. Previous to May last the wisdom of the choice of Rome will be approved force. The corner's jury in the case of Mr. Stewart, a man named M'Bride was engaged by Mr. Stewart the wisdom of the choice of Rome will be approved torce. The corner's jury in the case of Mr. Stewart, a man named M'Bride was engaged by Mr. Stewart by the judgment of the Irish Church, and that the a farmer recently murdered near Letterkenny in that capacity, and, as he did not give satisfaction, ened; they are all isolated and at the mercy of Ger-france-tireurs were firing from an above floor, and Donegal, could not agree upon a verdict. Two gentlemen, one a resident magistrate living near Nenagh, were fired at while sitting in their dining room, but were not injured. The assailants escaped. In a criminal prosecution for assault by Captain Poynter against Mr. Porter, the jury, as in the civil action, were unable to agree, and were discharged without a verdict. The Duke of Devonshire has contributed £1,000 to the Protestant Church Sustention Fund.

> At the Nenagh Assizes three men were indicted for the manslaughter of a man named Healy, who was murdered on his way home from a fair. No motive could be assigned for the crime, as no grounds of personal hostility could be shown. The actual murderer escaped, and the Crown did not press the charge of murder against his companions, although they had been indicted for it, but prosecuted them for manslaughter. They were convicted and sentenced to six mouths' imprisonment with hard labor.

> At Downpatrick John Gregory, a respectable-looking, elderly man, was convicted of the murder of John Gallagher, for many years confidential steward of Colonel Forde, M.P., of Scaforde. The murder had been committed apparently for the sake of money-about £40-which Gallagher had in his possession. The accused was also in the employment of Colonel Forde, but had received notice to leave. The evidence was circumstantial, but pointed strongly to Gregory's guilt. Gallagher's body was found in a wood, from which, on the previous night, the prisoner had been seen to emerge after shots were heard. He was observed to have blood on his hands when he entered his own house shortly after, and, although known to be "hard up" immediately before, he spent money freely the evening of the murder.—Times Cor.

> The improved state of the county of Mayo was the subject of some congratulatory remarks by Baron Hughes in his address to the grand jury at Castlebar on Thursday. Although it was not quite so satisfactory as that of other counties through which the judges on that circuit had passed—namely. Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon-still, a comparison of the calendar and of the police returns for the present Assizes with those of last year showed an extraordinary dimunition in the number of crimes and of prisoners for trial. He mentioned, as proof of the correctness of this observation, that at that time 12 months there were 71 cases of threatening notices and letters. At the summer Assizes there were 28 cases, and at the present Assizes only 11 cases.

> LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.-Mr. McMahon's bill, entitled "Local Legislation (Ireland) Bill," is one of the many indications daily presenting them-selves of that yearning for home Rule which affects Irishmen so powerfully. The objects for which this Act seeks powers of initiatory legislation without a petition to Imperial Parliament are very numerous and important. It will, for the present be sufficient to indicate a few of them. All measures relating to the enlargement or alteration of charters or corporations, to the incorporation of public companies, to maintenance or employment of the poor, to the construction or improvement of bridges, docks, harbors, railways, tramways, roads, waterworks, &c., if this Bill be carried, can be considered and decided upon in this country without the enormous delay and cost of a petition to Parliament or the Board of Trade in the first instance. The method of proce-

and dear brethren, supposes a contrariety of will in those who compel, and those who are compelled.—
No man compels himself. No man is compelled to do what he wishes to do. Now the greater number lish notices of their design, and deposit all necessary of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of the Church and shown to Europe, and those who are compelled.—
Indicated may seek a provisional order from the that the vehicle under the defendant's care was a sovereignty." Moreover, the Pope, by giving no food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. sury documents in the same way as at present .proposed. A still larger number wished that when The Lord Lieutenant appoints officers to institute as reasonable to say, that the Bishops compelled the the method hitherto prescribed before Committees of the House of Commons. The promoters of any have power to examine all parties on oath, call for | inflict the punishment on an offender who will prothe production of documents, &c. When the promoters and opponents have been heard, the Lord Lieutenant will have power to draw up and settle a provisional order," which shall be published in the newspapers, &c. After proof of this publication a Bill will be introduced for an Act to confirm it. Should a petition be lodged against a Bill in this stage, the measure will be referred to a Select Committee of either House of Parliament. The enormous cost which is at present incurred by proceedings before Parliamentary Committees will be avoided by this mode of local investigation. Whatever costs are incurred will be comparatively trifling, and will fall to the lot of members of the Irish Bar instead of to English Parliamentary lawyers. Witnesses need no longer be dragged across the Channel to give evidence before a committee in London, and so far a blow will be struck against that system of centralization which impoverishes Ireland, and enriches but a few legal firms in England. Should the operation of this Act prove satisfactory, we can entertain no doubt that very soon the principle will be extended to all financial measures especially relating to this country.-Irish Times,

DUBLIN MAIN DRAINAGE BILL.-The purification of the Liffey, like the deodorization of the Thames, was long looked forward to as a great public good for which every one would feel thankful, and after much deliberation the Main Drainage Bill was adopted by the representatives of the citizens and met almost universal approval. That several peo-ple having "their own pats of butter" to look after should vehemently oppose the Bill is perhaps natural, but the extreme of absurdity is reached when we learn that the London and North Western Railway Company have lodged a petition against the measure.

To our mind the "Queen's speech" furnishes an argument in favor of Home Rule so forcible and conclusive as to defy refutation. It is an admission of the incompetency of the Ministry and Parliament of England to satisfy the just requirements of the Irish people. To say that a nation requires calm politically is to ignore progress and sanction inaction. Without political action the life of a nation is stagnant. It is the very essence of national power to be ever in action, mentally or materially. Without it the body politic becomes an inert mass, and the social and national virtues languish and wither. There is no pause in the growth and progress of a nation, as there is none in the life of the individual. To pause in either would be death and destruction. We need not the ministerial balm of repose, but the full spirit of active life, political and social, to awaken the energies and call forth the complete power of the national resources. This can never be attained under the influence of an English Parliament or an English Ministry. The brain to conceive, the hand to guide, the heart to sustain and cherish, must be Irish, if the nation is to rise to her full dignity, power and influence. These are the agents of inspiration that must work out the regeneration of the land. Ireland is by no means disposed to accept with gratitude the tranquillity promised her in the ministerial mandate She has resolved on achieving her independence, and will pursue the course she considers necessary for its accomplishment, whether the English Minis try wills it or not. The royal mandate is an ad-

mission of incompetency.—London Spectator. A correspondent of the Daily Express gives the following account of the murder of Mr. Alexander Stewart, a farmer, in County Donegal :- "Mr. Stewart was formerly a tenant under Mr. Boyd, and was necessitated to give up his holding, all but a grazing mountain farm on the townland of Magheran, which he still managed, though at much inconvenience, to he desired to part with him in November. MBrid still retained possession, till at last the employer had to bring him before the justices at petty sessions on the 23d ult., when he obtained an order for the possession. This day (Monday) Mr. Stewart and his eldest son, a boy of about 16 years, went to the land to receive possession. He had succeeded in putting out M'Bride and his furniture and sat down on the green sward outside, when MBride came up and stabbed him with a small pocket-knife in the thigh, a little above the knee, and divided some of the smaller arteries. The young lad laid hold of the knife to prevent a second thrust at his father, and held on till the blade broke, his hand being fearfully lacerated. A message arrived in Letterkeny for Dr. Ashe, but so great had been the loss of blood that poor Stewart died in about an hour after the doctor's arrival. The murderer in the meantime made his escape towards the mountains, and as he came from the entrance north-west of the country, he may evade detection.

A telegram stated that the Quinliyans, who are in ustody for the murder of Harold, the land bailiff, at Castlecomyns, held a small farm from Mr. Charles Comyns, and were about to be evicted, they not having paid rent for some years past. They are said to have attributed their eviction to the deceased. The pellets fired at Harold were pieces of rod iron; and he police, it is said, have found at Quinlivan's forge rods of exactly the same thickness. They have also found paper corresponding to that used as wadding by the assassin. The powder flask has been found concealed near their house. The assassination was most daring, Harold's house being almost opposite the police barrack.

DESPERATE CASE OF WIFE MURDER. - A special telegram from Cork reports that an inquest was held there on Wendesday on the body of Mary Sweeney, the wife of a tunner, at Blackpool. The evidence showed that she used to drink and had frequent quarrels with her husband, a man aged 60, whose fourth wife she was. On Monday the neighbors heard them wrangling and scuffling. Shortly after her husband came down stairs and asked some women to go up to his room. The deceased was found dead upon the bed. The doctor who made the post mortem examination said deceased had marks on the throat and died from suffocation. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, who was committed for trial.

A very lawless spirit continues to exist in some of the southern and central counties of Ireland. On Saturday Mr. Charles Crotty, of Kenway-park, Mayo, was fired at by some concealed assassins when returning from acting as a grand juror at the assizes. Mr. Crotty and his servant are, it is feared, mortally wounded.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN FERMANAGH,-A special telegram reports that information reached Enniskillen Wednesday of a most daring attempt to shoot a gamekeeper and bailiff named Robinson, at Ely Lodge, where he is employed. The shot was fired from Lough Erne, and Robinson, who was pursuing his avocation as gamekeeper, was on the shore at the time and narrowly escaped. It is positively stated that the outskirts of Ely Lodge estates are nightly infested by poschers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Sister of Mercy, of Nazareth-house, Hammerthose who owe obedience. Compulsion, venerable dure is very simple. Any two or more persons in- smith, was charged on Tuesday with having driven Italian peoples," preserving "upon the banks of the Gazette.

gistrate held that if a perambulator was used for the conveyance of goods, it came under the description it was proposed, it should be affirmed. It would be inquiries and conduct proceedings in this country in as reasonable to say, that the Bishops compelled the the method hitherto prescribed before Committees 2s. costs. On this the Pall Mall Gazette remarks as follows :- "We have at last punished some one moments. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been after a few minutes he fought his been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be less than the lord Lieutenant in Council, the more satisfactory is that we have been able to bably feel it far more severely than the joyous butcher whose employer is ever ready to pay the penalty incurred by his servant for such a trifling was hardly up to the task of writing. How devoutoffence as driving a light cart over a heavy old man ly he must join with the Emperor of Germany in a or woman who will not get out of the way. A nun with a perambulator will do very well as an ex- now; and these two good men-the one with Rome, ample; and at Hammersmith Police-court on Tuesday Hannah Devere, of Nazareth-house, Hammersmith, who were the dress of a Sister of Mercy, was at least on the extracted continent. King Victor brought up on a warrant charged with driving a barrow on the footway. The report does not state the thoughtfulness to point out what an admirable whether handcuffs were necessary as well as a warrant for this desperate offender, but the evidence left no doubt that she had actually committed the crime with which she was charged. A police-sergeant swore that the defendant, who was accompanied by another Sister of Mercy, actually drove the barrow in the Portobello-road, Notting-hill, causing persons to go into the road. He told her it was not allowed, but she still continued driving the barrow along the footway. For the defence it was urged that it was not a barrow but only a perambulator used by the Sisters for the collection of lood from various parts of the Metropolis for the poor in their house; and the police on being questioned admitted that the barrow or perambulator, whichever the dangerous vehicle was, really did contain two cans. Of course this defence was useless; justice, as we all know, is blind, and may itself be tripped up any day on the pavement by a reckless Sister of Mercy, so the worthy magistrate, after pointing out that footways were for the use of the public to walk upon, fined Sister Hannah one shilling and two shillings costs - letting her off cheaply as there had been 'a mistake in the name." Considering all the nuisances we swallow in the streets, some of us would not strain at a Sister of Mercy with a barrow employed for charitable purposes; but it must be remembered that these Sisters ictually have the audacity not only to feed the poor but also to nurse small-pox patients, and take out of our hands other good but disagreeable works we are all panting to perform. A few penalties will perhaps bring them to their senses and make them

> Explosive Bullets .- The British Medical Journal declares its opinion that the charges which have been put forward of explosive bullets having been used by the contending armies have been ground less; and is inclined to believe that the Articles of the St. Petersburg Convention have been faithfully adhered to, notwithstanding the mutual recriminations to the contrary by both French and German Governments.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE DURING THE WAR .- In an ar-

more like other people."

ticle on the above subject the Paris Temps says :- "We are unjust towards England. We forget that she sympathized strongly with us from the moment that the war became one for the defence of our soil. We even forget the generosity with which she sent food to our famishing inhabitants. We only remember one thing, namely, that she did not send us either ships or soldiers, and we are not far from invoking the vengeance of Heaven on her head. . . . The fact is that England did not intervene because she could not. She could not intervene because she had not more than 40,000 men to send to our assistance, and because she knew that Russia had promised to assist Prassia in that event, and that the first movement of any nation in our favor would be the signal for a general war. We do not mean to say that a Chatham would not have braved the danger, that he would not have done well in changing the course of events. Total Ministers are not Chathams, and Mr. Gladstone, et all events, was not east in that mould. England is, in fact, many or Russia, but none of them is more isolated —none, perhaps is more threatened—than England. Not that there is any German territory, except—the little island of Heligoland, that Count Bismarck can take from her. But the time may come when Germany, seeking in the north-west the maritime complement which she wants, will meet with resistance on the part of England, and will consequently be obliged to seek adversaries capable of engaging her attention. From this point of view nothing is more significant than the bitterness with which Count Bismarck, during the whole course of the war, complained of supplies being furnished to France by the English manufacturers. The Germans collected the arms which we left on the field of battle, examined them and pretended to recognise on them the mark of the British Government, and at the same time they carefully shut their eyes to the much more important supplies which we derived from America.— It seemed that they sought with equal foresight to treasure un grievances against the one of the two Powers, and to remain on good terms with the other, What liberty of action Count Bismarck will indeed have at the time when the United States at length utter what has long been on their lips, and demand the cession of Canada as the only acceptable settlement of the Alabama question, so skilfully kept open; and, on the other hand, what a temptation for General Grant to see in such an adventure the popularity required to secure his re-election. His Message to Congress the other day and his flattery of Germany go with the other symptoms to prove an understanding between the two Powers which would result in placing England at their mercy."

At the present moment, when all Europe views with admiration the deep religious feeling displayed by the Emperor of Germany, even under the most trying circumstances, it would be unfair on the King of Italy not to point out that he too had given evidences of decided Christianity by no means inferior to that displayed by his Imperial brother Nothing can be more beautiful than his Majesty's letter to the Pope, dated 8th of September Inst, which appears with the other correspondence resnecting the affairs of Rome, just issued. It conclusively shows the injustice of those who fancy that King Victor Emmanuel in taking possession of Rome was actuated by other than the most high and holy motives. "Most Holy Father," his Majesty begins, "with the affection of a son, with the faith of a catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the feelings of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done before, to the theart of your Holiness." He then points out forcibly the dangers of the war then desolating the centre of the Continent, which make him terribly anxious for the safety of the Pope, so much so, indeed, that he -has already posted his troops on the frontier, and sees the necessity of their advancing and taking up " such positions as may be requisite for the security of your Holiness and the maintenance of order." The King has that confidence in the "sacred character" and good nature of the Pope that he feels assured his Heliness will be inspired by a desire equal to his own to avoid all conflict and to escape the peril of violence and therefore suggests the arrangement with Count Ponza di San Martino of the means which appear best fitted to conduce to the desired end. The King anti-

horrified by the terrors of war, how it is possible to gain great battles and to win immortal victories by an act of justice and by one single word of affection. His Majesty winds up by begging has Holiness to bestow upon him the apostolic benediction and by renewing to his Holiness the expression of his prefound respect. This letter is all the more touching because it shows that King Victor Emmanuel himself, although a soldier, was so profoundly affected by the "terrors of war" then in full operation, that he spirit of thankfulness to heaven that it is all over the other with his £200,000,000-will no doubt join in prayer together that peace may reign for a filme Emmanuel, even in the midst of his anxiety, had speculation it would be for the Pope to let part of the Leoine City on building leases. In a note on that city, accompanying a memorandum giving the views of the Italian Government on the Roman question, it is stated :- "The Leonine City has now a population of about 15,000 souls, and would be capable of having a much larger one, if the gardens, which take up the larger part of it, were destined, at all events partially, for the construction of new bbildings." A Leonine City Company (Limited), with the Pope and the King as chairman and deputy chairman, with the cardinals as a board of directors, might, under the blessing of Providence, prove a great success; and perhaps the Emperor of Germany might be tempted to invest a small portion of his earnings in the purchase of a few shares.

How to CHEAT THE DOCTER,-A soldier, a patient at Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, a 1 w days ago wrote the following advice to a comrade:-6Previous to going to hospital rub your fongue with chalk, ready for the word. Put out your toughe; then, when the doctor is going to feel your pulse, he sure to knock your elbow against the wall, and it will beat to any number in a minute; then, if you wish to persevere to be invalided, be on the look-out for a friend to bring you a bit of raw bullock's liver every morning, in order to spit blood for the doctor; of course, have a little bit of the liver in your mouth under your tongue, fresh, ready for him when he comes round the hospital ward, and have a good piece ready to spit out for him when he approaches your cot; then give a great sigh and a grean, and and you are sure to be ordered lamb chops, chicken rice pudding, port wine. Guinness's stout-in fact, you may live on the fat of the land for the remainder of your soldiering which will not be long: but, dedend upon it, you are sure of a pension, even under ten years' service." We hope there are not many in hospital quite so clever as this "old subdier."-Medical Times.

The whole of the facts as to the allegad burning of a captain of francs-tircurs by German troops near Dijon have just been made public in a letter from a medical officer of the Baten division, which first appeared in the Freiburg Greatt. The witness re-counts the arrival of the body from Ponitty, where it was found after the German troops leef captured and evacuated that place. The chief medical officer left with the German hospitats as bijon was summoned to examine the corps: (which was exposed several days for the ratisfaction of the curious) and to verify to his own satisfaction the harbarity of his countrymen, and he pointed out in coin that the captain had received an instantly mortal wound in the back, which was evidently not from a Prussian bullet. In spite of his prot st. Garibaidi allowed himself to be so led away by the rumor as to publish the alleged atrocity as a fact in his general orders, and the local paper called on Frenchmen to avenge this dreadful barbarity. When the German troops recovered Dijon after the annihilation of Bourbaki's force, the truth at once came out, and in braving it, and that he would not have succeeded the explanation was simple enough. An acting Sergeant-Major Veitenslauf n, with part of the 4th company of the 21st Regiment, forming part of Kettler's brigade of the 2nd corps, had surrounded more to be pitied than to be blamed. She has been the Chateau of Pouilly, in which were the captain severely punished for her want of political spirit or and his party. The captain came out and enered to declaring that the building would be fixed if they did not desist and come down, he re-entered the chatean, and in the act of rushing up the stairs to call on them to surrender, was shot dead by a bullet from above. The tire being still maintained, preparations were made to burn the building. The smoke floating up the stairs soon forced the defenders to descend and give thems lyes up: but the captain's body meanwhile had been partially charred, and being left in that condition, became the origin of the report which has been the subject of comment all over Europe, and the untrustworthy foundation of many sharp strictures on the troops concerned. We have never defended these severities of the Germans, which we believe to have been unnecessarily practised, and have chronicled them with unsparing comment whenever the testimony was to be relied on, but the actual incidents of war have been quite bad enough without superadding myths originating in the imaginations of frenzied patriots on either side.—Pall Mall Gazett .

UNITED STATES,

BEAST BUTLER.-ANOTHER PIECE OF HIS HISTORY. -A correspondent who professes to know a great deal about the history of Gen. B. F. Butler, writes to say that that the chief reason for Butler's animosity against England was the comments of the English ournals, and more especially of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister of England, upon Butler's celebrated woman order issued while he was in command of New Orleans. Our correspondent says that when the New York journals containing Palmerston's speech arrived in New Orleans, where General Butler was then in command, the General happened to be at dinner in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Twiggs of the Confederate army "and very prominent on the table was the silverware of that exiled Confederate." In the midst of the dinner the New York Herald was brought in containing Palmerston's speech. Having read it Butler cursed violently, adding that "he would be d-to h-if the time would not yet come when he would issue the same general order in the streets of Liverpool.'-

They run the franking system in the United States not wisely but too well. A little while ago the hon. James Brooks made himself a beautiful renown by a free legislative distribution of the hand-bills of a certain chicken-show towards which in the hours of recess his gigantic intellect was wont to unbend.— Now we have the hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana, franking the printed circulars of a Washington tavern-keeper. It may perhaps be unjust to suspect Mr. Cavanaugh of collusion on the subject of his bar-bill, but it is at the same time difficult to avoid it. A saloon doing business entirely on a paper basis, and that paper being of a nature calculated to hurt nobody but the Postmaster-General and the common people not in Congress, would naturally make a charming house of legislative call. We don't suppose anything like this ever occurred in Canada, where the wickedest member of the House of Commons probably never rose superior to the achievement of receiving his boots or his washing free. But is quite possible all the cipates a glorious future for the Pope as "the chief same, and the possibility is descreditable to the of Catholicism, surrounded by the devotion of the society among which it is permitted,-Montreal

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

INTE. AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAT At No. 663, Craig Street, by

J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

ERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the

year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dellars and a half. The True Wirness can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and it not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

Three Donars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up.

Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription from

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR,

APRIL-1871. Friday, 7—Good Friday. Saturday, 8—Holy Saturday. Sunday, 9—Easter Sunday. Monday, 10-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 11-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 12-Of the Octave. Thursday, 13-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It would be a hopeless task to endeavor to construct from the scattered fragments of information that we receive by Cable, a continuous or intelligible narrative of the Paris rovolution, as we must call it. For in one sense it may be said that the attitude of the City is that of opposition to the rest of France. Paris desires to remain not only political capital of the country, but to be the country; in a word, rage at the transfer of the Seat of Legislature from Paris to any other town or City, is one cause of the foud betwixt the ancient Capital, and the Assembly at Versailles. If the latter could but be led back in triumph, as were the King and Court in the famous emeutes of October 1789, a truce might for a time be patched up betwixt the contending parties.

As it is, the Reds are masters of the situation within the City. Their flag flies from the Hotel de Ville. M. Thiers talks of reducing the insurgents by force; but we remember the ill-timed vaunt of the Girondists, that, if a hair of their representatives were touched, the departments would rise, and strangers in coming ages would enquire "on which side of the Seine Paris stood;" and we know what followed the utterance of that threat, M. This is not a order is to be restored; it looks as if the Prussians must interfere, and one telegram anmounces that if the indemnity be not paid by the 15th inst., German troops to the number of 80,000 will enter Paris, and put down the insurgents. The citizens are flying to the country in great numbers, and a general consternation prevails. The temper of the French army is not known, and though it is most probable that it will side with the Assembly, and the semblance of legitimate authority which that body represents, it is by no means impossible that a large portion of it may, as did the army in '89, fraternize with the insurgents. and turn its arms against those whom it was enrolled to defend.

By latest telegrams we learn that civil war has actually broken out. On Saturday, the Reds sent forward a detachment to attack Versailles, but they were encountered, and eventually repulsed by a superior force of the troops that take the part of the Assembly. The fighting was well maintained on both sides for some time, but the Reds were repulsed with a loss reported at about 200 men, and their retreat was harassed by a fire opened upon them from Fort Valerien. The Reds also left several prisoners in the hands of their opponents, by whom these prisoners were immediately put to death. This has excited the Reds to frenzy, so that reprisals, and a war in which no quarter will be given, may be expected. Marshal McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, faithful to the Assembly.

The Commune have published decrees, for the suppression of all religious bodies, and summoning to their bar, MM. Thiers, Favre, and others of their opponents, whose property also has been declared confiscated. What may be the temper of the people outside of Paris we cannot learn, nor do we know how far the regular army can be relied on. It is said that to work, and agitate, and pray, until their one regiment, the 74th of the line, has fraternized with the Reds. It is very probable that rights are secured, in the restoration of the the Germans will have to return to Paris to liberty and independence of the Holy See, restore order, and some semblance of a govern-

have none of him in that he is a King. The Royalists are against him as an intruder, and their sympathies are with the Bourbons. There will very likely be another attempt to restore the ancient monarchy in the legitimate branch, that of the representatives of Don Carlos. But of the Papacy. anyhow the general opinion is that the unhappy lad now on the throne, will soon have to return trouble to the family of Victor Emmanuel will be gladly hailed by the Catholic world.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH, LORD BISHOP OF LON-DOX, TO THE CLERGY OF SAID DIO-

REW AND DEAR SIR,

It is unnecessary to inform you that our Holy Father is still a prisoner in the hands of his iniquitous despoilers. The revolutionthe abomination of desolation-is in the midst of the holy places, and the heart of Christendom grieves.

It is true the Florentine Parliament is en gaged in the farce of pasem guarantees, with the alleged object of securing the liberty and independence of the Head of the Church; but these guarantees are the merest mockeries, intended to deceive the Catholic World. They are based on the faith of the Italian government, but that faith is as notorious for its treachery and mendacity as the Punic faith of old; indeed, it might be well predicated of the faithless Italian Ministers what St. Paul said of the people of Crete: "Cretenses semper mendaces"-" The Cretians are always liars." -(Ep. St. P. to Titus, 1st chap., v. 12.) Who, then, shall guarantee the Italian guarantees? Those who blushed not at the dishonor of violating the September convention when poor France was in the darkest hour of her adversity-those who scrupled not to despoil the Holy Father of those possessions which were consecrated by the reverence of centuries, and by the free choice of a people whom the Popes had redeemed from slavery-will not hesitate, when the time arrives, to east their false guarantees to the winds-" Tanquam folia que a vento rapiuntur." This is what we are told with shameless effrontery by Bonghi-the gentleman who framed the Bill of Guarantees, and its advocate. When lately addressing the Florentine Parliament he said Whenever the Ecclesiastical Power shall abuse its franchises, you can diminish or take them away, since they possess one only true guarantee : the national conscience ;" (that is, of course, the conscience of the deputies-not a very delicate one, as we know) "Ecclesiastical power has no other guarantee with you except your own good fuith." (He should rather have said, good pleasure.) "See, therefore, whether these guarantees need frighten you."

These guarantees, then, deceive nobody. They are a mockery and a snare, and simply greater man than the Girondist Lsnard. If add insult to the grievous injury already done the Head and Members of Christ's Mystical

> Meantime the Catholic World is moved from its centre to its circumference with deep and heartfelt sympathy with our persecuted Pontiff, for when the Head is menaced the hands are instinctively raised to protect it. Millions of voices have been heard, like the sound of many waters, protesting against the sacrilegious and execrable spoliation of the Holy See, and denouncing the base and flagitious conduct of the crowned robber, Victor Emmanuel, and his perfidious Ministers.

In other days, in the ages of faith and .chivalry, a Catholic crusade would have entered the Italian kingdom, and have swept the sacrilegious wretches from the States of the Church which they profuned. But as the circumstances of the present time forbid this, and as the gallant nation which made it its pride and its policy to defend the patrimony of St. Peter, lies prostrate and wounded almost unto death, we must make use of the moral and constitutional means left us, to obtain the restoration to the Holy See of its imprescriptible rights. To attain this end, so necessary for the life and liberty of retributive providence. the Church, a mighty Catholic movement is on foot throughout the world. This movement appeals to the conscience and the honor of mankind to vindicate the sanctity of the moral law, so shamefully outraged; and not to tolerate the despoilment of the Holy See-the greatest crime and scandal of the age. It apneals to the kings and rulers of nations, to reinstate, even in their own self-defence, on its time-honored and historic throne the oldest and most venerable sovereignty in the world; for, in the dethronement of the Sovereign Pontiff, it is the very principle of sovereignty that is dethroned-It appeals to the Catholic millions liberty of conscience and their most sacred destroyed by the sacrilegious overthrow of the Temporal Power-It appeals, in fine, to the

In this mighty movement we must have a share. It is true, our numbers in this Diocese swell and expand the broad river that flows on m jestically to the ocean, so we, when united with the millions of our fellow-Catholics, will share in their strength and influence whilst serving to augment both. At all events, we must do our duty, and leave the result in the hands of Him "before Whom all nations are as if they had no being at all, and are counted to Him as nothing and vanity,"-(Is., 40th chap., 17th verse.) and "whose justice is as the highest mountains."-(Ps., 35-7). Our brethren of several Canadian Dioceses have dready drawn up and signed a petition to her most gracious majesty the Queen, praying her to intervene with the other Powers of Europe for the restoration of the sovereign rights of the Papacy. It is our desire that the faithful of this Diocese shall unite in this praiseworthy movement. We have adopted the petition drawn up by our brethren of Quebec, as being at once concise and expressive, and we herewith send you a copy of it, together with sheets for the signatures of your people. The signatures should be written on one side only, and in a cleanly and careful manner. These sheets, when signed, are to be returned immediately to the Episcopal residence, so that we may send them without delay to the Governor-General, with the prayer that he will cause them to be laid at the foot of the throne of

her most gracious Majesty. But as the best efforts are fruitless without God's blessing, we must not fail, by the exercise of holy prayer, to call down the benedictions of heaven upon this undertaking. Prayer is all-powerful with God-By prayer Moses broke the power of the enemies of Israel-by the prayers of the infant Church the chains that bound him fell from off St. Peter, his prison gates were thrown open, and he was set free-And so, if we join prayer to action, we may confidently hope that, in His own good time, the Son of God, whose Almighty arms support the Catholic Church, will restore the liberty and independence of which the Supremo Pontiff has been so cruelly and so wickedly deprived. For this end we desire you to enjoin on your good people during the holy season of Lent, the recital of a PATER and AVE, with the words: "St. Peter, first Pope, and St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church, pray for our Holy Father."

Please read this Circular to your people, and believe us to be, Rev. and dear Sir, affectionately yours in Christ,

† John, Bishop of London. Given at the Episcopal Residence, London, this 20th day of March, 1871.

The first Napoleon is said to have attributed his political death to the "Spanish ulcer;" to his ill-advised interference with the affairs of Spain, and his iniquitous attempt to impose upon the people of that Peninsula an alien King. With equal truth might Louis Napoleon exclaim to-day that it was the "Italian ulcer" that killed him.

When the time for writing the history of the reign of Louis Napoleon shall have arrived we have no doubt that then it will be perceived that his fall was owing to his Italian policy: that to his felly, his short sightedness, rather than to the wisdom and far reaching vision of they plundered, and from the holy places which a Bismarck, are due the events which by their rapidity, no less than by their magnitude, have astonished the world. If, as has often been said. was beaten and humbled at Sadowa, it may also well be said that it was Solferino and Magenta that brought about the catastrophe of Sedan, and gave to France the humiliating peace of 1871. Herein we see the hand of a just and

To Louis Napoleon more than to any other man living are due the calamities that afflict the Holy See, all the disasters of the Catholic Church, and the iniquitous spoliation of the Sovereign Pontiff by the arms of Piedmont.— It was Louis Napoleon who made the latter Power what it is, and gave to it that absolute dominion over the Italian Peninsula which it employs to rob the Pope, and oppress the Church. But in building up Italian Unity, Louis Napoleon laid the foundations of German, or Teutonic unity; by raising Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Italy he promoted King William to the Imperial throne of Germany; for by weakening Austria, he in proportion exalted Prussia, and left the latter without a rival. If ever man cut his own throat it was Louis Napoleon.

Catholics have no cause to regret the downfall of the man, the accomplice of Cavour, the

scatter his enemies, and to protect his visible, true that with his usual vacillating policy he representative and Vicar in the possession of did not allow, nay did seriously try, to arrest. those rights and liberties which Divine Provi- the revolutionary torrent which he had let loose dence and the ages created for the free and in Italy; that in his egregious folly and selfan effectual barrier, and prevent it from overwhich had previously restrained it.

His obvious policy was to strengthen Austria, as a counterpoise to the growing force of Revolution will be directed. Prussia from whom alone France had anything to dread. Instead of pursuing this his proper course, he waged unjust and wanton war with the first named; and unfortunately for France, unfortunately for the Church and for the peace | no little damage. For instance under one headof the world, the gallantry of his soldiers, in spite of his military incapacity, gave him the he complains in one breath of the playing of a victory—a victory which as we now see ruined game of Lacrosse on Sunday, 26th ult., en a him, and has inflicted injury incalculable upon the country whose destinies he controlled .-Weli would it have been for France if her soldiers had been defeated in Italy, and driven back in discomfiture by the troops of Austria. She would not to-day be lying prostrate beneath the feet of Prussia.

THE COMMUNE.-This name, now by the occurrences at Paris brought prominently before the world, is fraught with terrible associations; it brings to mind the most bloody days, and the most brutal acts of the first Revolu-

It was the Commune which after the events of the Tenth of August assumed the direction of affairs in France, and set the Assembly at defiance. "It was no longer" says Louis Blanc treating of these events, "the Assembly that to enforce by law his silly prejudices upon was at the head of the movement, it was the others, we content ourselves with pitying the Commune."

It was the Commune, subject sometimes to the influence of Robespierre, sometimes to that of Marat, that issued the terrible decrees that made France and the world tremble; that filled the dungeons with every one suspected of loyalty, that organized the revolutionary tribunals. that sharpened the edge of the guillotine. In word it was the Commune that played the most important in the massacre of priests and other prisoners which has rendered the month of September for ever infamous in the annals of France. Was it a chance that in September also occurred the catastrophe of Sedan?

What then may be anticipated if once again this dread Commune should become master of the situation, and of the destinies of the country? Is the world doomed again to witness a Raign of Terror? Already the word "Guillotine" has been pronounced; already the wir against the priests has been revived. Mass is no longer to be celebrated for the prisoners in the prisons; the "law of the suspect" has been re-enacted; and the cry "death to the rich" has again been shouted in the streets of

From the minute subdivision of the soil, almost every man in the rural districts of France is himself a proprietor; and it might be hoped therefore that amongst the rural population of the country, the rights of property would find staunch defenders. Unfortunately, however, this minute subdivision of the soil has had another effect; that of leaving the proprietor of the soil head over ears in debt, bound hand and foot, and at the mercy of the greedy usurers who speculate upon his poverty. He grows the wheat indeed, but with difficulty can he by his daily toil find a sufficiency of the coarsest food for himself; if it be his labor that produces the vine, not to him is it given to partake of its fruit, or to drink of its juice. In every material respect the French peasant proprietor of the nineteenth century is worse off than was it was not so much Austria, as France, that his grandfather in the eighteenth. How then can it be expected that he, the slave of the capitalist, the serf of the usurer, shall in the hour of trial be very zealous in defence of those proprietary rights which weigh so heavily upon him-in defence of capital, and of high rates of

> It is no enemy of the Revolution, no reactionary royalist, no culogist of the ancien regime who paints in such dark colors the actual position of the French peasant proprietors. It is emanations thence arising when disturbed, are a revolutionist of revolutionists, Louis Blanc not only most offensive but are laden with himself whom we quote, and to whose well disease, with the germs of typhus, small pox, known work, Du Travail, we are indebted for our facts. "What matters it," he eries out. of a Seigneur, if he still be the serf of a monied will ensue from the threatened action of land lage speculator, of the usurer?" Not much indeed; he will be the natural enemy of those with the capitalists: death to the rich."

This is why too much reliance must not be he placed upon the conservative tendencies of Amadeus, the bogus King of Spain, is evi- God of Justice, and the invisible head of the real author of all the misfortunes that have the peasant proprietors of France. There is of the dead, if they will persist in living in the

with the Communistic torrent, and aid to swell the flood which threatens to sweep everything before it. Religion however still exercises its influences upon them; and it is religion there. efficacious discharge of the sublime functions conceit he fancied that he could oppose to it fore which inspires the deadly hostility of the Parisian insurgents to the priest and the flowing Rome, and the pitiful remnants of the Church—the only institution in France surviv-Pontifical States which for a short season after ing, and which alone can resist the fury of the to Italy. Any thing which works disgrace and are not great, nor our political influence the Italian campaign the Sovereign Pentiff was storm now menacing the unhappy country. weighty; but as each little rivulet serves to allowed to retain in his hands. But it is The throne, the aristocracy, the Parliaments. equally true that he it was who cut the dam the army, all have disappeared; nothing is left but a people unorganized, and the Church: and it is against her that the first fury of the

> MIXING THINGS UP .- The Montreal Witness has a vicious habit of mixing up things which have no connection, and he thereby does ing-" Sabbath Desceration and Rowdyism"_ piece of unoccupied ground at the West end of St. Antoine Street, and of a fight that did come off-or was to have come off, on the same day and on the same piece of ground. Now what connection is there between these two things? One, the Lacrosse game, a perfectly innecent amusement on any day of the week; the other fighting, which is always an offence on every day of the week!

> Heartily can we concur with the Witness in his call upon the Police to do their duty by putting down fighting; but we will always oppose every attempt that may be made to interfere with innocent amusements. According to the anile superstitions of the sect to which he- Witness-belongs, Sunday Lacrosse playing, and prize fighting may stand in the same category; and so long as he does not attenut man for his folly. But we will not permit him to impose his superstitions upon the community. In his private judgment, Sunday Lacrosse playing may be sin, and we give him free permission to hold that opinion. In our private judgment-which is worth as much as that of all the Doctors of Protestantdom pus together-Lacrosse playing on Sunday, if it do not disturb others, if it be not carried on where it becomes a nuisance to the attendants at places of worship, is a perfectly innocent amusement, and to be encouraged rather than frowned down; since it takes the players away from the town with its saloons, its sly grog shops, and all its ineffable abominations, to the fields, and the open country. Besides, to those who are engaged in their shops and factories from Monday morning to Saturday evening, Sunday is the only day of the week on which they can indulge in any athletic sport, and healthy exercise. Shall we then, to gratify the morbid fantasies of an ignorant set of fanatics, deprive the children of toil of the only chance of relaxation

> We would also remind the Witness that, according to his own principles, there should be no connection betwixt Church and State; and that the latter therefore is morally incompetent to enforce the observance of any religious observances whatsoever. Violations of the natural law, drunkenness, fighting, and every thing evil of itself, it is bound to suppress; but with innocent amusements, carried on even on Sundays at a distance from places where men meet together to worship God, and so as to cause no disturbance to the worshippers-it has no right to interfere. We invoke the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, against the impertinent efforts of a clique of uneducated fanatics, to interfere with the innocent amusements of the people.

The question of erecting dwelling houses upon the site of the former Catholic cemetery near Dorchester Street, is exciting much attention. That the danger of such a step is great, that the health of the City is thereby seriously menaced, cannot be doubted; and it would be well if even now the Corporation could acquire the land in question, and devote it to the purpose of a public square, or garden. The soil is impregnated with the decomposing flesh of several generations; it stinks; and the foul and every other pestilence.

But if in default of means, or of intelligence "that he-the peasant-be no longer the serf to foresee and prevent the consequences which man-homme d'argent-of a lawyer, of a vil- jobbers and speculators, our Civic authorities take no steps in the matter, it is to be hoped that the public will exercise its judgment, and proprietary rights which enable the monied leave the houses that are to be built untenman, the speculator, and the usurer to keep anted. There is not one of these houses about him in bondage; he too will be ready to join to be erected but what would be dear as a gift, with the Parisian proletariat in the cry "down if that gift were coupled with the condition of living therein. The physical laws can no more than the moral laws, be violated with impunity. If people will make their homes over the graves dently in a bad way. The republicans will Church, to punish this crying injustice, to fallen upon the head of the Holy Father. It is great danger that they too may be carried away midst of filth and rottenness, and impurity; if

they will set the laws of decency and cleanliness at defiance—they must be prepared to accept the inevitable consequences in the shape of foul disease, and untimely death.

We are sorry to see that some writers in the public press are complicating this purely hygeinic question, will another with which it has nothing to do-to wit, a semi religious question, or respect for the remains of the faithful departed; they also insinuate that the Fabrique has been wanting in its duty. Now this is absurd and unjust. The question at issue is simply whether, without serious danger to health, ground but lately occupied as a cemetery, and in which must still be lying in a state of incomplete decomposition the remains of thousands of dead -many of them the victims of Cholera, typhus and other dangerous diseases-can be used for building purposes and as a site for human dwellings? The Fubrique has done what it sould to have the land converted into a public square or garden, so as to prevent desecration, and to secure the public health. It has offered it on very liberal terms to the public; and if it have not done more, it is because it is compelled by its pecuniary obligations, and in order to enable it to discharge its debts, to sell property for which it has no actual necessity-just as some years ago it found itself compelled to sell the old Recollet Church in Notre Dame Street. The Fabrique has done what it could; it is we believe most willing to meet on the most reasonable terms, the wishes of the public; and it eannot be expected that it should do more .-Besides we may be sure that the Church, to whom the consideration of the question of respect for the remains of her departed children, or the quasi religious phase of the question, exclusively belongs, will not be wanting in her duty. It is simply a hygeinic question that the press, that the citizens of Montreal have to deal with. This is within their province, and should in the interests of all, be discussed dispassionately, and without indulging in unjust criticism of the Fabrique and parochial authorities.

A public meeting of the citizens of Montreal. convoked by His Honor the Mayor, and numerously attended, was held in the Mechanics' Hall on the afternoon of Monday last-the Mayor in the Chair, and Dr. Carpenter, Secretary. Resolutions denouncing the converting of the old Catholic Cemetery, Dorchester Street, into a site for dwelling houses, because of the danger to the health of the City that would thence accrue, were carried unanimously; and the Corporation was urged to take such measures as should best prevent the threatened peril. Prominent amongst the speakers were the Rt. Reverend the Protestant Bishop, who, after a most sensible address from the Chair, moved the first Resolution—the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, MM. Shelton, McRea, Dr. Sterry Hunt, and others; M. Masson also spoke well, and to the purpose, fully justifying the action of the Fabrique, and showing that that body had always acted most liberally. A vote of thanks to the Chair was moved by M. N. Valois, and the meeting then separated. We trust that efficient action in accordance with the expressed wishes of the citizens may be promptly taken by the Corporation.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ROME.—We invite attention to the subjoined document, which we copy from the London Times, as illustrative of the quality of religious liberty that obtains at Rome under the Piedmontese regime, and of the peace and order that the overthrow of the legitimate government has established. What benighted creatures Papists must be, to be sure, not to be in raptures with the new order of things, and of the liberal canaille who bear rule :---

A REMONSTRANCE FROM ROME.—A copy of the following document, given on the 10th inst. to Mr. Jervoise, for transmission to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Florence, has been forwarded to us for publication :- "We, the undersigned, being British subjects, state, for the information of Her Majesty's representative at the Italian Court, that on this day, Friday, the 10th of March, 1871, we were subjected to inconvenience, insult, and danger, when attending the Lenten service in the church of the Gesu, in Rome. We think it right to say that we had no political motive whatever in visiting the church, The greater portion of us are Catholics and went for purposes of devotion simply. Some of us are Protestants. We were nearly all strangers to each other, our common danger to-day being our first introduction. The sermon, which was preached by a Jesuit Father named Tommasi, and contained nothing political or calculated to irritate any one, was over about 12 o'clock. The congregation, on attempting to leave the church, found the doors beset by a band of men some hundreds in number, armed with bludgeons. Those who tried to get out were driven back into the church, and were compelled to remain there for a considerable time. Some took refuge in the garden adjoining, and were subsequently escorted to their homes by National Guards. We stayed in the church until Signor Gadda, the Royal Commissary, appeared with 20 or 30 soldiers, who made several arrests within the church. The soldiers had their swords drawn, and with cries of 'Birbonil' slashed right and left us they chased men and women into the side chapels and behind the rails of the high altar, where a priest was celebrating mass and administering to communicants. Women fainted, and one of us saw a femaic savagely struck on the forchead by a soldier with his sword, the blood gushing from the wound. Several of us saw unoffending persons struck with swords. Signor Gadda was present during all this. When we appealed to him for protection, and informed him that we were foreigners | the literary merits of the work itself we may threatening and corrupt practices."

and British subjects, he escorted us with a file of say that it is exceedingly well written, its ausoldiers to the outside of the church as far as the Via Cesarini, when he saluted us and left us. We went then to the residence of Mr. Jervoise, who requested us to put in writing the facts which came under our knowledge. We append our names:— W. Maziere Brady, D.D., a Viceregal chaplain in Ireland; William Winchester, M.A. Oxon., late of Her Majesty's Indian service ; Dudley B. Coppinger, late Captain in Her Majesty's 54th Regiment; C. Bexley Vansittart, student of the University of London; M. Frances Lomax, Westfield-house, Lanca-shire; F. R. Vansittart, S. M. Coppinger, R. H. Busk, London."

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society was held on the night of Monday, 3rd instant, and resulted in the following gentlemen being elected officebearers for the ensuing year :- President, Mr. M. J. Donovan; 1st Vice do, Mr. Jas. Howley; 2nd Vice do, Mr. P. Carroll; Treasurer, Mr. D. Lyons; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. M. O'Connor; Recording do, Mr. J. P. Whelan; Assistant do, Mr. D. Harrington.

IRISH CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—It must be source of gratification to the members of the Irish Canadian Institute to know that a prominent member of the Institute, Mr. M. J. Donovan, was last night elected to the position of President of St. Patrick's Society.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - At the annual meeting of this society, which took place in the Sacristy of the St. Patrick's Church on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: -President, Thomas B. Fox; Vice-President, James Crompton; Treasurer, Robert Warren; Secretary, Wm. J. Brennan; Assistant Secretary, P. C. Warren; Librarian, M. Polan; Assistant Librarian, W. McNally. For Councillors:-John Kearney, B. Shea, Thos. J. Quinlan, E. Dowd. James Shea, J. Duane, B. Wall, D. Phelan, and P. Jones.

Our esteemed contemporary the Courrier du Canada gives credence to the rumor that the elections for the legislature of the Province of Quebec, are soon to take place, and that the writs will issue immediately.

may be expected to go away quietly, and without causing an inundation in the lower parts of for where the Plague smites with most gleeful fatal-

The great University boat race came off on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Cam-

THE VATICAN COUNCIL AND ITS DEFINITIONS. -A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy, by Henry Edward Archbishop of Westminster. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal. Sent free by mail on receipt of One Dollar. There is, and we fear even amongst Cathoics, much deplorable ignorance as to the proeccedings of the great Council of the Catholic for recreation, even the mildest form would be to Church, whose sessions, because of the invasion of Rome by the armies of Piedmont, and consequent triumph of brute force over the liberties of the Church, have for a season been suspended. What, however, it, in the course of its sessions in the years '69 and '70, accomplished, is in the admirable Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster clearly narrated; and at the same time the arguments by which the great doctrine, now indeed for the first time proclaimed or defined, of the Infallibility of the Pope under certain conditions, may be defended against the adverse criticism of Janus, Quirinus and other writers of that school, are ably put forth. Not of course as furnishing the reason for accepting the doctrine itself-for the reason why the Catholic accepts it, is the same as that which causes him to accept any other doctrine of the Church-as an article of faith, and as a revealed truth; but as an answer to objections that may be urged by those who do not admit the existence on earth at the present day of an infallible teacher of divine truth: infallible because appointed to teach by Christ Himself.

CANADIAN BIOGRAPHY. THE LAST THREE THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN CANADA; by Jennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, and Clerk Assistant of the Senate of Canada:

for a copy of his work containing an interesting chapter in the biography of the notabilities of Canada. The subject is of course more interesting to the Protestant than to the Catholic section of the community, as it notes an epoch in the fortunes of their church, its entire separation from the State, and its acquisition of the boon-in this case a boon perhaps destined to be fatal-of freedom of action. Of the gentlemen Dr. Fulford, Dr. Mountain, and Dr. Strachan whose labors in the cause of the denomination to which they belonged, are narrated, the first named was well known to, and held in high esteem by, men of all shades of religious belief in' Montreal. A ripe scholar, and a courteous gentleman, he won golden opinions from all, and his death was a serious loss which it will not be easy to replace. Of

thor having a very pleasant and attractive style; whilst the material execution is first rate, the printing, the paper, and the binding, being all of the very first quality. We need scarcely add, in the case of a gentleman like Mr. Taylor, that he has not a word which can offend or give pain to those of a different church, and that his book may be read by all. From the press generally, both in Canada and in England, it has received the highest eulogiums, and these we think have been well be-

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-April, 1871. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Price of subscription \$4.50 per annum; single copies,

The current number contains the following articles:-1. Unification and Education; 2. The Cross; 3. The House of Yorke; 4. Sauntering; 5. Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz; Dion and the Sibyls; 7. Europe's Future; 8. Bishop Timon; 9. Gualberto's Victory; 10. Our Lady of Lourdes; 11. Our Northern Neighbors; 12. On the Higher Education; 13. The Warning; 14. Writing Materials of the Ancients; 15. Dona Fortuna and Don Dinero; 16. St. Francis of Assisi; 17. Letter from Rome; 18. New Publications.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. -March, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

Fair To See, part iii.; King's Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; Frank Marshall, part ii.; More Roba di Roma; The British Navy; A Retrospect of the War; The Sick Army, and its Doctors.

THE DORCHESTER STREET CEMETERY .- On Monday next at three o'clock there will be held at the Mechanics' Hall, under the presidency of His Worship the Mayor, a public meeting of citizens, whereat resolutions will be proposed praying the City Coun-cil to purchase the site of the old Catholic Cemetery south of Dorchester street, for the purpose of securing its conversion into a public park or recreation ground. We trust that there will be a full attendance of earnest supporters of the proposed most urgent sanitary measure. The present state of things is simply indecent and intolerable, a descention of the dead, and a danger to the living. It is an invita-The ice in front of the City has shoved, and tion to pestilence the most hideous to take up its abode among our streets, it is a deliberately cruel ore; aration for a modern Massacre of the Innocents, ity is among the ranks of the little children. To excavate the foundations of dwelling houses in such a soil, and there to erect tenements for human habitation may not be Murder, for the word is not to be used lightly, but most assuredly is a positive invo-cation of the Death Angel to hundreds of unsuspecting tenants, who but for the greed of the owners or vendors might otherwise live long in the land. And should the practice be persisted in it will become a very selemn duty of all who interest themselves in the sanitary condition of the community to use what influence may rest with them to deter the public from settlement upon a site so unfitted for building purposes. It has been objected to the plan of rescuing this plot of ground by means of its purchase for a public garden that to turn the soil that covers any remains of the dead into a carpet wound the sensibilities of many delicate-minded citizens. To this we reply by asking if the most celebrated and most beautiful cemeteries of the world are not all more or less recreation grounds. In Pero la Chaise, in Glasnevin, in Kensal Green, in Greenwood, in a dozen others we might easily mention, you will see upon any Sunday or fete day thousands of people of all sexes and ages strolling through to admire the beauty of the monumental architecture, and to inhale the sweet fragrance of the parterres. It were easy, if necessary, and as has been done in one or two similar cases in England, to erect a suitable monument for the purpose of marking the original character of the enclosure, and of reminding its habitues that it has been given them for no unseemly purpose. And it were surely better to plant over what remains of those we love a smooth green sward, bright with the pure loveliness of flowers and resonant with children's happy laughter, than to rake them up for the foundations either store or dwelling-house, or yet to enclose them in a hideous waste of solitude, a receptacle for broken bottles and dead dogs, an elysium for the rambles of erratic goats or burgharious pigs, a rendezvous for adventurous coats or whatever else can make night more hideous. We trust, therefore, that there may be no hesitation either at the meeting or in the Council but that for once a real civic improvement may be carried through with the ready unanimity its importance demands.—Atontreal Gazette, Saturday.

Personal.—A Toronto paper speaks thus flatteringly of Mr. M. Ryan's recent public appearance in that city. On Friday evening Mr. Matthew Ryan of Montreal delivered his promised lecture on "The Irish as a business people," which was listened to throughout with the keenestattention by an appreciative audience. As we have already given in these columns a fair synopsis of the lecture, we shall only say here that Mr. Ryan is one of the most pleasing BISHOPS APPOINTED BY THE CROWN FOR speakers we have ever heard. His voice is musical and distinct, his diction and pronunciation faultless. and his appearance prepossessing and commanding.
At the close of the lecture Mr. Ryan was, on motion of Mr. J. D. Merrick, tendered a hearty vote of thanks We have to return our thanks to the author and the hope was expressed that he would shortly repeat the lecture or give another on a different subject. We believe it is Mr. Ryan's intention at an early day to meet the views of his friends-all all of whom he has favourably impressed-in this

> EMICRATION .- The stermer Pomona, of the Allan line will leave Liverpool for Quebec, on the 5th inst, with seven or eight hundred emigrants. This will be the first vessel out of this class, and it is to be hoped the emigrating season thus early commenced may be a prosperous one. Those who have friends in the old country whom they purpose to assist in coming here will learn with very great satisfaction that the Messrs. Allan have reduced the steerage passage to £4 sterling per adult.

> In a letter addressed to La Minerce Mr. Raoul de Beaujeu characterizes the editor of Le Courrier de Beauharnois as "a despicable calumniator and felon" for insinuating that he (Mr. Beaujeu) has determined to be elected for the County of Soulanges against Mr Coutlee, the local member, even at a cost of £2,-

> Mr. Colquhoun's seat in the Ontario Assembly for Stormont is about to be contested on the ground that it was obtained by "bad votes, open houses,

An address calling on the Queen to intervene between the Pope and Vittore Emmanuele, is being numerously signed in all the parishes of the Diocese of Three Rivers.

The Yamaska is open to navigation, and the teamer Notre Dame left St. Hyacinthe on the 5th instant for St. Cesaire.

LANCASTER, April 1.—No. 3 down express train was thrown off the track about three miles above Laucaster this morning, through the breaking of a rail caused by the frost heaving the earth from the ties, two first class cars and the mail car were thrown off the track on the inside. The Pullman car merely ran off the rails and was not injured. All the passengers escaped without any injury excepting some slight bruises. The accident might have been much more serious, but for the timely applications of the brakes. Conductor G. Twain immediately got the tender and second class car on the track, and brought the passengers up to Lancaster, where he took a first class car from No. 2 up express train, and proceeded to Montreal with but a slight delay. No. 2 express and No. 8 freight were detained here about 5 hours until the track was cleared and the rails repaired, and everything is now in good order.-Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hastings, T. Coughlin, \$2; Caraquet, N.B., Rev. J. Pelletier, \$2; Wright, C. O'Connor, \$2; Emmitts-burg, lowa, E. P. McEvoy, \$1; Alexandria, H. McDonald, \$2; Norton Creek, J. Bulger, jr., \$2; St. Laurent, J. Murphy, \$2; Lachine, J. O'Flaherty, \$10; Cascumpee, P.E.I., Rev. J. Æ. McDonald, \$2. Per J. Nolan, Kingston-D. Rourke, \$4; Ruilton,

Rev. Mr. Donohue, \$2. Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville-Picton, Rev. J. Brennan, \$2; Sterling, M. Dempsey, \$2.

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

Birth.

At No. 47 Juror Street, on the 3rd instant, the vife of Mr. John Burns, of a son.

Died,

In this city, on the 31st ult., Sarah Ann, aged ten nonths, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick McCaf-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

April 4.
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards\$4.00 @ \$4.25
Middlings 5.00 @ 5.25
Fine 5.50 @ 5.60
Superior, No.2 5.80 @ 5.90
Superfine 6.20 @ 6.25
Fancy 6.50 @ 6,55
Extra 6.75 ## 6.90
Superior Extra 7.20 @ 7.25
Rag Flour # 100 lb 3.00 @ 3,20
Outmeal & brl. of 200 tb 5.90 @ 6.00
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U. C. Spring. 1.20 @ 1.23
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots 5.95 @ 600
Seconds 5.20 @ 5.30
Thirds
First Pearls 6.50 @ 7.60
Pork # brl. of 200 ft-Mess 21.00 @ 00.00
Thin Mess 19,50 @ 20,00
Prime 15.00 @ 16.00
Butter 4F th 0.18 @ 0.19
Cheese # 16 0.12 @ 0.13
Lard # th 0.11 @ 0.12
Barley ₩ 48 lb 0.62 @ 0.65
Pease # 66 fb 0.98 @ 1.00
The state of the s

1 (m.c. 4 .00 m.	0.00 100 1.00					
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.						
SION I REAL RELAID MARKET PRICES.						
April 4, 1871.						
RETAIL	WHOLESALE					
\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c					
Flour # 100 lbs 0 00 to 0 0						
Oatmeal, " " 0 00 " 0 0	3 00 " 3 25					
Indian Meal, (Ohio) • 00 " 0 0	2 55 " 2 60					
GRAIN.						
Wheat # 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00					
Barley " " 0 00 " 0 00	0 90 " 0 00					
Pease " 0 85 " 0 90	0 00 " 0 00					
Oats " 0 60 " 0 65	0 00 " 0 00					
	0 00 0 00					
Buckwheat, 70 % 0 80	0 00 0 00					
Indian Core, (Ohio) 00 " 0 00	0 00 0 00					
Ryc, ' 0 00 " 0 00 Flax Seed, " 0 00 " 0 00 Timothy, " 0 00 " 0 00	1 50 " 1 60					
Flax Secu,	4 00 " 4 25					
Timothy, " 0 00 " 0 00	4 00 " 4 25					
meats.						
Beef, per lb 0 7 " 0 15						
Pork, " 0 12 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00					
Mutton, " 0 9 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00					
Lamb, per 1b 9 " 0 10	0 00 " 0 00					
Veal, per 1b 0 12 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00					

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 6 00 " 7 00

Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00 7 00 " 8 25

	Potatoes, per bag (new)0 50 " 0 55 0 00 " 0 00
n i	Turnips "0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
n l	Hares 60 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
e	Woodcock, "0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
0	Snipe0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
ا د	Snipe,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Plover,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 0
٠,	
e Ì	DAIRY PRODUCE.
y	Butter, fresh, per 1b0 30 " 0 33 0 00 " 0 00
i	" salt,0 15 " 0 20 0 00 " 0 00
	Cheese,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
١, ١	
. [Onions per minot,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
2	Maple Sugar, per lb0 10 " 0 12 0 00 " 0 00
s Ì	Honey, per 1b 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
	Lard, per lb 0 15 " 0 17 0 00 " 0 00
	Eggs (fresh, per dox 0 15 " 0 17 0 00 " 0 00
	Eggs per doz, by brl,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
	Halibut per lb 0 20 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
	Haddock 7 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
۱"	Apples, per barrel0 00 " 0 00 3 00 " 5 00
1	Hay 0 00 " 0 60 9 50 " 11 50
c	Straw 0 00 " 0 00 5 00 " 8 00

HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No 23 St. Antoine Stager.,

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

the public.

Montreal, March, 1871.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

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

CHURCH VESTMENTS.

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



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

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

ice and tringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c.

T. L'AFRICAIN,

302 Notre Dame St., Montreal, March 31, 1871.

SITUATION WANTED

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



INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

in the matter of PREFONTAINE & MOISAN, Traders of the City of Montreal,

Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, one of the above insolvents has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required hy law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Wednesday, the twentyninth day of March, instant, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Montreal, March 10th, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAME MARGUERITE HARDY, Marchands Publique, carrying on business as a grocer, in the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of her Bs tate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at her place of business, No. 32, Campeau Street, in the City and District of Montreal, on Monday, the third day of April next, at three o'clock P.M., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignee. T. SAUVAGEAU. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, March 15, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE.

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

FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, By Boungouin & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC,) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Dist. of Montreal. | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The Fifteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

No. 1064.

PRESENT The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT.

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

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs T. & C. C. DeLorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Builiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the "True Wilness," 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 said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to

trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

, श्रेष्ट्राच स्थान होता प्र FRANCE.

PARIS, March 28.—This afternoon a sub central committee was formed consisting of 12 members-Massy is the chief President and Garibaldi the honorary President of the committee. Decrees were issued for the formation of 25 battalions of infautry, 20 batteries of artillery, and 15 batteries of mitrailleuses. The National Guards are to be paid 2½ francs daily. Gen. Duval organizes the artillery, Henry the infantry, and Bergeret the cavalry, they are authorized to levy requisitions on everything. Goughier, a member of the committee, commands the gunboats in the Seine. Flourens has resigued. Volgramie is suspended and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept. The communes will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next. Of 330,000 registered voters in Paris only 130,000 voted.

March 29 .- At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the insurgent committee still retained all important positions.

The commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The approaches to the place was filled by an enormous crowd of the nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time cheering the Republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

The Bank of France has again advanced 5,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The garrison of Paris, at the request of a deputation, who telegraphed to Berlin, may be increased to \$0,000 men, double the stipulated number.

The Thiers Government is said to have joined interests with the Comte de Chambord and the Bourhon sympathisers, and to intend to organize a Parliament on the model of that of England. As a first step the Assembly has taken occasion to quarrel with the Orleanists.

London, March 31 .- The evening edition of the Times contains a letter describing the situation in Paris as critical. The gravest apprehension was felt in all quarters, measures of proscription were secretly enforced everywhere, and the significant word, "Guillotine!" though spoken only in whispers, is in everybody's mouth.

Advices from Paris state at noon yesterday the sub-central committee remitted its powers to the Communal Council, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was at once issued. A decree was also made public, abolishing the conscription, stating that no force except National Guards will be introduced into Paris, and ordering that all able-bodied male citizens shall belong to the National Guards.

October 7 to April 7, and says, rents to be paid shall be reckoned by months. The sale of all pawned articles is suspended.

Another decree orders all public officials on pain of dismissal to disregard orders emanating from the Versailles Government.

Paris grows sadder in appearance daily. left the city within the past ten days.

Chaplains are ordered to cease the perform

ance of mass in prisons.

PARIS, March 31.-All is consternation. The watchword of the Commune is, " Death to the rich!" "Death to landowners!" "Death to priests!" Decrees confiscating Church property have been prepared. Denunciations of suspects are made hourly, and many persons have been arrested. The guillotine will soon be erected. Inmates of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine.

The World's special contains the following: -"The Government has completed arrangements for moving against Paris. Troops will move simultaneously with the Germans along the line by Montmartre and Bercy. Learning this, the Commune have resolved to march on Versailles to-night with 30,000 National Guards, via Montrouge and Camp Sartony, where the infantry line is stationed. Overcoming or fraternizing with these, they will proceed to Versailles, and disperse the Assem-

A special despatch to the London Times anticipates an approaching struggle which must be of a desperate character.

Le Vengeur threatens the forcible ejection of the National Assembly from Versailles.

The Insurgents seem to be confident that the Government troops will not fight. A proclamation from the Commune predicts

universal republic. The insurrection in Marseilles is dying out.

Lyons is quiet. Nothing can be worse than the political feeling in Algeria at the present moment. All power is in the hands of the ultra-Republicans, who only wish for a return of '93, and declare open war against the Church, her Priests, and, above all, her religious orders. At Tlencen, in the province of Oran, they have taken all the schools away from the Sisters of the Holy Trinity and the Christian Brothers, and appointed secular instructors. But the parents will not send their children: who consequently are all in the streets. At Milliana three members of the Council came to visit the classes of the Sisters of Christian Doctrine; and were furious at finding a Crucifix and a Blessed Virgin in the class-rooms. "R faut balayer tout cela," they exclaimed to the Superior, At Algiers they have equally taken away the schools and classes and house of the Sisters of Charity of S. Vincent de Paul, in which there were above 800 children, and gave them only 12 hours to find a new lodging for the Com- priest. In this, the Pope's plebiscite, all the Wherever they meet the Slavonic gradually maunity. But the people would not allow their names and addresses are given in full. children to go to any other teachers. So they

made a subscription and hired some schoolrooms in the town, where the Sisters go and away the dispensary from them, saying that the Sisters exercise "a moral effect on the people," which must be put a stop to! And let | not our Protestant friends imagine that it is a Protestant movement in any way. On the and burials. contrary; the Bible is as much objected to as other day on the occasion of one of these domiciliary visits, and, turning to the Sisters, ex- and I decline your offer." claimed, "You dare teach this?" "Yes, charitable MacMahon, is one of the worst institution and glorify it. The war against the specimens of his class, and has openly declared for the expulsion of the clergy, the closing of the churches, and the deportation of all religious orders. Happily the Sisters do not lose the meantime there is a great increase of fervour amoung the good: continual Novenas and Acts of Reparation, and Expositions of the Blessed Sacrament and Processions, in the churches which are crowded at all hours; so that we must hope that the "ten just men" will save lution and systematic infidelity, which now threaten to overwhelm it as with a flood. ZEAL AND DEVOTION OF THE FRENCH

JESUITS.—The Jesuits at Metz are seventy-five in number, who are employed in educating and instructing about 500 students. 350 of these are boarders. The College of S. Clement, which is under their direction, is one of the most important in all France. When the war broke out they lost no time in sending their establishment, together with the whole of their staff, for the purpose of an ambulance. Accordingly, since the 14th of August up to the beginning of December, they have nursed upwards of 500 wounded men under their own roof. Moreover, many of them have been serving day and night in the ambulances and hospitals of the city. Within the walls of their own college they devoted themselves exclusively to the care of the sick. They prepared the food and the medicines, kept the beds and rooms clean, dressed and cleansed the wounds of the sufferers, performed the most leathsome offices for them, and two of them kept watch all through the night in their sick-rooms during the whole of the time above-mentioned. Both officers and privates, touched by such zeal and devotedness, presented the good Fathers with an address expressive of their gratitude, signed by all the officers and all the common soldiers who had been cared for at S. Clement's. It was addressed to the rector of the college, and appeared in the Belgian news-Another decree remits ledgers' rents from papers. Not satisfied with this, they resolved to set up in the church belonging to the college a monument on which should be engraved the tries." expression of their gratitude, and they handed the greater part of the building which had not been given up for the ambulance was occupied by the troops, and from that time they underwent the fatigue of teaching, in addition to that of ministering to the wounded. Fifty- they receive almost the importance of a politifour of the Fathers are still devoting them- cal programme. It is more than probable that selves to this noble task in the College of S. when the Emperor William sent off his telegram Clement.

SPAIN.

Bitter complaints are made against the new Government for its persecution of the clergy. The Bishops of Osma and Cartagena are suff ering for having spoken of civil marriage in vented the war from gaining larger dimensions accordance with the teaching of the Church and the Catholic press is subjected to restrictions and official discouragements of an numistakeably Italian character. The Duke of Montpensier and General Contieras, Cheste Calonge, and others have been ordered to retire to the Castle of Mola, in Mahon, till further instruc- Powers of Europe. tions, in consequence of their refusing to take the oaths to the new King.

ITALY.

financial convention with Austria has been

ratified. mieter or more assured. The Garibaldian Legion is returning in large numbers from France, and is being quartered, or rather "interned," in the towns of Liguria; Ventimiglia, Savona, and San Remo appear to be full of the writing a history of the share the Legion took n the campaign. By all accounts her own courage was much more conspicuous under fire than was that of any of her heroes.

ROME.—LONDON, March 31.—It is stated from Rome that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

A correspondent of a contemporary states that the Pope holds in his hand, if not already transmitted through their representatives at Rome, for presentation to the courts of Europe, a document against the usurpation of Rome, signed by 60,000 of its citizens, among whom there is neither a minor, a female, nor a

tem, with which Irish Catholics are tolerably familiar, is now in full swing at Rome. But feeding their victims, seek to entice them by the allurements of immorality. The proabolition of baptism, and of religious marriages

A well-known English Lady, has replied to the Crucifix. One of the Commissioners seized | an invitation to be presented to the Piedmontese a Testament from the hands of a child the Princes at the Quirinal very curtly as follows: -" Dear Princess Teavo, I received your note

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF THE JESUTTS Sir," she replied, "I am a Religious; and FROM ROME.—Their persecutors have been the greatest friends of the Jesuits, and that for two whether you will or no, I shall teach the greatest friends of the Jesuits, and that for two children religion." And these scenes are being reasons: first, because they increase their numperpetually re-enacted. The new Governor bers by persecution; and secondly, by expressof Algeria, who has replaced the good and ing fear of them, they show the power of the venerable Company of Jesus dates from 1848, the year when they were dispersed and treated with every kind of cruelty. At the beginning 1850 there few more than four thousand heart, and say that though the Devil may be ap- | Jesuits in the whole world. Ten years afterparently let loose on the earth just now, there wards persecution had increased their numbers is a promise that his time will be short. In to nearly seven thousand. But in 1860, by the invasion of the Marches and Umbria, a new war burst forth against the meritorious Company-a war which still continues, and now threatens to become more terrible than ever .-And yet, during the ten years from 1860 to 1870 nearly two thousand were added to their this beautiful country from the horrors of revo- numbers. The exact figures are: in 1850, 4,600; in 1860, 6,897; and in 1870, 8,837. Of these 8,837, there are 2,551 lay coadjutors, 2,417 students, and 2.869 priests. Now let us prove the second point. Of these 3,862 Jesuits priests, more than three thousand are out of Italy. If from the small number of those who remain in Italy we deduct the aged and the sick, there will remain only a few hundred in the whole Kingdom of Italy; and Italy is in great dread of these few priests, and, notwithstanding her civil. military, and pecuniary resources, fear that she will be overpowered by these unarmed men, and is preparing and studying a law for their total extermination. What a confession of her own weakness! What an immense honour to the Company of Jesus.

AUSTRIA.

(From Times Correspondent.)

VIENNA.—The telegraphic correspondence between the Jerman Emperor and the Czar of Russia, published in the Journal de St. Petersburg, has produced here a very unpleasant impression :--

"Never will Prussia forget that it owes it to you that the war has not taken the greatest dimensions. May God bless you for it. "Your grateful friend for life,

"WILHELM," So says the German Emperor, and the Czar replies :--

"I feel happy at having been able to prove to you my sympathies as a devoted friend. May the friendship which ties us together secure the happiness and glory of both coun-

In a moment of success we are all more or to the restor the plan of the monument, less given to be "gushing," and the successes together with the sum of money which was re- achieved by the Emperor William are certainquired to erect it. Nor was this graceful ac- ly such as to turn the coolest head. Considerknowledgment undeserved, for no fewer than ing the ties of relationship and personal friend-One hundred and sixty thousand people have twenty-four of the Fathers and Brothers fell ship which exist between the two Sovereigns, ill of small-pox, typhus fever, and dysentery. the Emperor William may be quite forgiven Four of them died, and one is at the present for expressing to his nephew and friend the moment so ill as to be beyond hope of recovery. feelings by which he must needs be agitated, Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Nor did the Jesuit Fathers confine themselves nor is there any reason why a happy man, feel to the work of charity which we have had ing his own superiority, should not magnanithe honour to chronicle, for on the 14th of mously give a morsel of it to those he loves, October they opened their day-school, although and tell them that they have an almost greater share in the success than he has had himself.

But the thing sounds very different if such effusions and civilities are pompously heralded forth to the world in such a moment as this; never thought, and much less intended, that it should make the round of Europe, for, however much he may have felt elated by success, he could not overlook that attributing to Russia the whole and exclusive merit of having prewas implying a slur on all the other neutral Powers which was not exactly calculated to make them judge with greater indulgence the hard conditions just imposed on France and to reassure them about the possible effects of the close intimacy between the two largest military

What must be above all the feelings in this country at this sudden demonstrative revival of intimacy between her two powerful neighbours? What faith can be placed in the sin-PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE, March 31. - A cerity of those expressions of grateful recognition for the loyal manner in which this country has interpreted and maintained its neutrality, . In the North of Italy matters are little if now it is indirectly accused of having done What value can we attribute to those offers of friendship which in the innocence of our hearts we hastened to reciprocate? Is it not justifying the warnings of those who sneered at them, camicie rosse." Mrs. Jessie White Mario is and depreciating the efforts of those who trust more to the natural law of attraction between nations than to the whims of Sovereigns, and who know that Sovereigns pass away and na-

tions remain ? Those who take the mildest view of this occurrence are inclined to think that the Emperor William when he in the fulness of his heart telegraphed to his nephew forgot the possible, nay probable, effects of his effusion. Nowhere and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result probably has the position achieved by Germany in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic been looked upon with greater jealousy than in Russia. There seems a natural repulsion existing between the German and Slavonic races, something like that existing between the the disease and give almost instant relief. Anglo-Saxon and the Red Indian in America. disappears before the German; the eastern

vonic, as you can see from the names of villages and towns, as well as of families, and teach them, but, of course, without the Gov- there the evil is more dangerous than it ever now not a word of the old language is heard, ernment subsidy. They now talk of taking could be in Ireland, since its promoters, besides and even the Poles, who elsewhere have been so tenacious in their struggle against the kindred Russian, are losing more and more ground gramme of the Liberi pensatori comprises the in Posen. This ethnological fact has found its way into the Russian people as an instinct, which is constantly kept alive by the German connexions of the dynasty, and by the influence which the Germans of the Baltic provinces have acquired in St. Petersburg.

> NEW YORK, March 22.—At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day, John Savage, chief of the Executive made a long address. He took occusion to rebuke the exiles recently arrived from Ireland for their dictatorial course in seeking to destroy the Fenian organization in this country that they might establish a secret directory composed of themselves for the custody of the funds of the organization. The resolve not to yield the name "Fenian" was enthusiastically carried.

> SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS .- When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

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

HEADACHES

Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Edward Warren, of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862 :- "After having suffered eight years from constantly-recurring sick headache, two vials of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pill's cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones Street, New York, says: Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills They have not only headache?

They have not only headache? Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristel's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills,

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the "chin new reaped" with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical

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

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp- No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbel Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son. H. R.

DIFFERENT AS LIFE FROM DEATH.-This is the distinction between Bristol's Sarsaparilla and all Mercurial Medicines. The latter poison the blood, the former purifies and invigorates it. When the seeds of death have been introduced into the veins by the use of mineral nostrums nothing will arrest the march of the victim to the grave save this poisonconquering antidote. So also when the virus of natural disease, working through the venous system, is developed in scrofulous ulcers, cancers, tumors, carbuncles, white-swellings, felons, cruptions, or any and received the courteous answer to it, he other fearful external malady, the great remedy acts chemically upon the depraved blood and other animal fluids, changing them as if by a miracle, to pure and nourishing streams, bearing health and vigor into the organs through which they flow. 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. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Wisslow's Soothing Synur is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENso merely out of fear of a war with Russia? TERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CUR-TIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford street, London.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "Curris & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have Sources in Robe.—The proselytising system of Prussia have all once been Slating Military Officers and those who overtax the voice,

they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other

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

"A TROCHES," SO-CALLED, SOLD BY THE OUNCE, ARE A POOR IMITATION AND NOTHING LIKE BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES, WHICH ARE SOLD ONLY IN BOXES WITH FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROPRIETORS,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

ON OUTSIDE WHAPPER OF ROX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX.

THIS CARE IN PUTTING UP THE TROCHES IS IMPORTANT AS A SECURITY TO THE PURCHASER IN ORDER TO BE SURE OFOBTAINING THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Pro-duce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmell, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

June 14th, 1870.

WANTED

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly,

Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT.

MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

M. O'GORMAN.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

JONES & TOOMEY.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&c., No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675,

(Two Boors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL.

JOHBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Ten and General Commission Merchants, under the name style and firm of CUVIL-LIER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th of March, 1871. Signed,

MAURICE CUVILLIER;
D. P. BEATTIE,
CHAS. A. WALTERS.
And Maurice Cuvillier and Chas. A. Walters will
continue to carry on the business of the late firm
under the name and style of CUVILLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of EDMOND GATES, Trader,

Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fourteenth day of March next (1871), after which dividend will be paid. Joliette, 27 February, 1871. A. MAGNAN,

Assignee...

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take placed on

THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

lish syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

4th Different styles of writing:

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping.

7th An abridged view of Universal History. 2ND SECTION.

3rd year-Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches-counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office-fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic:

3rd Commercial correspondence;

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

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions) ;

8th Insurance: 9th Stenography;

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

3RD AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);

6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy,

5th year.—Class of Science.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law.

3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Canada, 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS:

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

Use of Library 1.00 G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS HAIS, CAPS, AND FERS,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Notre DAME STREET,

> MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs



OWEN M'CARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. joseph street, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

Montreal.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old cstablished Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular; For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT. Office: Over Stothem & Co's., George St

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD
STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS.

42 St. JOHN STREET. MONTREAL.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES.

OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

DANIEL SEXTON.

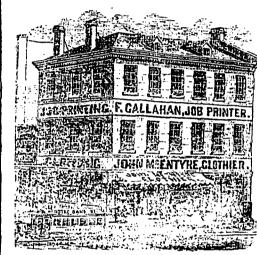
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.



CORNER ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.



CORNER ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS. MONTREAL.

BANKRUPT SALE

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,

STILL CONTINUES

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this autidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can

he had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or

lungs, take the same course.
For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day. For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you

may be saved by it. So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever

possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

LEEDS CLOTH HALL.

JOHN ROONEY.

CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS\$ 3.50
MENS' " "\$ 8.00
MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS. \$10.00
MENS' TWEED COATS \$ 4.50
MENS' TWEED VESTS\$ 1.50
MENS' TWEED PANTS\$ 2.50
<u></u>



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS. CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices. He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest

advantages derived from this course. In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up

MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade. Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit. Stylish Cut, and

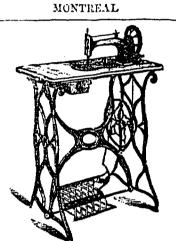
L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order Department.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY.

35 Sr. Lawrence Mais Stueet, Montreal,

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,



No. 49, St. James Street,

J. D. LAWLOR.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING

COMPANY. The "HOWE," the "ATNA," and the "FLOR-ENCE.

SEWING MACHINES AND MANUFACTURER OF Lawlor's Family Lock-Stitch.

IN consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for the

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES. I have made arrangements with the Singer Manu Facturing Company of New York, which enables me to keep constantly in stock

THEIR CELEBRATED FAMILY & MANUFAC-TURING MACHINES,

the superior qualities of which are unquestionable. Instead of giving ear to what may be claimed about Gold Medals, Paris Exhibitions, &c., intending purchasers would do well to examine for themselves Singer's latest improved Family Sewing Machine with attachments for Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Cording, Gathering, Tucking, Quilting, Embroidering, &c.

Lawlor's Patent Family Lock Stitch is in every respect, and without any exception, the best Sewing Machine sold in the Dominion of Canada at prices varying from \$25 to \$33, and a more glance at the motions of this Machine, which are based upon the most practical and scientific principles, will sub-tantiate the above assertion to the entire satisfaction

Factory: 48 Nazarath St.; Salesrooms: 365 Totre Dame St., Montreal.

Branch Offices: Quebec, 22 St. John Street; St. John, N.B., 52 King Street; Halifax, N.S., 103 Bar-

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of

the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at molerate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer :-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
2nd, Moderate Premiums.

February 1, 1870;

3rd, Small Charge for Management. 4th, Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

interpretation.

Cth. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montrea 12m;

· F. GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET,

Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,

GAS-FITTER, &c. PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered being also entirely free from danger.

P. MCLAUGHLIN & CO., IMPORTERS,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET, Third Boor West of St. Peter Street,

April, 8, 1870.

MONTREAL.

BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL

MONTREAL. * At the above establishment will always or could a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds.

Onscurity of Vision the loss of sight.

Any one can use

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET,

Repairs done on the shortes, notice, Encourage Home Industry, Mr. Bruno Ledous has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations depresses and make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHIMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1012

The Subscriber will sell the

ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE

STAPLE & FANCY GOOD

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

Messrs. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO., INSOLVENTS,

And will continue each day and even to until the whole is disposed of.

their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashiovable Goods imported direct by one of the Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesale Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Sicck being purchased from the Official Assignee 16 one-half the original cost, and you will easily see that no house in the trade can offer such inducements.

The Stock will be sold at the OLD STAND, 454 NOTRE DAME STREET, NEAR McGill.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered aseles The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight perman-

ently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-chess, or Dinness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5 Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the I pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-thammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or

Obscurity of Vision; 12. Catamets, Partial Blindness Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; on f using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

ed, or we will refund the money,

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of

the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who

is incapable of intentional deception or impost-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daity News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old. old.
Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
BEV. JOSEPH SMITH, Maldén, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One
Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Caps.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory

E. Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates

of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957,

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR

SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At
taghments applied to the LYOPA FREE CAPPE.

tackments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has p -ed a certain cure for this disease, send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on you.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whe ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.

> Dr. J. BALL & CO., No. 11 Liberty Street, 1 No. 71 Liberty Street, 1 No. 71 Liberty Street, 1 No. 7 Perkentile

Nov. 18' 1870.

COMMENCING ON

It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favo of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for

P. McLAUGHLIN, Manag.



R. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude chough totry ic. In fact, he distrusts every reniedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND, FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used. preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. all Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittskargh, Pa. To those wishing as give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for welve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifinge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-keepers generally.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGNROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of THE CITY OF MONTREAL

DIRECTORS BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Romuald Trudeau, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Joseph Simard, Esq. J. E. Mullin, Esq. J. B. Beaudry, Esq.

Andre Lapierre, Esq. J. B. Rolland, Esq. The charpest Insurance Company in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-

Office-No. 2 St. Sacrament Street A. DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

Montreal, May 21st, 1870.

THE .

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

IS

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE,

AND

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S.

NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,

Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR 1870.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE METROPOLITAN READERS. Compiled by a Member of the Holy Cross.

Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in the Catholic Schools of the-Dominion.

The Metropolitan First Render. Royal 18mo. 120 pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound......doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts.

The Metropolitan Second Reader. Royal 18mo. 216

pages. Illustrated and printed from clear type, on excellent paper, and substantially bound.

doz. \$2.25, retail 25 cts.

The Metropolitan Third Reader. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo. Well bound.

doz. \$4.50, retail 50 cts. The Metropolitan Fourth Reader. With an intro-duction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short Biographical Notice given of each Author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo.

456 pages. doz. \$6.75, retail 75 cts. The Metropolitan Fifth Reader, or, Book of Oratory doz. \$14.00, retail \$1.40. The Metropolitan Illustrated Speller. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. 12mo. 180 pages. Illustrated with 320 cuts,

half bounddoz. \$1.35, retail, 15 cts.
The Illustrated Speller and Definer. doz. \$3.60, retail 38 cts. The Golden Primer Illustrated with 50 cuts. Stiff cover......doz. 30 ets, retail 5 ets.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published for the use of the Schools of the Christian BROTHERS, with the special approbation of the General of the Order given at Paris, July 1, 1853, at a meeting of the Council of the Order, and recommended as the only School Books to be used in their Schools in the United

States and Conada. First Book. New and enlarged edition. Strong Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers. doz. 60 cts., retail 8 cts.

Second Book. New and enlarged edition. Having Spelling, Accentuations and Definitions at the head of each chapter. 189 pages.

doz. Si.12½ ets., retail 12½ ets.

Third Book. New and enlarged edition. With

Spelling, Pronunciation and Definitions to each chapter. 350 pages. 12mo, half roan. doz. \$3.50, retail 371 cts. Fourth Boook. New and enlarged edition.

Duty of a Christian. Translated from the French of De La Salle. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo, half bound......doz. \$3.50, retail 371 cts. Nugent's French and English Dictionary.

doz. \$7.50, retail 75cts. Carpenter's Scholar's Spelling Assistant. New edi-tion printed on Fine Paper, strongly bound. doz. \$1.00, retail 121 ets

The Spelling Book Superseded. By Robert Sullivan, LL. D. Beautifully Printed on Fine Paper, and handsomely bound...doz. \$1.50, retail 17 ets. The Catholic School Book..dcz. \$1.121, retail 121 cts. Murray's Grammar, Abridged by Putnam, doz. \$1.00, retail 121 ets.

Murray's large Grammar....doz. \$3.00, retail 30 cts. Wall et's Pronouncing Dictionary. Square 12mo.
Half bound.........doz. \$3.00, retail 30 cts.
Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Bound.
doz. \$1.40, retail 15 cts.

Stepping Stone to Geography.
doz. \$1.12½, retail 12½ cts. Stepping Stone to English Grammar.

doz. \$1.12½, retail 12½cts.
Bridge's Algebra. With Additions. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, doz. \$3,60, retail 40 cts. Reeve's History of the Bible. With two hundred and thirty cuts.......doz. \$7.20, retail 75 cts. Gilmour's Bible History Illustrated.

Walkingame '(Arithmetic, (L. S. D.) doz. \$2.49, retail 25 ets.

Perrin's Frenc - English Conversations.

doz. \$2.00, retail 25 ets. Perrin's French Fables doz. \$2.25, retail 25 cts. Grace's Outlines of History doz. \$4.00, retail 45 cts. Kerney's Compendium of History.

doz. \$9.00, retail 90 cts " First Book of History. doz. \$4.50, retail 50 cts. Fredet's Modern History . . . doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25.doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25. Ancient "

Lingard's England School Edition. doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25. Bennett's Double Entry Book-Keeping, Exemplified by the Mercantile Transactions of New York City with the United States; and with its Trade and Commerce all over the World, embracing all Foreign Exchanges resulting therefrom. By James Arlington Bennett, 8vo. Illustrated with a Chart and a portrait of the author. This work has already passed through forty editions.

doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25. (ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

A New Catechism of Sacred History. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo. 178 pages.....doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts. Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

doz. 50cts, retail 5 cts of Toronto. doz. 50 cts., retail 5cts.

Catechism of Perseverance. Ecclesiastical History.
Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth.
The History of Ireland.

IRVING'S SERIES OF CATECHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy.

of Botany.
of Classical Biography. of Chemistry. of Grecian History.

of Grecian Antiquities. of History of England. of History of United States

of Jewish Antiquities. of Mythology. of Roman Antiquities. of Roman History.

of Sacred History. Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without

" per doz. \$2.50.
" " 2, 3, and 4 Quires. Foolscap Account Books in Different

Penmanship in 12 numbers. SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.

Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. 2. Combination of Letters. Words.

4. Text with Capitals 5. Text with half Text

 Half Text with Capitals.
 " and Small Hand.
 Small Hand with Capitals. 9. Text, Half Text and Small Hand

10. { Angular Hand. Fine do 11. Commercial Hand.

12. Figures and Ornamental Letters.

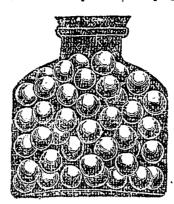
The above Copy Books are used in nearly all the Educational Institutions in the Dominion and the United States..... per doz. 50 cents. All the Principle School Books published in the

United States kept in Stock. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.. MONTERRAL.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

'That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives.



IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe nor sicken, and that their operation does not weaken.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best and only antibulious medicine that is purely vegetable.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a certain and speedy relief in all kinds of headache IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint.

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purgative that eradicates Costiveness and Piles.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe, yet certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspepsia,

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and bright-

ening the eves. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills give a sweet breath, and clear and strengthen the voice.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be restored to health.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

BEAUTIFY THE

COMPLEXION

olely from the rich floral perfumes of n adulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composition being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping fer any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breadth, and unhealthy, white looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every-day use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is are now offering the latest styles of garments. accustomed to its use. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Flo-

rida Water propared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THOMAS CRIBBIN.

TOBACCONIST,

No. 117, St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of TOBACCO, CIGARS, MEER-SCHAUM and BRIAR-ROOT PIPES. Rlease give him a call.

Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

All mineral substances, when taken into the stemach, are cumulative in their nature—that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, arsenic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking 'long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always

any mineral substance that the wonderful success of



in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums-the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty .-The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease, and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease. All old seres and emptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all ulcerons diseases, Salt

and removed, and a new elasticity and vigor given to the body that is indeed most agreeable.

In every case when there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a complete cure more speedily ensues.

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmeties, containing no deleterious ingredients, being prepared tomers, for their very liberal patronage during the mast ten years. He would at the same time remarks THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acestablishments besides his own, he takes this op-portunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the

Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street.

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS MOLLEGE MONTREAL

THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the

Incorporated by an Ac tof Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only

special demand of parents ; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS.

For Day Scholars \$3.00 per month.

For Half-Boarders 7.00 For Boarders, 15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

are now shewing their New Fall Goods, and respectfully invite Gentlemen to their large and varied stock of every article suitable for the present

with a rapid business conducted on cash principles, exable them to quote the low prices at which they

and Outfitters, 31 St. Lawrence St.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his Og

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases

stensive.
Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from $_{4 \text{ to}}$ 10 p.m.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

GOING WEST.

at 8.00 a.m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M.

Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations at 4:00 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 6:45 A.M.

Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M. Sight Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Queber Night Express for Foctional, Times larvers, Queber and Riviere du Loup, at 10:10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

through.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains will leave Brockville at 4:45 A.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 8:00 A.M

Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk
Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at
Ottawn at 7:16 P.N.

LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at i:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Truck Day Express going West.

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15 A.M., and connecting with Grand Trank Night Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at 1:35 and 7:10 P.M.

Freight frwarded with the spatch. Car-loads go through in Grand Trunk esrs to all points without transhipment.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL. WAY.

ville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 a m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOFE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and

daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

4:00, 5:30 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station fire

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station.

Arrive 11:10 A.M., Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Brock Street Station.

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

This Syrup is highly reccommended for Coughs, Colds,
Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections. RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections. Like a great many of our household remedies, its use

It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathebut the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order the Gum preserved.

(Established 1359.)

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME,

1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Wood and Instrumental Helien and German extra. Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients. And yet, if the question was asked why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer.

It therefore becomes evident that the popular dis-like to mineral medicines is well founded, and it is doubtless in a great measure to the entire absence of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



BLOOD AND HUMORS

Rheum Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are SPEEDILY HEADED

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

prepared past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homacepathists, Eelecties, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug

> future, he remains Their obedient servant,
> J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

Montreal, May, 1870.

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was

matics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE, combined

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, fice, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q.

The Doctor is an adoption, his experience being very

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations

Brantford, Gouerich, Dinano, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 6 A.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 12 Noon, 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M. The 2:00 P.M. Train runs through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Cen-tral at 3:45 P. M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:15 P.M.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrock, Fraser-

300 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Ometice and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO THE. Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M. 5:30, 9:20 P.M. Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M.

inutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

Arrive 10:55 A.M., 7:55 P.M. Depart 8:00 A.M., 4:00 P.M.

GRAY'S

was derived from the Indians who had the greatest faith in its virtues.

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

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

744 PALACE STREET. Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll a.m.; and from

No deduction made for occasional absence.

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6 0 extra per quarter.