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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1871.

NO. 25.

THREE BIRTHDAYS.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

PART FIRST.

Christmas Eve (no matter about the year) : and the snow falling thick and fast. Not a dreary, leaden-browed storm, but white with the promise of a merry Christmas-a Christ- ed her instructions, Miriam walked to the winmas full of joy and frolic in which the very now-flakes joined and danced; a Christmas full of glory to God and peace to men as every Christmas would be, if pure hearts and clean a rough ride from the station.' consciences would only make and keep it so .--And such a wind abroad. Such a racing, roaring, rolicking Boreas — which whistled up the roads and down the chimneys, and blew the snow from the evergreens as fust as it fell, till the grounds at Trenton Terrace seemed fall of empty Christmas trees waiting for Santa Klaus to come.

More than the evergreens, forsooth, were waiting at Trenton Terrace. Every article of furniture in the wide old sitting-room seemed to its inmates full of pleasant expectation. The antique chairs, the equally antique tables and mirrors, the bright and-irons on each side the glowing grate, even the Parian shepherd and shepherdess on the mantel-shelf seemed to join mutely the question of the ticking clock :-"Why-don't-she-come ? Why-don't-she-come ? Why-don't-she come ?"

Over in the deep bay-window, catching the "No, dear, not by five years. I well re-fading light through the parted crimson cur- member when Cyril Murdock first came here tains, Miss Barbara Trenton was asking her- as dear papa's ward, he was a little boy of ten. self the same question, as she divided her time whilst I was a very mature young lady of fif-between the white road without and her white embroidery within. Dark, slender and small, "The Reverend Mr. Albey," announced a with a gentle refinement pervaded her from head to foot : dressed in soft grave colors and with a pair of soft grave eyes shining through her glasses, Miss Barbara was thoroughly in keeping with the old-time richness of her surroundings: and bore her thirty years with quite grace. Not so serene, but infinitely more beautiful was the face on the other side of the room. That of a girl of twenty seated in a low fauteail near the fire. Whittier's Snow-Bound lay open upon her knees; but her eyes were reading the bright coals instead of her bookand the coals might have been flattered at the preference. Such clear violet eyes and such golden blonde hair; skin like a bisque doll's

"To live and die," said Barbara, impres- "How are the improvements going on at the sively, folding up her work as she folded up church, Mr. Albey?" her unexpressed doubt : "as her dear father and mother did, a consistent member and communicant of the Established Church of England."

"God grant it," said her sister; adding, Barbara, dear, the clock is striking the quarter.'

"Touch the bell, if you please, Mirrie .--Susan must take a last look at the darling's room, and see that nothing is wanting.

As the servant brought in lights and receivdow and looked out. Twilight falling fast with the snow : and the wind unabated.

"What a wild night | I fear they will have

"I have no fears. The carriage is close the coachman safe, and her maid and Cyril are both with her."

"True enough - Cyril. I had forgotten Cyril. How odd that in the thought of Pet I

should have quite lost sight of Cyril." "Quite natural," said Barbara, with a tranquil smile.

savant by this time with a highly cultivated grace in her girlish figure; and a sparkle, and taste for Limberger and Rhine winc,"

Barbara laughed.

"But it was kind of him after all," pursued Miriam, "to sacrifice his pipe and his books and his chair in that German university and cross over to France, solely to bring home this little sister of ours. Cyril is fully as old as you, is he not, Barbara?

staid footman.

"Why, Mr. Albey, how kind," said Barbara, cordially advancing to meet the visitor. " I am delighted to see you."

He took her outstretched hand in silence and bowed gravely over it to Miriam. The beautiful head was bent with equal reserve : and she sat down near the table and began to turn the leaves of a book.

The young minister was a man of refined appaarance, with a pale ascetical face. He was tall and slender, had a gentle mouth and a troubled melancholy in his large dark eyes .--But his principal characteristic was a nervous hesitancy, plainly visible in his manner, even when silent, but which increased painfully when he talked.

He looked quite animated. "Admirably, Miss Barbara. The baptismal font and the new chancel-railing are really fine works of art; and the cross over the altar-I should say the communion-table-will be finished by to-morrow. You would not believe how

the holly brightens up the dark little church.' "How consoling to have all completed for the Christmas services. I was just finishing your new surplice when you-Miriam ! Mr. Albey! - the carriage! Our darling has Protestant-but I love ma Mere." come !"

The crunching of wheels on the snowy drive outside and the shrill neigh of the horses : the subdued hum and excitement of the servants gathered in the hall, forgetting in their joy the decorum of a well-ordered household-all confirmed the delightful suspicion; and the faithful old retainers fell back respectfully as Barbara and Miriam pressed eagerly to the door.

II.

She stood between her dark little sister and her tall fair sister with their fond arms encircling her-a bewitching cross between the two. Not so small as Barbara nor so tall as Miriam, " Dear me! he must be quite the German she was slim and undeveloped, but with a lithe a buoyancy and a variety in herodd face which were as French as France could make it. Her travelling-dress of dark green cloth, while it fitted closely to her pretty form, was wholly devoid of ornament; but from her shoulders fell the graceful folds of a large white bournous which Barbara had sent to wrap her in the carriage. There was no other name for her but Pet. The servants saw it in the gay young head with its masses of brown hair rippling and waving to the shoulders. Mr. Albey saw it in the sweet childish face which smiled up at him so frankly and cordially : and the sisters gray eyes which were black in the blaze of the why." chandelier.

What the tall athletic gentleman thought who stood in the doorway-his surtout still on, his brown curly beard flowing down upon his face to face - it would be hard to say. But Pet suddenly remembered him.

"And this is our friend, Monsieur Murdoch," catching his hand with a pleasant girlish grace. " Mille pardons, mon ami, but it is so sweet to be at home once more, that I quite forgot you." And renewals of the old friendship went round ; while Miriam looked at "mon ami" curiously, and "mon ami" returned the gaze with interest; and Pet threw off her wraps and nestling on a stool at Barbara's feet, chatted while to get wax-babies and evergreens, and go Ha! Monsieur, do you know what time it is ?" gaily. So much to ask - so much to answer;] to building a creche in your bouldoir." so many charming stories of France, of the

French as all her talk was.

" Venez mam'selle," pleaded Angelique : and she took the wilful child in hands. In loosen- grand old anthem as it swelled through the ing the combing-sacque, something bright at- quiet room, that Cyril, watching through his tached to a chain fell out and glittered on Pet's half-closed eye-lids, saw the listening trio, all bosom.

"What is this, darling ?"

Pet put the bright something to her lips and then put her lips to Barbara's check:

"A medal one of the nun's gave me. Don't ook frightened. petite; I am still a bad little

Barbara and Miriam both looked grave, but broken voice. Pet slipped into her simple dinner-dress, fastened a bunch of violets in her corsage, drew a terious girl ! She put her face down upon the ribbon through her beautiful hair, and led rosewood rack with the last lingering note and them away in charming spirits,

It was a delightful dinner. Cyril, between Pet and Miriam, was the prince of talkers; and was so genial and so fluent, and so full of foreign ancedote that even quiet Mr. Albey capitulated. Seated next to happy Barbara the weary troubled look went out of his large eyes. he forgot his nervous hesitating for once, and basked contentedly in the family sunshine.

"You must take excellent care of her," he said, at the dessert, looking at Pet and talking aside to Barbara. She has made a great change of climate at a very inclement season, and will need looking after.

"She is not so fragile as she appears : but before. Gay and smiling and full of airy talk we shall be models of prudence. (Try these English walnuts, Mr. Albey: they are very nice.) As you remark she must feel it very cold-and such an old-fashioned storm to welcome her. Did you suffer much, darling, in coming over ?

"Oh ! we had a charming voyage. The captain said he never saw as mild or open a winter so close to Christmas-didn't he. Monsieur?'' to Cyril.

"Yes," laughed her companion, mischievsaw it in the slender figure and the wonderful | ously; " and Miss Petronilla knows the reason

"Ah! how you tease!" said she looking down at her nuts with a pretty blush. "You see" (explaining to the others), the dear nuns began a novena to Mary, Star of the Sea, just broad chest, and his bright eyes going from | before I left, and the whole school joined in it. Bon royage was what they asked for; so, of Then the gay young head nodded briefly; and course"-with delightful naivete-" of course, the elder sister went round to her place behind it was all fair sailing after that."

Barbara was plainly vexed : Miriam bit her lip, and Mr. Albey looked at the young speaker are of time," said Miriam's pleasant voice ; and with a pleased, puzzled smile.

Cyril seemed to enjoy it all; and put an on Pet's plate. other match to the magazine. "Faith with-out works is dead," said he: "I suppose you ful cried Pet in her odd French way, as she

This was a little English and a great deal of have the hymn," and while he smiled quietly, French as all her talk was.

So much pathos-so much soul, were in the deeply, though differently, moved. Mirian's color brightened and her breath came quicker. Barbara took off her glasses and drew them through a fold of her cambrie handkerchief; while Mr. Albey got up deliberately and walked over to lay his hand upon the singer's head, and say, "God bless her !" in quite a

But Pet? Charming, inexplicable, mys--burst into tears,

" She is bewitched," said Miriam.

" She is bewitching, said Cyril, as he walked to the nearest window.

" She is worn out with her journey and had better go to bed," suggested Mr. Albey, and Barbara who was too full to speak took her darling round the waist, and led her away, smiling through her tears, and murmuring Bon soir," like a tired child.

Ш.

Pet in her morning-dress, at the Christmas breakfast, was no longer the Niobe of the night -if she had been a summer flower, and her tears had been the dew, she could not have looked more refreshed.

" Merry Christmas, darling," whispered Barbara, with a kiss, " and here is your birthday gift.'

Pet turned over the elegant copy of the Book of Common Prayer, and looked a little curiously at the gilding and illuminations, saying slowly: "Thank you, thank you, dear Barbara.

Then she opened the fly-leaf and read : " To my darling Pet with the hope that it may be to her as it was to our dear Mamma, an enduring comfort and companion...

Barbara watched her anxiously as she read ; but the large gray eyes came up at last and looked openly but a little sadly into her own. the urn.

Barbara's thoughts were of eternity-mine a superb little watch and chatelaine were laid

will be stealing out with Angelique after a kissed her. A thousand, thousand thanks -and Cyril entering the breakfast-room, with his " Ah ! how charming that would be !" sighed hand full of flowers, had to laugh heartily at " You are going to read prayers, I see," he said glancing at the book, and are punctual to the minute. Proceed, fair parson, and let this be your text. Pet took the fragrant bouquet from his hands with a pleased blush and thanked him with the words: "I could preach on these all day. They are worth twenty books-----" and before Barbara had time to feel hurt, Cyril addressed her with "This was the only gift I dared to give our little convent-girl. She is full of caprices, I assure you; and one of them is -----"A dislike to being canvassed by her encnd nodding like a mandarin. Then Pet sent her to see the trunks; and hamlet will turn out and the Terrace be illubidden. But I must bring my little treasures," she added. "Angelique has surely forgotten them.'

and a fair stateliness in face and form-Miriam Trenton and her sister Barbara were as strong contrasts as could well be imagined.

"What a long time it has been !" said the latter, breaking the silence and her embroider- | he seated himself near Miss Barbara. ing thread both at once. "Only four by the clock and a good hour yet to wait. How provokingly calm and sleepy you look, Mirrie."

I can't, this day of all the days of the year.-Can you realize, love, that in an hour's time we shall see dear Pet again ?"

"Darling Pet !" mused Miriam, dwelling tenderly on the words, "Five long years ago, and to-morrow her birthday."

"Yes, seventeen to-morrow-Christmas Day, and the sweetest Christmas gift coming to us that God could send. How I long to see the dear child !"

"She must have grown much taller," pur-sued her sister still musingly; "the air of France agreed with her charmingly : and in her last letter she warned us to be prepared for many changes. Any change, so it be not the one we dreaded that year."

soft eyes: " that could not be. It was imprudent, perhaps, to place her there (Mr. Albey told me as much); but you know what the doctor said."

"That the south of France would give her new life; and the nuns of the Sacre Court ful look. Then he said in a low voice: would make her a lovely cultivated woman without tampering with her faith."

"Yes," said Barbara, clasping her hands with unusual vehemence, " for that, and only that we made the sacrifice of our hearts, and gave up our darling. Reconciled ourselves to missing her all the empty days, and dreaming of her all the yearning nights. The strong, brave child! Five years in a French nunnery, and she comes back to us (God bless her!) as the Three Children of old came out from the fiery furnace-without even the smell of fire upon her clothes."

In the silence following the words, the clock ticked louder than ever "Why-don't-she-come? Why-don't-she-come? Why-don't-she-come?" tique tables and mirrors, the bright and irons Miriam looked down gravely at her book; and but it was make and break so often that my bright brown and the marble shepherd and shepherdess again Barbara who did not understand it at all asked guardian angel must have been out of pa- whispered : joined mately in the question.

"Petronilla has not come yet?" he said as

"We are expecting her every moment .----How thoughtful of you to remember the day. I take it as a very great kindness, Mr. Albey, "Then we must have changed roles," re- to come over this stormy evening and welcome

her lips. He broke off with a color in his pale smile, "if you will idle your time and be cheek and added hurriedly: "I was down at her the fire. Or how she consoled her to year.

this way." "Speaking of sick calls," said Barbara, whose perceptions were not very keen, "how is the cebbler's wife? Still sinking rapidly? What an obstinate woman she is! Yesterday when Miriam and I called with some wine and jelly she would insist that you should give her absolution, and bring her 'Christ's Body and Blood,' as she called the Sacrament. I assure you it sounded quiet blasphemous."

"She said it was in the prayer-book," said Miriam, in a clear quiet voice.

The young minister did not speak, but gazed at the fire with a wistful, yearning look. "I, for one, think there should be a special visitor to inquire into such cases and instruct "Ha!" cried Barbara, with a flash of the the poor ignorant souls," said Barbara.

and subterfuges," added Miriam, and she look-ed straight at Mr. Albey.

He did not seem to hear either remarkbut still gazed at the fire with his far-off wist-

"I gave her absolution this afternoon. She seemed to crave it so much. It was very consoling."

Both the ladies were too well-bred to exclaim; but Barbara looked grieved and bowildered: and the queer smile returned to Miriam's lips.

"You are going with the tide, I see," she said, after the silence, with a sparkle in her violet eyes. He answered in the same low voice as before - but making little pauses between his sentences :

"A Hand is leading me-I can but trust myself to its guidance—I only seek to do my Master's will."

There was such a noble light in his eyes: such an earnest simplicity in his tone that a little sharply :---

sently she broke out with a reproachful wail: a laugh from her reverie; "Barbara, the "No; being a fast-day—" he began when stable, rebuking Miriam, the capricious, for his eye fell on Miriam's face. It was still bent over her book, but a queer smile rested upon the had only here were and si lowed. It would take too long to tell how Pet pressive eyes were dim with toars. "One realizes it so much better over her book, but a queer smile rested upon the had only here were and si lowed. It would take too long to tell how Pet pressive eyes were dim with toars. "One realizes it so much better over her book, but a queer smile rested upon the had only here were and si lowed. It would take too long to tell how Pet pressive eyes were dim with toars. find her tall strong French girl in the house- Barbara, what lovely creches the girls used to

the mild dismay of Barbara and the amusement

of Miriam by flying at her, flinging her arms French, to which Angelique answered " Out" and "Helas!" at first, with many tears; but

ended by blossoming into the gayest of smiles and nodding like a mandarin.

the sisters went up to dress for dinner. Very minated in your honor." little time there was to spare, after this confusion; but Barbara could no more keep away from Pet than a bee could keep away from a flower full of honey. So when Angelique was brushing out her young mistress's lovely hair, Barbara must needs run in to take a peep at he poor ignorant souls," said Barbara. "And I, for one, do not believe in shams out of her chair and insist with a charming wilfulness on Angelique's opening her trunk (just brought up) on the spot: and proceed to litter the floor with laces, gloves, fans, scarfs, and so many other wonderful Parisian triffes. that staid Barbara was beguiled into sitting down in the midst of debris; and was there found a contented prisoner with the happiest young keeper in the world when Miriam ap-peared in her jewels and her violet silk a half hour later.

"O Belle Etoile! but you are brilliant !" cried Pet, springing up to embrace her blonde sister. "Le bon Dieu has made you so fair you ?''

Pet made a pirouette and stood on one foot like softened glow on all around. a bird. "It is so easy to be wicked, ma chere, and so difficile to be even a little bit good .--Madame Justine used to say make a good resolution, Petronilla, make a good resolution-tience."

school-of the homeward voyage. But pre- Pet. unconsciously. "To have the dear little her pretty affectation, as she held her head on Infant in the straw-and His Blessed Mother one side, and eyed her new treasure, like a "Oh! my poor Angelique !--my maid-she and St. Joseph-and the good beasts and the bright-cyed bird, understands no English. Excasez mol, only Three Kings among the lights and flowers; You are going one instant—" and away she flew. And leav-ing the gentlemen to themselves, the sisters fol- *ideles*." Mon Dien ! how sweet !" Her ex-

> "One realizes it so much better when one sees it. You would not believe, addressing

Something in her sister's grave face was a had time to feel hurt, C damper on her enthusiasm. She checked her- a grave bow, and said : about her neck, kissing her smartly on both self suddenly with another little sigh, and said checks and pouring out a perfect torrent of to Miriam : " Tell me about the ball ; when is it to be ?'

"To-morrow evening," returned her blonde sister, a trifle constrainedly; "and you are to mies," interrupted Pet, merrily: "Personali-

" Charming !" cried Pet clapping her hands. "Don't you wish it was to night?" said Cyril.

"No, no, to-morrow: for that gives me a little time to rest. I am too tired now to dance: and," (with a pretty childish gesture) "I do so love to dance!"

They all laughed at her droll earnestness. "And I," said Cyril, rising with the rest, bespeak your hand, Miss Petronilla, for the first set; and hope to share with you the honor of opening the ball.'

bowing gaily with her hand upon her heart, the gracious wisdom of A'Kempis, sweeter, (as we might have a dish full of beans and draw lots; and you might be the King, while I was sure to be the Queen."

to the drawing-room. The winds still roared outside and the snows fell thick and fast; but the wild night, with its cold and storm, its that you ought to be very, very good. Are pitchy darkness and its bleak benumbing hardships, was safely shut out from the closelycurtained, richly furnished saloon. The fires

the piano and Pet ran her little fingers over the "Voila ! fair queen," and Cyril went into keys. Looking up at the bearded face and mock heroics and dropped on one knee before bright brown eyes which bent over her, Pet her.

"If I cannot have the creche I must at least र के दिन पुलर विवास है। में से से से से प्राप्त के इन्हें निर्मालन विवास के मिल्ला के सुरक्षित के सुरक्षित है।

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Ignoring the bell, she ran out of the room, and came back in a few moments with her hands full.

"They are but trifles," she said with a pretty humility, "but my money melted like snow last year.

"She gave the half of it to a beggar at St. Genevieve," said Cyril curtly. "Peace;" and Pet frowned at the speaker

and his interruption, and shook her curls warn-ingly. "This little Imitation is for you, dear "If it were only Epiphany," laughed Pet, Barbara; I thought you would be pleased with Madame Justine used to say), than honey at a feast or music at a banquet of wine. To you, dear Miriam, I trust Our Lady. Take good And so chatting merrily they all went away care of her and she will take good care of you." and she laid an exquisite statutte of the Madona and the Holy Child in Miriam's lap.

"And what is this ?" asked the latter with a smile, touching a string of pearls on a silver chain.

"I am afraid not," smiled Miriam. "Ah! it is very hard, n'est ce pas?" and glowed cheerily: and the bronze astrals shed a "Ah! it is very hard, n'est ce pas?" and softened glow on all around. "Ah! it is very hard, n'est ce pas?" and softened glow on all around. A chaplet for Angelique, fresh from the "One song, Pet, for Mr. Albey before he Pope for the Dominican monks who keep the goes," and obedient to Barbara, Cyril opened Santa Scala. Whom shall I give it to ?"

She threw the ribbon on his broad shoulders : "Arise, Sir Cyril Murdoch, and prove your-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 3, 1871.

self henceforth a real knight of Our Lady, Mater divince gratice," she said, humoring him. He pressed the medal gravely to his lips and

are in the

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stood up; while Miriam, amused in spite of herself whispered to Barbara : "Isn't she charming ?"

"Yes," with a little troubled smile-" but so very foreign; we must put a stop to these tableaux and get ready for church."

Mr. Albey was right. The baptismal font and the new chancel-rail and the cross over the communion table were improvements; and the fresh scarlet with its scarlet berries did make the dark little church look brighter. He had even ventured on lighted candles in the chanccl, and some clusters of hot-house flowers from the Terrace. But poor Pet had so little appreciation of all these High Church splendors that she sat in a corner of the family pew feeling lonelier than she had ever felt before, and dropping so many tears on her elegant new Prayer Book, that the mediaval gilding was blurred and the aristocratic paper blistered. She would keep thinking of the midnight Mass at the old convent; of the altar ablaze with innumerable tapers and flowers; the Bishop and the priests in their magnificent vestments : the dark figures of the nuns bowed reverentially in their oaken stalls; and the incense making the whole, misty, etherial, like a vision of another and a purer world.

She wiped her eyes; and the school-children began to sing. It was a simple little Christmas hymn, but it sounded very soothing; and Pet felt better when Mr. Albey began to preach.

He wore his new surplice (a miracle of Barbara's needle work) and looked paler and thinner than usual. As well he might be after keeping Advent with an imprudent austerity which had he known it-which he didn'twould have astonished his soft-living Bishop. But although he stood with bowed head and down-cast eyes and showed that singular diffidence in his delivery-his sermon was a remarkable one. Pet brightened under it like a flower.

There was so much tenderness for the Babe of Bethlehem: so much respectful reverence for His Virgin Mother; such a vivid touching picture of the poverty, and the patience, and helplessness, and the burning love of that grand Christmas mystery, that even Miriam's calm eyes were moist, and some of the little children in the choir sobbed and criedoutright.

After it was all over, and Mr. Albey came down the aisle dressed in something which was a cross between a gown and a cassock. Pet astonished them all, by going up to him and propounding this remarkable question :

"Why don't you become a Catholic, Mr. Albey ?" " \overline{I} am one already, dear child," he answered

softly. "Then why don't you have a lovely taber-

nacle with a lamp burning before it; and a shrine with Our Lady's statue ?" "Because I am not a Roman Catholic." re-

turned the young minister a little flushed. Pet looked puzzled.

"I am an Anglican Catholic," he went on explaining in his nervous worried way. "One the intricate figure, before they spoke again; of the great body of earnest believers who are she dancing with a graceful vivacity, thoroughgradually but surely growing into harmony and | ly French and very pretty to see ;---he, stroking sympathy with many doctrines of the Roman his beard in pauses and looking very thought-Church: but not yet openly affiliated in her communion.

Pet was plainly staggered at all these new I met you with your apron full of flowers ?" hard words; but her clear eyes searched keenly She smiled joyously: the minister's face. "To vespers at the Catholic Chapel. Ab !"

nuns say to such a fashion? Bring me the berthe without another word." And clasping the brooch in the airy lace

about the throat, and taking her gloves and fan, Pet went down to the drawing-room like an indignant vestal.

IV.

How gay was the long saloon! Barbara was there in silver-gray; and golden-haired Miriam like a mermaid, in pale green; and scores of fairies in pink, and blue, and violet, and amber, with a plentiful sprinkling of white, as the young scions of the neighboring gentry gathered oyously at Trenton Terrace.

Holly and mistletoc were on the walls, on the doorways, and the hanging lamps; and an orchestra tuning in an impromptu gallery halfhidden in green.

Cyril came buoyantly to claim Pet for the first dance.

"Willingly" cried Pet, her color rising with the music, "What is it to be ?"

"A Waltz."

"Ah! then," with a shade of disappoint-ment on the bright face, "You must wait a little. The next is a quadrille : we will dance that.'

And this ravishing waltz of Strauss' playing? I shall do no such thing.'

"Then you must seek another partner, Monsieur. I cannot dance round dances.' "Cannot or will not?" and Cyril looked cross.

"To be plain with you mon ami," with a little blush, but with her fearless eyes on his face; "I do not think them proper; au contraire, quite indelicate."

"A Daniel come to judgment !" said her companian with an amused but admiring smile. "O wise young judge! how I do honor thee!" Your sister does not share your scruples," he added as Miriam sailed past them, leaning on a gentleman's arm and waltzing with stately grace. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes sparkling, her loveliness more striking than usual. But Pet bit her lip, and looked annoyed.

"Your sister is very beautiful," said Cyril following her with his eyes.

"As an angel," exclaimed his companion in French-a sure sign of excitement.

"So are you," and Cyril looked down at the bewitching face beside him.

Pet frowned, and tapped her foot impatiently on the floor :

"Bah !" she said quickly, as if the words stung her; "that is bad taste, and you know it, Monsieur. I am a foolish child, but I do not like foolish compliments. Madame told me (at the convent) that when men flatter girls to their faces they do not respect them." Then her face changed like an April sky from clouds to smiles; and she added with a charming little gesture of penitence : " Pardon, Monsieur, I was rude, but I cannot be dishonest."

He took the hand she proffered : and led her silently to the head of the room where the dance was forming. The band was playing the Lancers; but they took several turns in ful. At last he said :

"Where were you going this afternoon when

of them, it was announced that the Prussians demanded admittance. They rang and knocked with redoubled fury on all sides, when, marvellous to re-late, they stopped at the door of the Visitation. Our Mother, in a loud voice, told all to go to the choir, saying that the Prussians were about to enter. Then, taking several Sisters, she went to the door of the enclosure, with M. Taget vested in his surplice and stole, M. Simon with his white apron, and Auguste the gardener.

The door being opened, a troop of Prussians presented themselves, all armed with guns and bayo-nets; advancing one step, they fell back, exclaim-"They are Religious " M. Taget then explaining, ed that it was a convent. M. Simon also spoke to them in Latin, and they appeared to understand. After many assurances given that no soldier was in the house, the Prussians retired, having each kissed the hand of M. l'Abbe, who said to each Amice, and Amice they all replied. Oh! the wonderful providence of the Heart of Jesus, such calm moderation shown by the enemy who had spread terror and consternation all around. It was a second miracle within three hours, for at 6 o'clock we had seemed to be lost, the house ready to fall, and yet no soul belonging to it touched, not even a square of glass in the windows broken, no marks on our walls, and yet the surrounding houses utterly destroyed, that is, walls broken in, windows, &c. Our Mother, who was in the parlour during all this, showed the greatest courage, whilst even the wounded threw themselves on their knees believing their last hour was come. Our dear Mother, trusting in the Sacred Heart, looked after all, answered each one, all the time feeling the walls trembling as if they must fall

Nothing could exceed the resignation of the vounded soldiers. All that night the Community attended on them, and the next day several died in the most admirable dispositions. The town appeared more calm in the morning. Six Bavarians were brought for us to take in, but with their arms and muskets loaded, and their gloomy looks did not reassure us, however by the following day we found that they were all fervent Catholics. All went to Confession, and Holy Communion, and after a few lays were recovered enough to get up and walk about the garden. They all wished to come to Mass and to the Office, and edified us much by their recollectedness. One felt that they prayed. They hardly knew how to express their gratitude, and when the Prussian officers and their own chaplain came to visit them, they spoke of their great happiness at the Visitation.

The conduct of the Prussian chiefs was really wonderful, always respectful. A young Protestant who asked for instruction became a Catholic, and another of the wounded made his first Communion on All Saints.

PARIS UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

(From the correspondent of the London Daily News.) PARIS. Dec. 28.

One of the German correspondents of the press describing how Paris was to be reduced, gives great prominence towhat he calls the psychological moment It was discovered, he said, by the German leaders of the bombardment—now the all-engrossing subject that a bombardment could produce but small physi- of interest in Paris—than we should perhaps have cal effect, and therefore it was considered best to defer it until, the Parisian mind being shaken by misery, famine, sickness, and despair, it would produce the strongest psychological effect, It would appear that now, in the opinion of the Germans the psychological moment has come-the mement when it is likely that the mind of the Parisians must be peculiarly open to impressions from a bombardment which could effect little by main force. At least this might be inferred from the terms in which the Government describes the first cannonade which the enemy has opened on the forts of Paris. If I were to describe this cannonade according to my own lights, I should say that it was undertaken with a single definite object-namely to clear the plateau of Avron. This plateau was occupied by the French on the 29th of November, and it was instantly mounted with guns of enormous rango-the heaviest guns in Paris, which reach even to Chelles, and give the enemy a great deal of trouble. The Germans cannot occupy this plateau, but they think that they may render it untenable by the French; and to this end, as far as I can understand, the heavy firing of yesterday, in which 3,000 projectiles were dropt upon Avron, was directed. But, then, I am nothing but what is called here a pekin—that is, a civilian as distinct from a I saw firing far superior. Nearly all struck some military man; and to read the military report of portion of the fort, and yet I could not see that any the Government, as well as the descriptions in all the newspapers, you would imagine that it is the long expected bombardment of Paris, which has commenced with a cannonade upon the forts of the east. Suppose the view announced by the Government and all the papers be correct, it follows that, as a bombardment on this side can do no harm whatever to Paris, it can only have a moral effect. But if the enemy have aimed at moral effect, they have been woefully at fault in their calculations. The bombardment, if so it may be called has put the Pa-risians in great good spirits. "It is a sign of disquietude and impatience on the part of the Prussians," they say. "The siege lasts longer than they expected; they are tired of it; they want to finish it is necessary that they should finish soon; let us wait a little longer, and they will have to raise the siege." So it was when Gen. Moltke sent in word that the army of the Loire was detented. He no doubt expected to drive Paris to despair, and to the noint of surrender. On the contrary, he raised the courage of Paris and we now know that though the French armies in the provinces were defeated, they made a stout resistance, and succumbed under circumstances which gave a good hope of better luck for renewed efforts. On Christmas day the German leaders made another psychological attempt which, so far from damping the spirits of the Parisians, has sent them chuckling with glee. One of the generals sent in a long letter ostensibly to arrange for the exchange of prisoners, and particularly to inquire as to the fate of a certain John Muller. But this elaborate epistle, so full of anxiety for the welfare of Mr. John Muller contained the announcement, introduced with a clumsy emphasis, of the defeat of a French army at Amiens. It is a great pity that a French army should be defeated at Amiens, but it is a consolation to the Parisian that the Germans should be so anxious to let us know of it that they must stumble into so much clumsiness. And now comes the bombardment, so called, which has upon the Parisian mind the best possible psychological effect. It would probably have this effect even if it were better directed than at present. But as yet it has done little damage. Yesterday morning the enemy unmasked twelve batteries of heavy guns, three at Raincy, on the road to the Hermitage ; three at Gagny ; three at Noisyle-Grand; and three at the bridge at Gournay. These directed their fire on the forts of Noisy, Ros ny, and Nogent, but chicfly on the plateau of Avron in advance of Rosny. The French are under the impression that they have inflicted severe losses on the enemy; but this is merely a supposition. What is known for certain is, that they have sustained very little loss. Their works have not suffered at all, and in men their losses amount simply to eight killed and fifty wounded. From a military point of view the effect is zero. From a picturesque or dra-matic point of view there was one of the three thousand shells fired which produced a startling effect. In the midst of the firing nine people sat down to breakfast in a small house upon the plateau of Avron. There were the commander of the sixth battalion of Mobiles of the Seine (M. Heintzler), his wife, the adjutant of the battalion, a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, a chaplain, and a doctoryourself; and you a Casholic. What would and, whilst in Taget was speaking to the would in that case he Madame Justine what would any of the dear on the happiness of having Our Lord in the midst nearly all of the same battalion. A Prussian shell against a second ball coming in the same place as like a Frenchman, but yield never!" He does pt

came smashing upon the table and killed six of the the first; but the theory scarcely applies to shells, came smasning upon the thore and kitted six of the party. The commandant and his wife were wound-ed. The only one who escaped unhurt was the doctor. Of the eight persons who were killed yesterday six belonged to this little breakfast party. What an incident for the future novelist! Nine persons, including a lady, are jesting over their frugal breakfast, which they are determined to enshell to give us butter," says one of the party. In-stantly comes a shell and blows six of them out of existence, while wounding two more, the commandant and his wife.

If the cannonade was a failure yesterday, still more is it so to-day when it has diminished in intensity ; and the Parisian becomes more and more content as he thinks of the unavailing efforts of the enemy. It is a wonderful happy faculty-this of cheerfulness and sublime conceit. I neither praise it nor blame it, recognizing fully that it is a characteristic not of French alone, but also of human nature. It is a terrible weakness, and it is a tower of strength. The French used to laugh at us in the at one of the trenches. The head of a French gun. Napoleonic wars because our regiments never knew when they were beaten and went on fighting. But off by a projectile from one of the German batteries they also did justice to our tenacity. "C'est mag- as clean as if severed by a well directed sabre cut nifique," they said, "mais ce n'est pas la guerre." And we may say to all their cheerfulness and tenacity in the midst of disaster much the same. It is ed in the trench. A dead horse lay on the spot not reasonable-it is mere conceit; but still it is very fine. Let me give you an extreme example, to and steaks had been cut from his haunches. Bisvery fine. Let me give you an extreme example, to and better on the ground here and there, but no ing disaster as victory. When the Army of the other provisions. The whole place had a desert Loire was defeated the other day, and cut in two, what do you think was the comment of a French journalist? He said, "We have now two armies instead of one." According to which rule you may go on cutting a hostile army to pieces, and every fraction becomes a new power. This is, of course, very absurd, and there are many people who have no patience whatever with such a temper, which sees every event tinged with a beautiful rose colour that answers to their own conceit. Still, in this temper there lurks the spirit which refuses to be conquered if it cannot lead to victory. With such follies the enemy cannot be beaten back ; but even with such follies a nation may rise elastic from defeat, and compel the enemy to acknowledge that they are not to be downtrodden.

Those who despise the French will call it mere conceit, and sneer at it; those who admire them and know what a part they have played in the history of the world, will call it patriotism, and see in it the elevation of the national character-that in many respects they seem to act as if there were no war ; as if all would go on as before, as if they were not suffering a defeat which even threatens to extinguish them.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

I started with a friend for the Plateau d'Avron this morning under the innocent impression that it was still in the possession of the French. The mistake, however, proved not an unlucky one, for it took us to two of the three forts, Nogent and Rosny, upon which the Prussians were, I have since been told, exclusively firing, and we, therefore saw more seen anywhere elso. We started about 9.30 a.m., and, fortune favoring us got out of Paris by the Vin cennes gate without difficulty. We thence intended to make for Rosny as probably the nearest point from which to watch the attack on Avron, without ourselves getting unpleasantly near the great Krupp guns; but, as we passed Nogent, we found it was then heavily bombarded, so we stopped our carriage and got out to see what we could. A deserted house, within about 150 yards of the fort, offered a good point of observation, so we went up into the top room, and thence got a view of a great part of the interior of the fort. It was not then answering the batteries at work upon it, and so all the garrison were hidden away under shelter. Not a sign of human life could we discover. Half a dozen horses saddled together in the inner most to protect themselves from the cruci cold were the only living things we could see. The first shell I saw drop into the fort happened to fall near them, and there was a momentary panic and general scamper, but not one was touched. The shells were coming at about the rate, I calculate of two per minute, and with a precision which struck me — this being my first experience of bombardment — as very marvellous, until a little later on, at Rosny, Rosny. damage was done. A few did not burst; others struck harmlessly mounds of earth, sometimes burying themselves in it, sometimes scattering showers of it high into the air. Many fell into the paved court-yard, and exploded with a noise and vibration which seemed to shake the house we were in from roof to base. As far as I could judge, they were of enormous size and weight, and I was considerably surprised-having very vague notions of what a bombardment ought to do to see that they did apparently so little mischief. They might have killed and wounded to any extent if there had been anybody to kill and wound, but, as the fort guns were not being worked, the men were, I presume, stowed away in safe corners; at any rate they were out of sight, and the deserted aspect and death-like stillness of the fort, broken only when every now and then a shell burst like a thunder clap in the middle of it, had a most singular effect. I looked in vain for the breached walls, crumbling ramparts or dismounted guns which I had always imagined to be among the effects of bombarding so vigorous as I was then watching. "You may go on in that way for two years," said one of a few Mobiles who shared our observatory. It seemed to me they might "go on in that way" for 20 years unless the continuous dropping of shells upon a fort produces anything like the effect that the constant falling of drops of water on the head is said to work on the brain. Yet the firing was first-rate, so good that we money. had felt in no sort of danger until at last one shell came out of the usual line right in the direction of our house, but luckily falling short. The Mobile suggested that the Prussians had perhaps noticed that the house was occupied, and did us the honour of thinking us worth an occasional shell. He threw out the suggestion in an off-hand sort of way, as if it was rather a pleasant one than otherwise, but two or three of the party did not see it in this light. We were in the top room of the house and a shell however harmless comparatively in a fort, would have crashed through the roof as if it had been tissue paper, catching us all like rats in a trap. My apprehensions were quickened by an account I had just been reading in a newspaper of how a shell had burst through into a room-near Rosny, I think -where eight people were seated at dinner, and had killed six of them then and there, wounding the other two. I made as decorous a retreat as I could, and, leaving the house, joined a group of men and boys who were watching the bombardment from a comparatively safe position on the ground. Another shell shortly burst not far from the house, and away scampered the boys to scramble for the pieces. One of them returned in triumph with a fine specimen, and was delighted io exchange it for two sous. Just at that moment shells were probably a more common commodity at Nogent than sous. I found afterwards at Rosny that the latest excitement-the popular amusement of the moment-was to watch where the shells burst, and then run and pick up the pieces. I can't say, however, that I felt any inclination to indulge in it. Marryatt quotes a theory that, in a naval engagement, if a cannon ball makes a hole in the side of a vessel there you have precisely the safest of all places in which to No! not till she comes to her last man !" . "And put your head, the chances being enormously

which, if they light upon a hard substance, burst into fragments, which fills the air in all directions sometimes travelling an astonishing distance. And such fragments ! Massy lumps of iron, as big, perhaps, as a man's hand, knotted and twisted by the force of the explosion into all sorts of fantastie shapes-sometimes with protruding ragged spikes joy in spite of the cannon. "There wants but a curved in like the angry claws of a wild beast. It makes one shudder involuntarily to picture such a missile tearing its way through living flesh and bones, and to think that a million or thereabouts of human beings, boasting that they belong to the most civilized nations on earth were then employed in hurling these missiles at each other.

As I stated in a former letter the fortifications were admirably constructed, and all the work there shows that General Trochu had regarded Avron as a most important position, and one to be held to the last Deep pits were dug close to the batteries to serve as caves into which the artillerymen might retire for protection. To-day a melancholy sight was visible ner, a man of the Marine"Artillery, had been struck as clean as if severed by a well directed sabre cut The head lay on the edge of the trench, the face illumined by a placid smile. The body was stretch. where a shell had struck him down in one place, like appearance, most of the wood which used to adorn it having been cut down to give room for the batteries and make way for the fire of the guns,-There were splinters of shells everywhere. You could scarcely walk a yard without coming on one or more of them. I have seen several Paris papers found on the Mont. One is the Rappel of the 28th ult., the day the bombardment commenced. It contains a brief description of those fortifications from one who had visited them, and the conclusion arrived at by the writer is that "Avron is impregnable." It succumbed nevertheless after one day's firing. It was not impregnable; but in the hands of men who would stand to their guns it was capable of a long resistance, oven against the combined fire of the 13 siege batteries of the Germans. In another part of the same paper I read a "General Order" condemning the conduct of soldiers who turned tail and fled from the Saxons in the affair of Ville Evrart on the night of the 21st ult. The Order says that discipline must be enforced, and troots guilty of such conduct must not hope to escape punishment. Then there is a list of Paris prices in another part of the journal. The standard for a goose is set down at 50 francs. Herrings must be scarce if, as the Rappel alleges, they are 10 francs a couple ; but as neither geese nor herrings are necessaries of life-I know I could enjoy life without either-Paris may hold out longer if there is nothing worse than that. I confess I attach very little value to those price-lists. More than two months ago I read some much more alarming than that contained in this newspaper of Tuesday last.

INSIDE OF PARIS.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

Epicures who hear that we have rats for dinner may be pardoned for assuming that we have nothing else left except, perhaps, mice, and that when these have all been caught-supposing that they don't meanwhile die of starvation-we must take to dining upon our boots or upon each other, unless Parisat once surrenders. But the truth is, there are rats and rats. The majority are villanous cating, but a peculiar kind, not easily found, are delicious, if I may judge from one experiment. I have not yet been offered any opportunity of repeating it, and am scarcely enthusiastic enough about rats to go out of my way in search of them ; but I am promised on Christmas Day by a friend, who is inviting a party of Englishmen to dinner, not only "rosbif" and ' plum-boudin," but also "civet de rat" and donkey and other real delicacies. At the "boucherie Anglaise," beyond the Boulevard Haussmann, or now rather Boulevard Uhrich, you can order wolf, cassowary, and all sorts of wild dishes for dinner .---They come, I suppose, from the Jardin d'Acclimatisation, or des Plantes, although when I went the other day to the latter place to find out of any joints of lion or tiger were still left, I saw no diminution nong the s was solemnly assured the they had not been sacrificed to the exigencies of the siege. Perhaps the wolves and cassowaries were needlessly numerous. But if wolf is enten, it is only by way of experiment, and not from necessity, for a fine cat can still be bought for 12 francs, and dog, declared by connoisseurs to be as good as Welsh mutton, is abundant. If these be not enough, there is horse, and mule, and donkey, and beef, though these four dishes are so mixed up and played off against each other that you can rarely be quite sure which you are eating. . The sufferings of those unlucky people who cannot make up their minds and stomachs to go altogether without meat or to take their choice of cating strange food may be easily imagined. They are now no longer safe at the best restaurants. I shall not forget the horrified face of an unlucky gourmet, when at the Voisin, in which he still had faith, the proprietor in person offered him rosbif or l'ane braise. He vehemently insisted upon being allowed to dine on vegetables, unless the proprietor could swear by all he held sacred to give meat that was above all suspicion safe. The rosbif was immediately produced, but, though apparently genuine, it was not half so good as the lane braise, which was excellent. Mule, 1 am told, is still better. The four Prussian officers about whom so much unnecessary fuss was made must have carried away very erroneous notions of the condition of Paris, for, by a too transparent manœuvre, pretty sure to more than defeat its object, they were given a dinner worth say 150f. at about a third or fourth of the The city of Versailles is surely the most favored of all the cities of the occupied territory. It is the Head-Quarters of the Emperor-King, the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince. The former remitted a large fine demanded of the city, the latter is admitted even by the ficrcest Frenchman to be a Prince of the greatest largeness of heart. No acts of violence, no excesses are allowed. There are shoals of officers in every street; gendarmeric and police are on duty over the town, and there is no proof of the sufferings of some of the people visible to the cyc Those sufferings are, however, acute; so say those who know. There is a little English colony her composed of persons of high character and position who know the facts, and many of them are aware d cruel privations bravely borne by that class of all to be most pitied-"those who have seen betty days." Still, in outward appearance, the city his not suffered at all. The shops are open, and the markets are well supplied. Certain branches of trace flourish. One smart little Figaro is delighted with his customers. A General gives him a thaler, and does not mind the change; a Colonel drops him 10 groschen, and the officers pay a shilling where the charge for "hair-cutting, curling, and shaving" ws "only 50 centimes." When the Prussians came e had 25,000f. worth of stock ; he has sold 30,00 f. worth and his shelves are still provided with may articles for the toilette, so that he will probably male 100 per cent. on his little business. And to hear him talk of "Cet imbecile Bazaine," and of "Cette Arme d'Afrique qui a ruine la France," you would know je was a patriot! Above all, when he snaps his sheet savagely, and swears "Franco will never yield inch of her territory nor give up one of her fortress

"Catholic and not Roman Catholic?" she said slowly and musingly. "True and yet not true? *Helas*! Monsieur Cyril," (with a little despairing gesture), "tell me, I beseech you, am I Petronilla Trenton, or am I the sister of the Grand Turk?"

Cyril laughed outright: but Mr. Albey looked very uneasy and walked away with the despondent stoop which was becoming habitual with him. Barbara lectured Pet in a gentle fashion all the way home; while Cyril and Miriam talked of old time, and compared the striking points in the snowy landscape.

"Angelique," said Pet colemnly that evening, when the tall maid came to dress her for the ball; "it is not near as nice here as it is in France: and if I hadn't gone to vespers this afternoon, I should have died of ennui."

" Vraiment," said the maid briefly.

" My sister Barbara docs not like it." pursued her little mistress with a remorseful twist of her bracelet. "but what can I do?"

" Mam'selle has more sense than all these people," said Angelique in her own tongue, " Miss Barbara, very good and kind, but never been abroad. If she had lived one year, only one short year, in France ------ misericorde l' and the maid lifted her hands and eyes with an expressive gesture of delight at the benefit Barbara might reap from the experiment.

"Ahl no, Angelique, I am not near so wise as Barbara; but" (with a firm set of the lips and a decided spark of the gray eyes)-"I have sense enough after all, to know what is beautiful and true; and I don't believe in calling one's self a Protestant to the world and playing at Catholic, all the while sub rosa, like a grown-up baby."

" Or what is worse-a hypocrite," muttered the maid.

"Oh! Angelique, this will never suit me, I must have a berthe."

She was standing before the long mirror-a vision from fairyland. A white silk jupe with a trailing illusion over-dress, and sprays of delicate glistening flowers in her long hair.

But her cheek grew crimson as she gazed. Out of the low airy corsage her white shoulders rose uncovered save by the masses of waving hair.

"Bring me the berthe," she repeated quickly. "Ah! Mam'selle," pleaded Angelique, "it is a la mode. You are so fair; do not hide The tumult in the street increased so much that it your charming neck." فيروع ورز

Pet's face burned.

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-and she drew a deep breath and fanned herself contentedly-" I had such a good time."

(To be Continued.)

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE SIEGE OF ORLEANS.

We (Tablet) make the following interesting extracts from a private letter from Orleans :---

Convent of the Visitation, Orleans, Oct. 11. For several days the noise of cannon had resounded sadly in our ears, but on the 10th Oct. it seemed as if there were still several leagues between ourselves and the enemy. However on the 11th about midday the sound became each quarter of an hour nearer and nearer, till at last it was one continual roar. The balls seemed to whiz past and burst, making the house shake. This went on till 6 o'clock. You can imagine, dear Mother, the state of your poor children all praying in the chapel, when a signal was given for all to go to the infirmary where our Sister Thais greeted us with an angelic smile; our voices were drowned while we recited the prayers for the dying. Towards 3 o'clock M. l'Abbe Taget came in to give the last blessing to our dying Sister, and our good Mother took the opportunity of assembling us in another room, and with the wonderful faith she has shown all through our troubles, and which has sustained us, encouraged and prepared us for the worst. This act of preparation was needed, for by 5 o'clock there was fighting at our very doors, which were open for the reception of the wounded; our troops rushed precipitately into the court, continuing to fire on the enemy Balls and shells fell and burst, and soon the conwent was on fire; this lasted for 20 minutes, the walls shook and appeared to be crumbling, the loudest thunder would hardly give an idea of the noise. The Community left the choir to attend to the wounded, then returned to say the Misercre with their arms extended. Women and children trembling came rushing in for safety, others knocking loudly cried, "Open to us, Sisters, for God's sake save us!" The balls fell so thickly on those in the court, that they gave themselves up for lost. At last the roar ceased, all was over, the town was no longer our own. Then came shouts of joy, sounds of music, mingled with cries of rage. The street was so crowded, it was hardly possible to move, and

our court-yard so filled with wounded we knew not where to put them. The parlours and cells were also full and night coming on. M. l'Abbe Taget said to our Mother that all out of the court must be taken in, so then we brought down mattresses, making beds how we could, and soldiers blackened with smoke carried in the wounded into our enclosure. M. Simon, the doctor, with the ambulance badge, accompanied them, and M. Taget never left. Everyone became a Sister of Charity. Oh, what a scene it was 1 the floor covered with blood, and shricks of agony ! most being mortally wounded was thought prudent to remove the Blessed Sacrament, and place it in the chapter-room, on account of the wounded. We all accompanied our Dear Lord, come to be the companion of our sorrows; "Angelique, you ought to be ashamed of Lord come to be the companion of our sorrows; yourself; and you a Catholic. What would and, whilst M. Taget was speaking to the wounded

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 3, 1871.

like the Prussian occupation, much as he has bene-fied by it.

"Many intelligent Frenchmen," says Herr Wickede, of the Cologne Guzette, "now long for the speedy entry of our troops into Paris, being convinced that the peace which they so ardently long for cannot be obtained till then. 'It is painful to have to confess optauted and a very honorable pensioned Staff officer to me at Nancy, i but I wish very much that the King of Prussia may soon enter Paris as a conqueror, for until that happens the present Provisional Government at Bordenux will not be put down, and the ment at boldenia, will not be pur down, and the peace which is necessary at any price for my poor country, if it is not to be entirely destroyed, will not country, if it is not to be entried, and before the war town, and carried of with them the principal munici-be restored." After calculating that before the war town, and carried of with them the principal municiends at least a million of Frenchmen will have ends at least a minimum of per and half that number be killed, or made and the rattie of the musketry never quite ceased, borne arms and half that number be killed, or made and the rattie of the musketry never quite ceased. sickly for life, Herr Wickede remarks—" Nupoleon I. did not lead many more young men out of France to the slaughter. Then there is the enormous number epidemics, and who may be reckoned by hundreds epacence, There now prevails in many districts exhausted by our troops, a frightful famine. The people perish by thousands, like flies in the Summer, and this will terribly increase in the course of this severo winter, when the last remains of the scanty harrest are consumed. Irrespective of the sacrifices of money and property, France will hardly be able to recover in the ensuing decade its enormous loss of life. It is the flower of manhood, on which the of life. It is the action rests, and which is now offered up no one sufficiently skilled to bind up his wounds. vigor of a manon term, and all this huppens be-to the Moloch of war. And all this huppens be-to the Moloch of war, and as the transformation of the dying, and as the ality or pride to code a small bit of territory-Alsace and a small specially prevail, with hardly 1,500,000 inhabitants-districts which were mostly stolen from us by Louis XIV, and so to restore what they were never entitled to." He regards the present war of nationalities, a struggle between the German war of hadronantics, a stranger occurrent the definition race and the chief of the Latin races for supremacy in Europe. The French have been wont to wield that supremacy for 200 years, and until Paris falls the majorAy of them will not admit themselves vanquished.

Each Prussian Corps has two regiments of Artillery belonging to its district, one of which is composed of garrison, the other of field artillery. With the latter only we have now to do. The regiment of field artillery has four Abtheilungen, or divisions, three of them being composed of field hatteries, the fourth of horse artillery batteries. A field-battery division has four batteries of six guns-24 guns so in the three divisions there are 72 guns. The one horse artillery division has generally three batteries, sometimes four, of six guns-18 or 24 guns; total in the corps, 90 or 90 guns. In war each corps after all the cavalry except one regiment has been taken from it to form separate divisions, has a total of 25,750 infantry, including pioneers, and 600 horsemen-total, 26,350 fighting men. It has generally 90 guns, or rather more than three guns per 1,000. This is the nominal proportion, but as the war proceeded and men fell in thousands while the guns remained, it is evident that the proportion rose to four, five, and even in some cases six per thousand. It was the fire of this tremendous armament which demoralized the French so much that they were unable to withstand the after pressure of the infantry. The successes of this campaign have been obtained by artillery, as evidently as those of 1866 were by infantry armed with breech-loaders. Here is the Prussian answer to the question "How are breech-loading small arms and intrenchments to be overcome ?" By a disproportionately large number of field guns not tied fast to particular brigades, but acting as a distinct arm to prepare the way for the others."

The Prussian guns are of two calibres-so-called, 4-pounders and 6-pounders, or, according to English military phraseology, 9-pounders and 15-pounders. All the horse artillery batteries carry four-pounders ; half the field batteries have six-pounders, the other half four-pounders. It need hardly be said that the guns are rifled and are loaded at the breech. The projectiles used have been, almost invariably, leadcoated common shells with the well-known Prussian percussion fuze. The ranges have been, as a rule, 2,000 paces and under, for heyond that distance there was no certainty of being incapable of telling exgood practice, the eye actly where the trial shots fell, and the curve of the shall's flight being so considerable above 2,000 paces that an accurate range was necessary. Any mistake in the distance would have caused the projectile to pass harmlessly overhead, or strike short and bound over. What, therefore, is the reply to the Prussian system of field artillery ? Calibres at least equal, greater velocity, so as to give the shell a flatter path through the air, and instruments for ascertaining the distance correctly; but, above all, plenty of guns and of trained gunners. Thinking that it might interest your readers I annex a short account of General Chanzy's career. General Chanzy is about forty-seven years old and was born at the small village of Noaurt, in the department of Ardennes. Whilst a child he was remarkable for his attention to his work and for intelligence. Very early he showed a taste for the career of arms, and at sixteen years of age ran away and enlisted as a cabin boy on board a man-of-war. After a year of this hard life, he was discovered, and, having been cured of his taste for sea, was sent to St. Cyr, out of which he came with the highest honors, and was appointed as sub-lieutenant to a regiment of Zouaves. From that time to the breaking out of the Italian war, in 1859, he remained in Algeria, which he left with the grade of chef de bataillon of the 23rd Regiment of the line. For his brilliant conduct during the whole campaign, and especially at Solferino (where he was noted in the order of the day), he was promoted to the lieutenantcolonelcy of the 74th. During the expedition to Syria in 1860 he acted as political adviser to General d'Hautpoul, being selected for that post in consequence of his great proficiency in Eastern languages. He acquitted himself so admirably of this difficult task that he was promoted to the grade of officer of the Legion of Henor. In 1864 he obtained the colonelcy of the 48th, and commanded the subdivision of Sidibel-Albis, and became general in 1865, displaying whilst there great administrative abilities. He, also, during this year accompanied the expedition to the South under General Wimpfen, and principally contributed towards its success .-Named general of division on his arrival from Algeria, he took a very important part in the battle of Coulmiers. At the battle of Patay he carried, at the head of the 16th Corps, the strong positions of the right wing of the Prussian army. The unfortunate events that succeeded these successes placed the command of the second army of the Loire in his hands, and for three days he repulsed the united efforts of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He has accomplished his long retreat without losing a field-gan, with the exception of the battery lost at Vendome, after the fighting was over, by the disgraceful conduct of the officer in command. This work will be acknowledged hereafter as no slight feat to have accomplished with a young army against 150,000 veterans .- Cor. of Standard.

was at the moment engaged in binding up the wounds of a German soldier, whom he had protected and brought in. Then a most affecting incident occurred. The German lad seized his benefactors hand, and, sobbing, kissed it repeatedly as the necessary amputation was performed. Alas! the noble spirit of the man, who closed an exemplary life in an act of love for his enemy, passed away in mortal agony. Most of the inhabitants being in the cellars the damage done was principally confined to the roofs of houses, chimney-pots, &c. About dusk the firing along the line became slacker, and the bombardment ceased. Shortly afterwards a Prussian officer and a few men, into occupation, £100 for manuring 20 acres in accompanying a train of French cacolets full of wounded under the protection of the red cross, entered the pal authorities. The night was a very starlight one, There was also a good deal of desultory firing about the streets by Prussian maranders, who sometimes the slaughter. Then there is the choice in evitable had brought in wounded comrades, and who were who have died through distress and the inevitable endeavouring to rejoin their corps. The whole town was a vast hospital, and there was only one doctor capable of performing amoutations. In the theatre alone were upwards of 200 deeperately wounded men. It was a scene which those who speak lightly of war should have witnessed. Would that those who hold in their hands the power to make peace could have seen it for five minutes ! There was no doctor for many hours in the place. The cold was intense, and many a man's life slipped away from there being to the Motoch of war, the target to their nation-cause the French think it contrary to their nation-former were dragged out their places were instantly filled. Miscrable objects, with broken jaws or faces ality or pride to cette a small of or the German speech half shot away, wandered about pointing to their and a small part of Lorraine, where German speech dreadful wounds, and making pitcous signals for water, which it was impossible for them to swallow. Officers and mon, veterans and boys, all lay in one indistinguishable mass of misery. Every moan that were never entitled to. Livery moan that bitter contest as no longer a war of Cabinets, but a the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony, and the cries of "Water! For the love of God, water! A doctor! A doctor!" never ceased. It was indeed a relief when the surgeon came from other similar scenes, and crying loudly, " Voyons, on sont les gracement bleves ? (In sont les amontations ?" set to work with determined but kindly energy. It will be a satisfaction to the subscribers to the great English Fund for the Sick and Wounded to know that numbers of wounded French were spared unutterable torture, and owe their lives to the supply of English chloroform, blankets, bandages, and wine which was fortunately forthcoming on that fearful

night. The blessings with which they were received can hardly do our nation any harm. I was standing in the afternoon with an English companion close to the Prussian reserves, watching the wonderful good fortune of a battery of horse artillery, round which the French were pouring a perfect shower of shells, when an officer with the red cross badge addressed me in French,-"Sir, there are some of your comrades in this village dying of starvation-wounded men. Why do you not carry them away or give them food 7' I replied that I was not more a comrade to the French than to the Germans, and would like to help both ; but that I could not transport these men, the Germans having taken all the carts and all the horses; and that I could not feed them, as bread could not be bought for gold, the Germans having seized all the flour at Beaugency. He turned away making some sneering remark to his brother officers about Englishmen, and we entered the village. At that moment the cavalry of reserve were dismounted close by, engaged in cooking. They looked merry and well fed. The first house in the place was a "Pension de Jeunes Filles," I don't think that any of the horrors of war depicted by the truthful pens of Erchmann-Chatrian have equalled what that house contained. Every room (and there were many), from the cel-lar to the roof, was crowded with dead and starving men, lying so thick it was impossible to

move among them. Some had been there since Tuesday evening, many since Wednesday. It was now Saturday, and not one drop of water, not one atom of food, had yet passed their lips. Many were desperately wounded, yet still alive. There were several officers among them, one tenderly nursed by a broken-legged sergeant of his regiment, who had covered him with his own coat. The windows of the house had been broken, and there was no furnicold they had been lying on the bare floor with their younds undressed. The stench was awful. Every house in the village was the same. In some rooms were twelve or fourteen men-many of them corpses ! Worse still ! One poor lad was lying alone, shot through the thigh. Cold and hunger had in three days made him the most pitcous object I ever be-held. His words, " Quel bonkeur !" when he realized that a human face was near him, will never be for-gotten by those who heard them. That night a kind Uhlan doctor volunteered to bind up a few of the worst of the wounds, to enable the men to be transported, but he had nothing with him but a pair of seissors and some pins. Fortunately the resources of the English Society did not fail, and most of the sufferers were removed during the night or on the following day to the Couvent des Ursulines at Beaugency. Many, alas! were too near death to bear movement, and an excellent French abbehimself a martyr to consumption-spent the night with them in prayer, and in performing, with the assistance of an English Protestant soldier, the last sacraments of the Church. Many German red-cross men passed during the night, but they refused to give assistance, being too much occupied in driving in the cattle, donkeys, and dogs they had plundered from the neighboring farms .- Times Cor.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5. — The first cases under the new between his lordship's arm and side. Happily, be-Land Act came before Mr. Otway, Q.C., chairman of yond the wetting by immersion, and the shock to simply because we have not outlived the passions the nervous system, Lord Lurgan has not sustained in which Wars take their rise. When a period of Ballymann on Thursday, and the mervous system, Lord Lurgan has not sustained in which Wars take their rise. Ballymena, on Tuesday. As the practical working of the Act will depend very much upon the legal interpretation of its provisions, great importance is attached to the decisions of the Land Courts, which are likely to be precedents. Mr. Butt, Q.C., ap-peared as counsel for Mr. Hill, a tenant on the Glenarm estate of Lord Antrim, who claimed £750 as compensation for disturbance of occupancy. The claim included £400 paid by the tenant on coming 1870, £6 for laying down grasses in 1870, £150 for continuous improvements in 1870, by liming, manuring, draining, fencing, and general cultivation .-Against this demand the landlord had a cross claim of £700 for deterioration of the farm through had cultivation, general injury to the entire farm, dilapidation of buildings, breaking up old lea ground caught sight of the uniforms of French soldiers who and exclusion from the possession after the 1st of November last. Mr. Orr, who appeared as counsel for Lord Antrim, raised a point on the construction of the 15th section, which he contended had the effect of exempting demesne lands from the payment of compensation. Mr. Butt argued that such lands were not exempt; that the expression "demesne lands" was used in the clause by accident, and that the generaal term "holding," which was used in sections 6, 7, and 8, included demesne lands. The point was reserved, and evidence was given of the sale of the tenant-right to the claimant for £400, pose in order to see them, but he could not, in this which Lord Antrim had required him to pay to the outgoing tenant as the value of his improvements ; also of the fact that the alleged improvements of Mr. Hill for which he claimed the other sums named, were unexhausted. The case sought to be made on cross-examination was that the first tenant was extravagant and unfortunate in his farming, and that the land had been deteriorated and injured during the tenancy of the claimant. A number of minor questions were raised as to the effect of different crops upon land and the proper mode of cultivating them. A land valuator was examined for the respondent, and gave minute evidence as to alleged deterioration of the farm. The respondent's steward, who accompanied the valuator in examining the farm, gave similar evidence. At the close of the case Mr. Otway announced that he would give judgment at the Land Sessions of Belfast.

> In a mercantile point of view, the year 1870 has been favorable for Ireland. The agricultural classes have been benefitted by the high prices for all descriptions of live stock, and there is no want of money in the country: credit is sound, and bankruptcies and insolvencies are comparatively rare. Railway traffic, too, has increased in all directions, including the lines in the North, where the dulness in the linen trade was calculated to produce an adverse effect, and several projects for branches and extensions will come before Parliament in the ensuing Session. When some of these proposals shall have been carried out, and it is stated they are partly supported by the London and North-Western Company, there will be unbroken communication by rail between North South, East, and West, as the principal lines will be then connected together on the north side of Dublin. The scheme of "The Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway Company," which was intended to do this, and to join all with the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line by a tunnel under the River Lifley, will in effect be carried out, with the exception of the tunnel. It seems also worthy of remark that the port of Dublin is becoming every day more important, and the connexion of the northern and southern lines of railway, now pushing their way down to the river side, as has been long since done by the Midland Great Western, will add to its facilities and consequent value.

An important case was heard at the Kildare Quarter Sessions before Mr. Lefroy, the County Chairman. It appears that Samuel Holt, of Rosscarbery, in the county of Kildare, holds a farm of 450 acres from Lord Harberton, on a lease granted in 1844 for 21 years and one life now aged 30; and the rent being less than 14s per acre yearly, the tenant seeks under the 6th section of the Act to have alleged improvements amounting to upwards of ±8,900 registered, so that their value might be known in case of disturbance. The landlord's counsel contended that the value of the improvements was not anything like the amount ture, and all these days and nights of almost Arctic sought for, and that £5,000 claimed for a house was not only excessive, but should not be allowed at all, ing to this crime. They duclare, contrary to every as the house was built before the lease was granted. They admit liability in all of about £3,000 but this includes the value of a house which they contend they are not liable for at all. The decision was reserved till the April Sessions. An instance of the salutary effect of the Pence Preservation Act in checking agrarian crime was given a few days ago in the arrest and conviction of a notorious character named Duffy, who is believed to have been a ringleader in Whiteboy outrages in the county of Meath. On the night of the 3d Dec. a party of men visited the house of a farmer, and, presenting revolvers at his head, put him on his knees and threatened to shoot him for expressing disapproval of Fenianism. On the same night a police patrol met the prisoner, in company with another man, going in the direction of another house, the owner of which expected an attack, and had put them on the alert. He gave a false name when questioned, was arrested on suspicion, and brought before the magistrates on Tuesday. He had been prosecuted before on a similar charge, but made a plausible excuse and was discharged. The magistrates now convicted him, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

any injury.

Some letters have been received from the political prisoners which express disappointment at the conditions of their release. Mr. Thomas Clark Luby thinks the act of clemency which banishes him for 15 years, after an imprisonment for five years in a quarter which he says was unexampled in severity and humiliation, "might rather bo styled an act of cynical cruelty." He states that a document was read to him, upon the ambiguous phraseology of which he passes some criticism, informing him of the probability that Her Majesty's Ministers would advise Her Majesty to grant a conditional pardon, and that a reasonable sime would be allowed him to see his friends, and he would be permitted to write any letters he pleased. The document asked what arrangements he proposed to make. He alleges that unless he is allowed to visit Ireland he can make no arrangements. He says he does not want the slightest public display, but he could not think of letting his wife and children come over in this weather to see him. He laments his mother's death, and observes that he could say many things of what has caused his family so much wor, but he thinks it better to leave it to others to characterize it as it deserves. Mr. Denis D. Mulcahy writes to his father and sister to say that he would go to Ireland under any restrictions that the Home Secretary might iminclement weather, ask them to visit him. He thinks it "the greatest of all punishments to ask or compel a man broken down in health to go into a foreign land inimical to his constitution, where he has neither relative nor friend." This, he says, and depriving him of the privilege of seeing his poor father, weighs heaviest on his heart. Brian Dillon, of Cork, writes to his mother that he could not leave the prison. wing to the state of his health; that he had been onfined to bed for the last three weeks, and was suffering the most excruciating pain in his left leg and that he had not slept two consecutive hours for the last month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ITALY, THE POPE, AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS. the following formal protest of the Catholics of the nited Kingdom against the invasion of Rome has been signed by numerous English Catholics-among others, by the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Herries, Lord H. Kerr, Sir George Bowyer, Sir R. Gerard, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Sir H. Pollen, Sir R. Glendonwyn Gordon, Hon. H. Petre, Ion, F. Petre, Hon. A. Petre, Sir C. Clifford, the Master of Herries, Mr. W. Herbert, of Clytton, Sereant Bellasis, Hon. W. Stourton, Colonel Vaughan, Major W. B. Whettam, Captain Dashwood, R.N., Mr. Robert Monteith, Mr. C. Delabarre Bodenham, Mr. Charles Blount, Mr. C. Noel Welman, Mr. W. Ince Anderton, Mr. K. H. Digby, M.P., Mr. H. Danvers Slarke, Mr. David Lewis, Mr. Henry Sharples, Mr. F. Vaughan, Marquis de Lys, Mr. William Langdale, Mr. C. R. Eaton, Mr. W. Vavasour, Mr. C. Mousley, Mr. J. Lescher, Major Gordon, Mr. W. Tempest, Mr. L. Arnold, Mr. J. H. Washington Hibbert, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and many others :---

"We, the undersigned Catholics, have witnessed with indignation the recent perpetration of a great public crime.

"It is, first, as men and as citizens that we protest against the invasion of the remaining States of the Church, and the capture of Rome. As members of the community of civilized nations, we denounce these acts as violations of public law. Without declaration of war, without motive beyond the desire to possess, coupled with the facility of acquisition, more than 60,000 regular troops, with numerous artillery, have passed a frontier, assailed a capital, and dispossessed an ancient and legitimate Government in the full and tranquil exercise of its functions.

"We hold that those who submit to such an event without a protest as solemn and energetic as it is in their power to make, connive at a mortal blow given to the general conscience, and at the corruption of those rudimental instincts of honor and justice without which security and freedom are impossible, whether for States or Individuals. "We are further alarmed by the maxims which

are familiarly on the lips of those who are consentauthority on the law of nations, that alleged con-

Peace returns the result will be owing to the pa tial or temporary settlement of those questions by which nations are agitated. The last great War was succeeded by thirty years of Peace, not because men had grown wiser or Governments more pacific, but because nations had suffered enough from War for the time, and because all the Great Powers except one were tolerably satisfied with the settlement concluded, while the unsatisfied Power was incapable of rebelling against the terms imposed. When such a period recurs we shall have tranquillity again, but otherwise it is hard to discern any promising securities for Peace ; nor will it be possible to stereotype any European settlement under the guarantee of all the chief Powers unless those Powers are left for the most part without any adequate motives for disturbing it .- Times.

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A HIGH MORAL VIEW OF IMMORALITY .-- When it is asserted that France is now undergoing chastisement for her immorality, we must demur both to the statement of fact and to the inference. The immorality with which it is intended to reproach her is, in the first place, immorality of only one kind. If the meaning of the word be extended, London and Liverpool ought to be eating horseflesh and rats, for commercial probity has from time to time been as scarce there as what is technically called morality in Paris. Nor has France amid her rapidly growing opulence witnessed anything more scandulous than the period of joint-stock and railway mania in England. The literature of romance which has given France so evil a character was written in Paris and from experience gained in Paris, though it pretended to derive its materials from all France; it was written in a cosmopolitan language for a cosmopolitan crowd of pleasure-seekers; and above all, it was written by one sex and for one sex. English novels are nearly exclusively written by women, and they are always intended to be read by women. French novels were nearly exclusively written by men, and were meant to be read exclusively by men. There is just as much reason (and no more) for supposing that Frenchmen and Frenchwomen spend their lives in breaking the Seventh Commandment as for thinking Englishmen and Englishwomen have no interest in life beyond arranging preliminaries of an engagement - Pall Mall Gazette

SHAR BASK NOTES .- According to the latest information the hoax of counterfeit sovereigns is only the last of a series of transatlantic swindles on the same principle. The United States' notes were first imitated. Circulars were sent to almost all the businers men in the States, offering thousands of dollars' worth of such imitations at a charge of onetenth of the nominal value. A guarantee was given that the notes would be perfect facsimiles of the real thing, every letter, line, dot, and mark being right. When the dishonest fly fell into the spider's web and sentshis money, he received in due time a mysterious package. The imitation of the notes was perfect, but they were only one-third of the right size, being, indeed, nothing else than photographs of real notes. This business flourished bravely for some time, as, of course the victims were not the men to publish their own shame .-- Observer.

UNITED STATES.

GROWTH OF OUR HOLY FAITH. - We extract the following from an appeal made by 6 William Butler, Secretary of the American & Foreign Christian inion," and directed "To the Pastors, Official Members and Congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which appeal is published in the Methodist organ in this city. Mr. Butler errs only in greatly understating the growth of the Catholic Church and its present numbers. Our Holy Faith, by the best computation from sources likely to mistake, is nearer 8,000,000 :- " In the life time of men now living Romanism was of no account in the United States. In the year 1800 she had I Bishop, about 100 Priests and 60,000 adherents; but, to-day, necording to the most reliable statistics available, Rome has in this country (as the growth of only 70 years), 7 Archbihops, 53 Bishops, 3,500 Priests, 3,483 Churches, 49 Ecclesiastical Institutions (with 913 clerical students), 29 Colleges, 128 Monasteries, 286 Numerics, 134 High Schools for girls, 66 Asylums, 26 Hospitals, 33 Periodicals, (5 being month lies, 2 semi-monthlies, and 26 weeklies-11 in German, I in French, and the rest in English). She had invited this piratical invasion, the fact would re- has also 18 Catholie Book Stores, a Publication Society, and probably a little over 4,000,000 of ad-Only 40 years ago the Romanists were to the general population of this country as 1 to 29; to-day they are fully as 1 to 9-and still they come." We were led by these figures to reflect somewhat over the future of the Catholic Church in this country. Mr. Butler mistakes in crediting this increase solely to emigration. Conversion is doing its work steadily and surely. If all the sources of supply were, by partisan and anti-Catholic legislation, cut off, which they never can be, and we grow solely by conversion, it would seem altogether probable that having overcome 20 in forty years, we might reasonably hope to abolish the 9 remainder in forty years more. But all things being equal and Mr. Butler's Union not retarding our growth, if we gain 20 in forty years, every two years we gain 1. We have only 9 to overcome : thus in eighteen years more, according to Mr. Butler, this land will be Catholic from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific !-- " a consummation most devoutly to be wished I'-Catholic Sontinel.

HORRORS OF WAR .- THE HOSPITALS.

An immense number of shells fell into the adjacent Couvent des Ursulines. The red cross flag was floating over it and over all the hospitals, but no part of the town was spared. One shell burst in a room of the College, which was crammed with wounded. It took off both legs of a French gentleman, the editor of a Right Honourable the Chief Secretary will produce religious newspaper, who, as a volunteer hospital sigood effect. With great esteem, I remain your rengious newspaper, who, as a voluneor number is gother servent, i PAUL CARDINAL CULLER."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

AN IRISH BISHOP AND HIS PLOCK .- The Lord Bishop of Killaloe has just received from his flock a magnificent testimony of their esteem, veneration, and love. The clergy and laity of the Diocese have presented their pastor with the sum of £812 to recoup him the expense of his attendance at the Ecumenical Council.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES .--- A most important deputation of influential gentlemen from various parts of Ireland, accompanied by the City Members of Parliament, Sir Dominick Corrigan, M.D., and Mr. Pim, waited on the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the 22nd Dec., for the purpose of urging on Government the necessity of closing public-houses on Sundays. The deputation having been introduced, the Rev. Dr. Spratt read the following letter from His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin :--- " 55, Eccles-street, Dublin, 17th Dec., 1870,-My Dear Dr. Spratt-In answer to your letter regarding the closing of public-houses on Sunday, I have merely to repeat what I wrote on a former occasion, viz. : -- that in my opinion, the law which forbids traffic on Sunday should make no exception in favour of the sale of whiskey and other inebriating liquors, the abuse of which is so injuri-ous to the public. It cannot be denied that drunkenness is the source of nearly all the crimes that we have to deplore in Ireland, and hence every exertion should be made to check the progress of that degrading vice. But, in my humble opinion, no every success in your present, attempt to restrain drunkenness, by removing the proximate occasion of promoting it ; and I trust your deputation to the

The Cork Town Council has passed a resolution condemning the animesty accorded to the Fenian convicts as insufficient, and calling upon the Government to grant to Ireland its freedom, by restoring its power of self-rule. The provisions of the new Land Act are being tested in numerous proceedings instituted in the Irish Courts. Meetings of sympathy with the Pope continue to be held.

Mr. Donnelly, Registrar-General for Ireland, has issued a circular to the clergy of the disestablished Church, directing them to erase from the marriage registers the words " Church of Ireland," and to substitute the words "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ircland." Many of them have returned for answer a flat, and not over-polite refusal to comply with this order, which they maintain, asks them to falsify the title accorded to the Church even by the Act of Parliament by which it was discatablished.

A large number of persons of the working class assembled at the Catholic Cathedral, at Cork, on Sunday, the 1st ult., at the invitation of the bishop to renew the temperance pledge administered by him on the previous New Year's day. The bishop delivered an address on the evils of intemperance and deplored that the reformation effected at the early part of last year had not been permanent. He appealed to the publicans to assist this good work by forming guilds, and determining not to allow any of their class to sell drink to those who could not take it without ruin, and especially by resolving not to sell drink on Sunday morning. A very large number renewed their pledge.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD LURGAN .- On December 30, Lord Lurgan, accompanied by Colonel M'Donaccrations would produce any good result as long as the doors of the public-houses stand open during the leisure of the Sunday. I wish you, therefore, when his lordship accidentally stepped on some snow covering an old bog hole, and fell in the water up to his neck. Colonel M'Donald and one of the gamekeepers at once ran to the assistance of his lordship, who held up his gun that the keepar, by grasping it, might pall him up the bank, but in doing this the charge exploded, the contents passing

spiracy within a State is a sufficient justification for invading it. But supposing that an internal faction main that for years no labor and no expenditure have been spared to introduce a nucleus to treason, and herents. Such is her strength to-day. to foment it within the Roman State. When these intrigues failed, open force has been used ; the secret | corruption and treachery of years have been completed by the shedding of blood and the mockery of a Pleinseite.

"The blow thus struck at public morals and the security of States compels us to the step which we now take

"Henceforth no State weaker than its immediate neighbour can hope for support from the conscience of other Powers. No allegiance for the future cau be claimed, no authority hold its own, no treason be chastised, no laws in fact exist, but those of expediency, perfidy, and force, if such an outrage do not arouse the slumbering consciences of men.

"It is, secondly, as subjects of the British Throne that we contemplate this event with sorrow and dismay. We fear the avenging hand of Providence. Our country is not without its disaffections, our legislation and history have not been such as utterly to deprive conspiracy and revolt of all palliation. When we shall be in difficulties, domestic treason may assume, by foreign instigation, dimensions far beyond any ever attained in the Rome of our days, and there may be those found too able and too will ing to play the fictitious part of liberators, with motives and means such as those as have now prospered against Rome.

"Thirdly, as Catholics rejoicing in the faith and Church of Christ, we deeply feel the peculiar aggravation which attends this crime. It is a sacrilege of deepest dye, and of widest consequences of evil. I is an open blow struck at the cause of God and His Christ in the person of the servant of His servants. It is a blow struck at the centre whence flows the very life-blood of the Church. The work of evangelizing the world is impeded, and is meant to be permanently arrested at the main source of its action. This is, indeed, outwardly the work of an ambitions and aggressive State; but behind it are the associated enemies of the name and the very thought of God.

"We who believe hereby solemnly record our protest before Heaven, both in order to disburden our own consciences and in order to warn our coun trymen of the fatal course into which Europe will enter if she seal this sacrilegious outrage with her approval.

"We declare to our fellow Catholics in every land and to all men, that we have no part in this event and we summon all to unite with us in order to its undoing."

A MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDING .--- The Pall-Mall Gazette hears that the Admiralty has, by telegraph, directed the whole of the stewards of the several vessels of war in harbour at Chatham, as well as those belonging to the Royal Barracks, to be placed under arrest and their books and other official documents taken possession of, A number of officials have also been sent down to examine all the papers of the arrested persons. These extraordinary measures have created great surprise.

We must needs be of opinion that, though the world may be no worse than it was, it is very little county being unable to cope with the outlaws. at the second second

Three hundred and thirteen applications for divorce were brought before the New Hampshire Supreme Court last year. Two hundred and seventytwo were decided, a divorce being granted in one hundred and fifty-seven cases.

A Georgia editor says that twenty-four heathen Chinese walked into his sanctum the other day, and through the medium of an interpreter paid for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. The editor wondered what they wanted of an English paper, and he was informed that they took it for the " pictures" in it, the paper having Costar's rat cut, a catarrh cut, a guano trado mark and an umbrella 'picture."

Senator Ross, of Kansas, has been expelled from the Lawrence Typographical Union for setting up type on a newspaper whose compositors were on a strike,

A Cincinnati telegram of Saturday, the 14th ult. says :-- " A mulatto woman named Henrictta Wood some time ago brought suit in the Superior Court against Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, to recover \$20,000 damages, on the charge that he was instrumental in having her kidnapped from the State of Ohio in 1853, and sold into slavery, where she remained fifteen years. The case was transferred to the United States Court to day, and promises to be most interesting.

The storm about Chicago, from the 13th to the 15th ult., completely isolated that city from the rest of the world. The snow alternated with sleet, which loaded the wires and broke them in pieces for from seventy to one hundred miles in various directions, compelling the Western Union Telegraph Company to employ 1,000 men to repair the dam-The first news received in Chicago reached there by way of St. Louis and Omaha.

The commander of the Federal troops of Robison county, North Carolina, telegraphed to Washington for more troops. The small number now in the Standard and a state of the state

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEB. 3, 1871. THE TRUE

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The True Mitness AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

INCLY AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 663, Craig Street, by

J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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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 THAT DATE.

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, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1871.

Friday, 3-St. Lucius, P. M. Saturda: , 4-St. Andrew Corsini, B. C. Sunday, 5-Septuagesima. Monday, 6-St. Titus, B. C. Tuesday, 7-Prayer of Our Lord. Wednesday, 8-St. John of Matha, C. Thursday, 9-St. Eaymond, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris has capitulated : This is the great news of the last week, this the ond of the brilliant courage, and heroic patience of the garrison, and population of the groat City. There is confusion in the details that have reached us by cable, but the main fact stands out clear and distinct. Paris has capitulated.

The terms as reported are these. The outer forts to be given over to the Germans. The gaprison or armed force in Paris with the exception of the Municipal Guards, to lay down their arms, and to constitute themselves prisoners of war. The guns on the enceinte of the City to be removed, and the peace of Paris, into which provisions are to be admitted freely, to be entrusted to the Municipal Guard. The besieging army is to keep its position outside the City; the ground betwixt its advanced posts and the enceinte to be considered neutral. The terms which the victors insist upon as the have nothing left but the law of brute force-that conditions of peace are said to be these :- The cession by France to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine; the payment of a heavy war indemnity, and the surrender to Germany of a large portion of the French fleet, These terms have. it is said, been assented to by M. Jules Favre. but have not been ratified by Gambetta; and we of the Gospel? That immutable law commands all are therefore far from feeling assured that the to do, as they would wish to be done by: to give capitulation of Paris means the end of the war. There is to be an armistice for three weeks, during which elections are to be held throughout all the Departments in France-except we suppose these whose cossion the Germans demand-and the elected deputies will proceed to the formation of a government, fairly representing the nation, competent to contract, and make arrangements binding upon the people of France. The internal condition of Paris is reported to be dreadful. The people are fearfully excited. suspicious of their rulers, and ripe for any desperate acts. Already they have broken Rome was no family inheritance. It was the porout in an attack on the Hotel de Ville, and the out in an attack on the Hotel de Ville, and the passions of the first revolution are at work amongst the working classes. This bodes no good to Paris; and we may expect to hear shortly of bloody events, and even of the desshortly of bloody events, and even of the destruction of a portion of the City by the hands of her own infuriate children. Intrigues to reseat their Saviour. Using the supreme right of solfthe fallen Emperor on the throne by means of the soldiers, prisoners of war in Germany, are again spoken of; but the "Man of Sedan" is proclamation of Papal Sovereigns, inspired by pop-ular gratitude, and the instinct of self preservation, so generally hated and despised by Frenchmen of all conditions, that we cannot believe that any thing serious will grow out of them. Had he retained the respect and confidence of the army, there would be a chance for Louis Napoleon. As it is, he is as unpopular with the Rome cannot be annexed. Pagan Rome annexed soldiers as with the civilians.

charged with the reading of the Address to Our Holy Father, which embraces in a short form all that I think, and all that I can say on the subject. The occasion of our meeting is a sad one; yet, when I look at this immense gathering, brought to-gether by one common interest, animated by one pulsation of love and devotedness, all having but one heart and one mind, when, I say, I look at a spectacle so beautiful, and, unfortunately, so rare, I cannot repress a feeling of inexpressible joy. Were I to forget that we are assembled in the house of God, were the sacredness of the place entirely silent, the religious earnestness of your conduct, the unity of your sentiments, the calm determination of your purpose, would tell me at once that no carthly obect, either of danger or of advantage, brought you here to-day; would tell me plainly that your thoughts and hearts were elevated to a sphere above this world, where the silly agitations that trouble and divide this earth cannot reach. You are engag-

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ed in a work of religion, and you know and feel it. Brute force has assailed our Holy Father, and af ter robbing him of all he possessed, now holds him a prisoner. In this act of robbery all that is sacred amongst mcn, all that can bind the conscience of a Christian, all that can guarantee order and safety in society, has been violated. Yes, to inaugurate the reign of brute force, a noble victim must be chosen; the ancient monarchy of the Holy See,-a monarchy surrounded and sustained by the veneration of over ten centuries,-must be sacrificed. In this the revolutionists of Europe were wise in their generation. They knew well that as long as the Pope reigned in Rome, the principles of pagan revolution could never reign in Europe. To succeed in supplanting the principles of Christian piety, and of Christian society, by the principles of pagan anarchy, they did wisely to begin by removing the only authority, the only power capable of defeating their infernal designs. Long years of struggle had taught them that the Pope must be chained, before the monsters of error, and of injustice, and of immorality of the most hideous kind, could be let loose upon Christian society. The Pope was the one antagonist they had to fear ; he was the one enemy that must be sacrificed : he was the one steady light that must be extinguished, before pagan error, and pagan violence, and pagan immorality could again cover the nations of Europe with darkness.

Let the Governments of Europe take heed. They are the guradians of international law, and of public justice. They have suffered a most flagrant violation of both to be committed against the Pope. By their indifference they have approved of the crime. It was their duty to prevent, or to punish that crime. They have done neither. They have therefore sinned against Christian society, whose protection was entrusted to their care. They have sinned against themselves. For what is this crime they tolerate ? It is a crime that attacks the foundation of all order, of all right, of all justice-and that not only in regard to Governments, in their relations to one another; but also in regard to individuals, in their dealings with one another. For if a Government or nation, because it is stronger, may oppress with impunity another Government or nation, because it is weaker; why may not an individual man, for the same reason, oppress another man with the same impunity ? And if a Sovereign, because he has a great r number of soldiers at his command, and can almost without a struggle seize on the kingdom of his weaker neighbor and rob him of all -if I say the stronger Sovereign may thus rob with impunity the weaker Sovereign ; why may not a subject enjoy the same immunity, when he may choose to rob his fellow subject. Are there two kinds of justice in the Gospel; one for the Sovereign, the other for the subject; one for Governments, the other for individual members of Society? No; God does not use double weights and measures. If the one justice of the Gospel be rejected, we can is, the right of the stronger to rob and oppress the weaker. Now, this law will justify the violence and the robberies of strong subjects, and of strong individuals, as well as the violence and robberies of strong Sovereigns, and of strong Governments. The law of brute force has no penalties but for the weak. It makes the capacity of each man's strength the exact measure of his rights. Is Christian Society prepared to adopt this law, and to discard the law

Is it not then right to send an Address of sym- this movement is in no way out of order, and that wathy and encouragement to our Holy Father, whose gratitude demands all that we are doing. Our highpathy and encouragement to our Holy Father, whose aged heart is steeped in bitterness at the view of so many calamities? He is a prisoner in his own Palace, because he would not betray the holy trust God confided to him, into the hands of the enemics of God. Yes, we will tell our dear afflicted Father that, though in a foreign land, we are not become degenerate. That we are as faithful to Rome and to the Pontifi King of Rome, as are our brethren at home. And that like them we are prepared for any sacrifice that may be demanded of us in defence of the sacred rights of our Beloved Father.

One word more and I shall read for you the Address. Our Holy Father has been despoiled of every thing. He is obliged to receive his daily bread from the hands of the man who robbed him. Shall we consent to this ? Shall we consent to see our generous Pontiff living on the alms of Victor Emmanuel? No, no. We will rather coin our hearts inte gold, and send that gold to Rome, in order that our dear Father may eat the bread of his loving and devoted children; and that, when consoled and refreshed he may, like Isaac, send them in return the blessing of the first born. I shall now read the

ADDRESS :

MOST HOLY FATHER,-All your Children speaking the English language, and residing in this City of Montreal, in Canada, are to-day assembled in the House of God, in order to protest the more solemnly from the sanctity of the place, against the sacrilegious and unheard of injustice your Holiness has been so wickedly forced to suffer at the hands of the impious Government of Victor Emmanuel.

The violent seizure, by a large army, of the remnant of the Pontifical States, and the murderous bombardment of Rome itself, without excuse or provocation of any kind, and even without a declaration of war, have filled the minds of your children with indignation and horror.

In this sacrilegious invasion of the Patrimony of the Church, and the virtual imprisonment of your Holiness, by the wicked Government of Victor Emmanuel, we recognize not the hostility of a public enency, but the cowardly and lawless ferocity of a Banditti. For that Government has shamelessly violated every obligation that could bind the conscience of a Christian; and has discarded every principle of justice and of international morality, by which civilized nations are governed, and Christian society itself maintained.

So great a crime against public justice, if not duly punished, cannot fail to undermine the whole social fabric in Europe, by removing the foundation of Christian laws, and substituting for those laws the right of Urute force. For if States, in their relations to one another, are permitted to defy, with impunity the obligations of public justice and of international morality : will not so fatal an example teach those who are subjects to disregard the obligations of the same virtues of justice and morality, in their deal-ings with one another? and thus the very Christian

character of Society will be brought into peril. Availing ourselves of our rights as British subjects re have, within the past few days, placed before the Queen and Government of Great Britain, these reaons which so directly affect the stability of all European Governments; and we have prayed for the employment, by that Government, of its influence and power to restore to Your Holiness the peaceable possession of the Patrimony of the Church.

But, Most Holy Father, whilst we deem it a duty to use such human means in defence of the Liberty of the Church, and of the Sacred Bights of Your Holiness, we are inspired by the words, and by the example of your Holiness, to elevate our eyes and hearts to the King of Kings, who has promised protection to His Holy Spouse to the end of time ; and who laughs at the rage, and at the silly intrigues of all Her enemies.

Yes, Most Holy Father, your children, in union with the Immaculate Mother, are in constant prayer before Him, whose Vicar, and Representative on earth, you are; that He may sustain you with heavenly strength, and comfort you with heavenly consolation, amidst the sorrows and persecutions you endure in the cause of truth and justice. Your sufferings and humiliations do not, Beloved Father, shock our faith ; for at this moment we are before the Altar on which we so often adore the Divine Head of the Church, who, before you, had His sacred s with shackles;-who, before you, had thorns for His crown, and gall for His drink. The momentary triumph of your enemies does not scandalize your children. We know that their fate is already decreed; for the history of former times, and even the history of our own day, tells us how God treats the men who raise their hands against flis anointed. The immoveable Rock of Peter has ever een fatal to all who in their madness have assailed Deign then, worthy Vicar of a crucified God, to reept the homage of our veneration, of our love, and of our devotedness even to the sacrifice of our lives. Chief Pastor of the Church of God, accept the homage of our entire submission to Thy Supreme Authority : of our entire docility to Thy infallible teaching. Indomitable Champion of the liberty of the Church: noble Confessor in the cause of truth and justice; accept the warmest gratitude of Thy Children : Thy sorrows and Thy prison but endear Thee a thousand fold to our hearts Most Holy Father, the Children of St. Patrick owe to you a special debt, which they cannot forget even in a foreign land. They cannot forget the tender words of sympathy you spoke; and the bountiful help you sent, when their dear country was bleeding at every pore. Now that their charitable High priest is in affliction and in prison, they would cheerfully repay their debt with their hearts' blood, could that avail ; but alas! they must content themselves with more carnest appeals to the God of justice to hasten the final triumph of their Beloved Father and Supreme Pastor, over all His enemics. Most Holy Father, all your Children, united as one in love and veneration for your sacred person, and moved with the same heartfelt grief for your sorrows, prostrate themselves at the feet of your Holiness, and crave your Paternal Benediction. Signed on behalf of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, in Canada, &c., &.,

est ecclesiastical superior approves of the course we have adopted, and we but follow the example of our countrymen at home, -an example which it is com-mendable and natural for us to imitate. It is only a few days since, an English Knight, Sir George Bowyer, at an immense meeting of English Catholics, held in Archbishop Manning's Cathedral in London, for the same object, that we have now before us, acknowledged that the Irish have the right to be *leaders* in this movement. In seconding a re-solution proposed by the Duke of Norfolk amongst other things, Sir George called on all English Catholics to arouse themselves and to understand the importance of the duty that devolved on them of protesting; but at the same time, he told them to do nothing without the example of the Irish Catholics, because, said he, "it is for Ireland to speak out with a voice of thunder and then England and all Europe will follow," This right of being the first nation that should speak in defence of the Holy Father, no doubt is due and awarded to Ireland, on account of her being, since the days of St. Patrick, amongst the nations of the carth, always preeminently Catholic. For whilst with the succession of centuries, faith disappeared or became obscured, in every country of Europe,-in Ireland it always shone and bloomed with the freshness of youth ; so that through weal and through woe the hearts and affections of our forefathers never ceased to turn to, and cling to the chair of St. Peter.

Hence it is that during the Council of the Vatican one of the most illustrious archbishops in attend-ance, though not an Irishman, proposed that to the title of Island of Saints, with which Ireland has been honored for many centuries, the Church should add the title-Island of Apostles.

Pius IX, with real paternal feelings, admires and loves the different peoples who enjoy the happiness of being under his pastoral care, but on more occasions than one when speaking of our countrymen he was heard to designate them by the endearing title -- his faithful Irish children." I recollect an instance of an Irish gentleman, having an audience with the prescut Pope. Before leaving he requested the Holy Father to remember the Irish people, and to interest himself in their behalf. Pius IX. ro from his chair, he placed his hand on his breast, with tears in his eyes, while his breast swelled with affection, he said : " For me to forget the Irish prople is a thing impossible. I shall ever remember them as the faithful people who above all others, ever clung to the See of Rome." When our greatest patriot and statesman, Daniel O'Connell, the man that we all loved and cherished and cheered, the man who after God reigned in every Irish heart, was about to die, he bequeathed his heart to Rome, in order to make his countrymen to the end of time understand that the prosperity of the Church should be to them a matter of the highest interest, and the chair of St. Peter the point to which their warmest affection must ever tend.

When God in his wisdom deemed it right to prove to the world and to succeeding generations the fidelity of the Irish people, even under afflictions, as He proved the fidelity of Job when smitten by the hand of Satan, Pius IX. Ireland's devoted father and friend, did not act like the wife and friends of Job. in requesting our countrymen to blaspheme against God; but with a generosity peculiar to his noble heart he divided what he had with them, and made Europe and America ring with the sound of his voice in calling on every Christian nation to come to the assistance of his afflicted children. But now unfortunately the day has come when Pius IX, is himself in poverty and needs a crumb from our tables. Let us on this occasion prove that we are not unworthy descendants of those that went before us; let us by our generosity to-day show to the world that we still merit to be styled the faithful sons of Pius IX. In these sentiments I recommend to your consideration the address which our Secretary is about to read for you.

After the Rev. Chairman had closed his remarks, the address of sympathy with the Holy Father was read by the Secretary. In moving the adoption of which, P. Larkin, Esq., spoke as follows : ---

Address which advocated the relief of the pecuniary embarrassments of the Holy Father. He said :-

In speaking to the Resolution which has just leen read, I may be permitted to make a few brief remerks in support of its spirit and purport-both of which should readily come home to the hearts of all good Catholics, but more particularly of all good Irishmen. For Irishmen in all ages, the wide world over, have been noted for their steadfast attachment over, have been noted an antical Throne. Having suffered so much and so long for the Faith them. selves, the Irish are in a better position than any other people to sympathise with and appreciate the minful trials of their Ecclesiastical lieud. And certainly no preceding Pope has ever been more do serving of esteem and sympathy than the saint-d old man who now so worthily fills the Chair of St. Peter. We behold him, aged and infirm though he be, stand morally erect, dignified and dauntiess in the presence of his unscrupulous enemies. They may menace and imprison him : they may rob him, as they have done, of his rightful and lightinat possessions ; they may heap unjust containely and reproach upon him, and seek to strip him, in the reproach upon min, and active of his personal richts and privileges, in defiance of that very liberty which they irrelevantly invoke in justification of their wholesale spoliation, but a day shall come, are, ar surely as that there lives a Providence above us when the Italian brigands and cut-throats, who thus outrage the person and property of our Holy Father, the Pope, shall feel the heavy hand of Heaven laid vengefully upon them, and their misdeeds be visited upon their guilty heads. In the meantime, it is far duty, as Irishmen and good Catholics, to respond to

the appeal of this resolution ; to assist to day by our contributions him who so nobly assisted the starr-ing thousands of Ireland's ill-fated sons in the direful famine of 48-who not only supplied their spiritual wants, but did all in his power to alleviate their suffering condition by frequent and princip donations from his own private purse, at a time when such help was sorely needed. Gratitudtherefore religion, sympthy for his minfortunes and troubles-all, all should now bespeak for Pius the Ninth our best consideration and most open-handed liberality.

In the same strain and to the same effect spoke Messrs. Brennan, McCambridge, and McKenna, who each and all denounced the outrages inflicted on the Holy Father, and called upon their Irish countrymen to support him in his present grievous necessities.

On the whole we have seldom witnessed so numerous or more enthusiastic a meeting. All seemed animated by the same feeling of loyalty towards the Holy Father, and of indignant protest against the spoilers of the Holy See. We only hope that Catholics throughout the country may follow the example thus set them by their Irish brethren of Montreal.

MEETING AT ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Campion occupied the chair; and, after reading the Address, proceeded to make the following remarks :---

I need not prove that children are in duty bound to help their father; nature has engraved that feeling in their hearts. Appealing therefore to your generosity on behalf of the Pope, it is enough to state that he is spiritually our father, and that he is in a most precarious condition. A thing unheard of his focs have not only robbed him of his own States, but even of the alms which he had received at the hands of some of his children, how Almighty God permitted such an injustice towards the Vienr of His Divine Son? no doubt the future will reveal to us this mystery of iniquity. The prophet Isuias tells us that the ways of God are not as our ways ; St. Paul terms them unscarchable. Let us be convinced that as Almighty God has set a limit to theswelling Dear Friends,-You have just heard the address waves of the sea, He likewise has decreed a limit

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH OUR HOLY FATHER THE POPE.

On Sunday, 22nd January, three most important meetings were held by the English speaking Catholics, in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's churches of this city, for the purpose of adopting an Address of sympthy with our Holy Father in his present trials; and of receiving the offerings of the faithful for his relief. At the meeting at the St. Patrick's Church the Rev. Mr. Dowd being moved to the Chair, spoke as follows :---

My Dear Friends,—It is not necessary for me to explain why this meeting has been convened; you all thoroughly understand the reason. I shall at once proceed to say a word on the business of this assembly, so important in every respect. I shall lions of Catholics be ignored, and their Supreme ment. Perhaps it is a thing quite unexpected by say but little, as T have already, and on more than Pontifi outraged, and their influence and power some of you to see us take the stand which we com-one occasion, expressed my sentiments on the grave defied by a robber king, and by, his rabble followers? menced on last Sunday and which under another subject that occupies our attention. Besides I am | No; neither God nor man can permit it.

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s own to each one ; this heavenly law is fixed as God Himself. It cannot change with circumstances. And by it Kings and Governments, and suljects, shall be judged alike-they shall all be measured in the same measure, and weighed in the same balance. You have done well to remind your Sovereign of these unchangeable principles, in the Petition you signed on this day week. To-day Governments connive at the outrages of brute force, because it is only the Pope who is the victim. To-morrow the danger may be at their own doors. And then, when too late, they will admit that it had been better to vindicate public justice in Italy, thun to wait to see their own sceptres broken, and their thrones levelled to the dust by brute force allied with infidel revolution.

I need not now repeat what I said to you on another occasion. It is important, however, that you keep fresh in your memories one or two points. tion of every successive Pope as Head of the Cathoto min and despair, when their spiritual father-the Pope-became their mediator, their defender, and preservation, the people cast themselves upon the protection of their signal benefactors, and proclaimwas soon after adopted into the public law of Europe by Pepin and Charlemagne. Since their time to the present day, "the Patrimony of the Blessed Peter,' as it was called, has always been regarded the sacred inheritance of Peter's successors, the inalienable right of the Heads of the Universal Church. Talk then of annexing Rome to Italy. It is sheer cant. the greater part of the civilized world to herself .--Christian Rome, first converted, and then annexed all civilized nations to herself. Rome, the head and mistress of the Christian world, annexed to Italy Why the idea is preposterous. Italy did not make Christian Rome what it is; it was the Catholic world, for the sake of the Popes, and through the genius of the Popes, that made it, that enriched it, that paid for it twenty times over. Yes, the pious gifts of the Catholic world for more than a thousand years have never censed to flow into Rome, as the blood flows into the heart ; for Rome is the heart. the centre, and sacred home of the Catholic world .-And shall this Rome become the inheritance of a sacrilegious usurper ? Shall her temples and her treasures of art, and her sanctuaries of picty, and the shrines of her saints and martyrs, and her unique records of religion, and her institutions of learning, and her asylums of charity ;—shall all these monu-ments and treasures of Catholic piety, and of Catho-

lic wealth, that the Popes have been accumulating for ten centuries-shall they become the spoil, and be entrusted to the Vandal care of scoffers and unbelievers? Shall the rights of Two Hundred Mil-

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MEETING IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH,

In accordance with the announcement made on Sunday the 15th ult., a public meeting was held on Sunday, 22d ult., in St. Anne's Church, for the object of sending an address of sympathy to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and of taking up a collection to enable him to defray his ordinary expenses. After the ten o'clock Mass, the Blessed Sacrament was removed to the Sacristy, and the meeting commenced immediately. The Rev. Father Hogan presided, Myles Murphy acted as Secretary. The Rev chairman opened the meeting by saying :---

We are assembled here, in St. Anne's Church, today, dear friends, with the permission of our venerated Bishop, in order to express, in the most solemn manner possible to the Holy Father, the feelings of sorrow and grief that fill our hearts in consequence of the injuries and outrages, that he has been subjected to, by King Victor Emmanuel and his governmenced on last Sunday and which under another form we continue to day. But I am satisfied that

Father. Addresses, even addresses of sympathy, are often regarded as merely formalities of politeness, or at most, the expression of feigned gratitude. But whosoever understands the binding, affectionate relation, that exists between the Holy Father and us, Irish Catholics, cannot for a moment doubt of the sincerity of the feelings that we give expression test our devotedness to our Holy Father. I feel to in the address that has just been read. After the example of our Forefathers, we have always regarded the Pope as the representative of God on carth, and hence, outside of Heaven, no authority has ever been so sacred or so binding in our eyes as that of the Pope; no interest so dear to our hearts as the interest of the Holy see, the rights and independence of Christ's Vicar on earth. To conceal our feelings on the present occasion, would have the appearance of paltry cowardice, and hence it is that we have met here to-day to protest before God and the world, against the unjust and impious proceedings of Victor Emmanuel and his Government. I know that there are many persons who give us credit only for talk and uscless demonstrations ; but this day will prove to them that our words are sincere, that our detestation of the injustice practised towards Pius IX. is implacable, and that our grief in witnessing the outrages inflicted on him is of the most poignant nature. With these feelings animating us I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Address of sympathy with our Holy Father.

Mr. Larkin's remarks were received throughout by the audience with every mark of sympathy and approval.

The address thus proposed was seconded by Mr. M. Conway; we have not the fall report of Mr. Conway's speech, but if we may judge from the "externals" of his eloquence-the marked enthusiasm with which his remarks were received-his words did not fall short on the occasion :---

Mr. Conway disclaimed the idea of being a public speaker, and professed his embarrassment at being called upon to second the important resolution before them. Yet he was an Irishman and a Catholic -or more properly a Catholic-Irishman-and as such he would reply—as a Catholic he had received his faith from Rome, the centre of unity, the Mother of Churches—as an Irishman he gloried in the fact that Ireland of all the nations of Northern Europe, has, alone, ever remained faithful to the Holy See. Let us, Mr. Conway continued, let us prove to-day that though living in a foreign land we have not degenerated from the proud traditions of our an-cestors in the faith. Let us show by our generosity how much we love our Holy Father-all the more that he is a prisoner and a beggar. Just now it is the only means left us of testifying our devotion to the Holy Father, but if the day should ever come I hope overy Irish Catholic would be prepared to pour out the rich treasures of his heart's blood in defence of the rights of the Holy Sec, as we are to-day to contribute of our poverty to relieve his most pressing wants.

Mr. Michael Farmer, who followed Mr. Conway, spoke principally to that clause of the 28th January, is devoted to some extraordinary

which man's wickedness cannot overrun. The Church is never nearer to her triumph than when she seems on the point to perish.

Let not your faith be shaken ; we have the promise of Christ : "The gates of hell shall not prevail against the Church." Now, beloved brothren, we have a most urgent duty to fulfill-viz, to proconfident that you will subscribe heart and soul to the address which I have just read. As a testimony of your sympathy with the cause of the Pope, you will, I have no doubt, most generously contribute your mite for his relief.

Besides the motive of duty which persuades this act of charity towards the Holy Father; there is another one which I should not forget to mention, remember this old saying which experience confirms, "he who give h to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." I remember that when the Pope heard of the raising of Napoleon on the throne of France, he said that God was paying the debt of the Church. So will Almighty God do to you. Remain assured my brethren that for the little mite which you give to the Vicar of His Son, He will shower His blessings on your families, and what is more desirable you will deserve to hear on your last day, come ye blessed of my father for I was hangry and you gave me to eat . . . enter into everlasting life.

At the conclusion of Father Campion's remarks, it was moved by Mr. T. J. Donovan, and seconded by Mr. M. Riordan, that the Address be adopted, after which Mr. T. J. Donovan said :---

Revd. Father,-As the mover that the address be adopted I wish to make a few remarks. Our Holy Father being deprived of his temporal possessions by the King of Italy and his myrmidians, those possessions which he held in trust not only for the Catholics of Rome, but for the Catholics of the world at large, and, if we look back to the commencement of the Christian Era, the Popes had given them the as now rich treasures by which our Holy Father the Pope could assist the poor of the Christian world. These treasures, Revd. Father, were given by the two hundred millions of Catholics spread all over the world, and known as the offerings of Feter's pence. Those in the treasury of our Holy Father the Pope amounting to some five millions of dollars were seized by the ruthless invader, Victor Emmanuel and his hordes, leaving our Holy Father penniless. It is at this trying moment when our Holy Father is sorely in need of our aid we should readily come to his assistance, and as the English speaking Catholics of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's also meet together to-day to tender an address of sympathy and also their offerings to our Holy Father, it is meet that we, the English speaking Catholics of St. Bridget's should not be behind hand in also rendering our assistance to our Holy Father, and knowing the Parish of St. Bridget's as I do, Revd. Father, from experience, I am satisfied the English speaking Catholics will come to the assistance of our Holy Father in his present troubles as they have in his past ones when called upon.

DEVIL WORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES. -A long article in the Montreal Gazette of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 3, 1871.

revelations as the extent to which damon worship obtains in the Southern States of the Union amongst the black and colored races. Union amongst the white actually made this extraordinary admission. In the Northern States, and amongst the white actually made this extraordinary admission. non-Catholic population, devil worship, under the name of "Spiritualism" is also very prevalent; and indeed it would seem as if in a few years the entire population of the Union will be either seem a hard saying; yet there are many strong

facts to support it. "Onnes dii Gentium Danemes" says the Pealmist; and in his first letter to the Corinthins 10, 20, St. Paul in like manner says expressly that the worship of the Gentiles was a worship addressed to devils, and not merely to figures of wood and stone, of gold and eilver; we may thence gather that it was the darmons who of old spake by the mouth of the heathen Gods, and who gave answer in the oracle of Delphos. These at the coming of Christ were Delphone. Delphone their seats; of a sudden the oracles that, bad as Catholics are, children of the devil deposed non- and the cry wont up "The as they must be, there are to be found amongst became durace, so to this day wher- the Protestant thieves and street-walkers great the worship of Christ has been maintained, of this large City, beings more vicious. ever the daemons are still dumb, and their more abandoned, and even more in need of power is restrained.

Christianity, have they returned towards the old Unristiancy, and just as the Sacraments of and we feel surprised and thankful accordingly. St. Clement de Baumarnois, ... 6 57 3 00 0 00 devil-worship; and just as the Bactaments of and we feel surprised and thankful accordingly. St. Clement de Baumarnois, ... 6 57 3 00 0 00 the Catholic Church, notably Baptism, have fallen into disregard and desustude, so has the power of the evil one been restored. In the U. States of America which—exception made of their Catholic population-have for the most part renounced Christianity, this increased power of the dæmons, this revival of devilworship, is very conspicuous in the phenomena of "Spiritualism," such as Planchette, Table Turning and the Rochester Rappings. These degracing and mischievous superstitions are the natural consequences of the relapse of the people amongst whom they occur to heathenism; itself the consequence of their rebellion against, and abandoment of, the Catholic Church and her Sacraments. In the Northern States Devil-Worship takes the form and title of "Spiritualism," and is largely practised amongst the white Protestant population, especially amongst the wealthy and educated.

In the Southern States, and amongst the black and colored Protestant population, Devil-Worship obtains largely under the name of " Vondovism," and it is to this phase of Devil-Worship that the Montreal Gozette calls attention in the article before us.

This Vondouism, there can be no doubt, is a form of the ancient African idolatry, or rather devil-worship, first brought across the Atlantic by the slaves, and perpetuated amongst them and their descendants ever since, sometimes under one name, sometimes under another. In the British West Indies it is called Obeah; heads and hands, and cry it cannot be. Here are and at St. Domingo it was one of the priests of the facts and tigures. The facts of history are as and at St. Domingo to was one of the prices of the latter and the rates of history are as firmly fired as the granite hills, and as figures do this devil-worship, Boukmann, who on the ter-rible uight of the 23rd-24th August 1790, in-tion lives the above results. And Christians may cited his fellow blacks, by his incantations, and magic rites to the horrid outbreak and fiendish massacre of the morrow. Now this form of years hence, the kingdoms of this world will have African devil worship is in full blast in the the millennium glory of the Church will be ushered Southern States at the present day ; the emas- in.-North Western Christian Advocate. culated form of Christianity called Protestantism being impotent against it; and Methodism, by its appeals to the animal and sensual nature of man, being exceedingly favorable to its development. Its rites are, like the mysteries of pre-Christian Paganism, kept secret, and hidden from profane eyes. On certain days of the year-the 19th July, and the following four days-human sacrifices, but this is not well establishedare said to be offered up by the Voudouists, in honor of the serpent, the enemy of man. The serpent secons to play a very important part in Voudouism, as it has done from time immemorial is all other forms of heathen worship, in the Old World and in the New; and sorpent charmers, as in India, are said to be common amongst the Southern negroes of the U. States. The article in the Gazette cites several instances of this. The chief actors in this vile form of worship are the negro women ; and we are told that the actual high priestess, or "queon," is a full blooded negress in New Orleans, and a sister of a negro named Harry Lott, a member of the Louisiana Legislature ! Finally, so the article concludes : "scheming politicians make use of the same influence-Voudouism-to effect their ends, and throughout a large portion of the South, the devil, through his ostensible agents, is an acknowledged power in politics." What with Mormonism, Beecherism, Spiritualism and Voudouism it would seem that Christianity is pretty well played out amongst our Yankee neighbors.

the Nuns!!! Yes! so liberal were the intelligent and truly Christian speakers at the Montreal Religious Tract Society that they We copy from the Montreal Gazette of Saturday January 28th :---

"The Meeting which was largely attended was conducted by the Montreal Religious Tract Society, Rev. Mr. Mathieson occupying the Chair. the entire population of Dovil-Worshippers. This may The speakers were Rev. Mr. Pitcher" (obviously, a Catholics, or Dovil-Worshippers are many atrong vase of election) "Far Mr. Mathieson occupying the Chair. vase of election) "Rev. Mr. Hunter, Dr. Dawson, and one or two others. • • It was also stated that while such great efforts were being made to convert Roman Catholics, it would be well to foot. to those Protestants in our midst who were really worse than Catholics, having been brought up as Protestants but thrown into the street at such an early age, where they learned to love vice in all its worst phases."-Montreal Gazette, 28th Jan.

In the name of the Catholics of Montreal, in the name of our Bishop, our Clergy and Religious Sisterhoods we thank the Rev. Messrs. Matthieson, Pitcher, and Hunter, we thank a most useful book for all who may be called Dr. Dawson and "the one or two other upon to assist, or wait upon, the invalids or speakers," for the liberality of their admission, being converted, than Catholies! It is not Meetings have the candor to admit this much,

> The editor of the Witness has heard " with certain indefinable horror of the assassination of Prim." How circumstances alter cases ! We do not remember that any such feeling of Nativite de La Prairie...... 16 08 11 50 horror, definable or indefinable, made the nerves of our contemporary to quiver, when a few years ago a wholesale effort at assassination was made by the Liberals or Garibaldians at Rome. in the attempt to blow up with gunpowder the b crocks of the Papal Zouaves. Mazzini too, the "A postle of the Dagger"-though owing to his physical timidity he dare not use the dagger himself-hires others to commit murder; and furnishes his agents, Gallenga to wit, with money and the dagger with a *lapis lazuli* handle, with which the murder is to be accomplished. And yet Mazzini and Garibaldi, and all the rest of the vile horde of Italian Liberals are rather an object of admiration than of horror to the clique to which the Witness belongs.

THE MILLENNIUM .--- From an article in the Montreal Witness we learn that the time when this great event is to occur is definitively fixed. There is no mistake about it this time. The source from whence the Witness draws his knowledge is another evangelical paper, the North Western Christian Advocate; here are its very words, so that all doubts must be for ever ended :---

"Now let croakers growl, and doubters hang their take courage, notwithstanding the bleatings and bellowings of infidels, skeptics and croakers. In the year of our Lord 2000, one hundred and thirty become the kingdom of our God and His Christ, and

diocess of Quebec, that they must apply to M. Boldue at the Archbishopric; but if of the at the Episcopal palace. Lay subscribers will please apply, if of the Quebec district to M. Cremazie publisher of that City, and at Montreal at the Providence Convent.

The price of the book is Five Dollars, to non-subscribers.

Of a work so valuable, so necessary to the Sister of Checky, who is the forcer of fune

tions of the nurse is often obliged to add those of the chemist, and to prepare the drugs which with tender hands she administers to the sick. it is not necessary for us to say more them this : That it is published under the auspices of our highest modical practitioners, that it is well printed, and strongly bound. Altogether it is wounded

CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

Proceeds of monthly collections during the months of October, November and December. in the undermentioned Parish Churches :-Oct. Nov. Dec. St. Andre.....
 St. Esprit
 8 to 5 00 3 00

 St. Gabriel de Brandon
 2 50 0 00 0 00

 St. Ignace du Cotean du Lac...
 2 25 1 25 1 50
 St. Michel de Vaudreuil...... 5 25 2 75 $-2^{-}50$ Nativite d'Hochelaga, 1/25//1/10/ St. Nom de Marie de Montreal. 72 41 2 02 50 10 St. Plaeide.... 3 60 3 60 St. Polycarpe..... 10 50 6 25 St. Remi..... 11 35 6 50 St. Stanislas Kostka...... 4 00 4 25
 Ste, Terese
 9 00
 2 25

 St, Thomas de Joliette
 2 50
 2 00
 Ste. Trinite de Contrecour..., S 00 4 25 Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet, 6/09//3/86//5/10 St. Zotique 1) 25 8 35 Le Gesu (RR, PP, Jesuites).... 64 00 46 22 00 00 N. D. des Anges (Cong. des Hommes) 13 25 10 20 12 30

L'Eglise de l'Hotel Dieu..... 7 00 1 75 2 17 L'Eglise de l'Hospice St. Joseph. 1 50 1 25 1 75 Des Petites Servantes des Pauvres Chapelle de St. Gabriel (Par. de 8 00 3 00 5 00

St. Henri des T.)...... 5-75 4 50

THE INDEX .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of a newly issued Protestant or noning " of humanity from the blighting curse of its principles we can have no sympathy, but we can readily believe that, as the editors of the Indee boast, these principles are held by the . majority of the intelligent and free thinking ;

among you from a mere desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, doth to my employers and the public at large, you will pardon me if I ever here-Diocess of Montreal, to the Rev. M. Dufreene after regard this as the proudest moment of my life, -as a spot which your word of cheer and commendation will ever make green in my memory.

respect and esseem,

with my own for your thoughtful interest in her health and welfare.

Gen

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Your	obedient s	ervan	t.	
	THO	MAS	MAGU	IIRE.
		_	101111111	Gazelle.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending aturday, 23th inst. :---

remares	••••••••••••••••••••••	103
		514
Irish		384
Scotch	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00
F. Catadians		64

ST. BRIGER'S TOTAL ABSTINGNES AND BEARFIE SA ciery .- This progressive society has had another happy event yesterday, in the renewing of their pledge-a ceremony that takes place annually. The members were in regalia, and, preceded by their band, marched in procession to St. Bridget's church Dorchester street, and formed themselves in rows round the altar rails, repeating aloud, the pledge after the Rev. Director, who afterwards defivered a touching appeal to his hear its, advising those that were not of the Society to carol themselves, as a Comperance people made the best citizens, and the benefit was not only temporal but eternal - Mont. Waness, 30th han.

1 15 FIRE IS NOTEE DAME STREET.--- A. MAN, WOMAN, AN Boy SUFFOCATED .-- Another of those terrible caustrophes from fire which seem to occur at intervals. took place shortly after midnight on Saturday last A fire broke out in the shop of Miss Paradies, 0 00 milliner, &c., No. 262 Notre Dame street, while a fimily of soven, her relatives, slept in the two flats above. The only means of egress was through the 1 49 shop, and while four of the inmates who slept on the 8 25 s coud flat escaped by getting out of the window with the assistance of a few outside, the remaining three, Henry Caro, aged 40, his nephew Henry Caro, 5 42 aged 12, and Fanny Burgess, the servant, aged 23 years, who occupied the rooms in the third or attic flat, were sufficiated before assistance could reach

them. ST. JAMES STREET EXTENSION --- We learn from the recently appointed Committee of the City Council 0 42 4 00 on the above subject, that they had a meeting last 4 00 Tuesday with the representative of the Quebec Gov-3 00 ermment relative to the proposed extension of St 1 50 James street west to the Court House. The Gov-ernment are willing to meet the wishes of the city. and to part with the property between St. Galriel street and the cast end of the Court House, which is at present occupied as a wood shed and fire roel 5.23station. Before coming to any definite arrangements the Government are awaiting the official report of Bu the Surveyor of the Board of Works. It is not yet Inc known whether the Presbyterian church adjoining will also be required to complet the improvments. by running St. James in a curve into Notre Dame street .- Witness, 30th ult.

SUPPOSED MURDER.-Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke says that on Sunday, the 15th ult., it was reported that Matilda Watson, wife of one Andrew Hill, living in Ascot Township, two miles from Sherbrooke, had died suddenly. The husband and a man pained John Grace, residing in the neighborhood, were on Monday arrested on suspicion of having caused her death, which has happened under such extroidinary circumstances as to constitute the crime of it, if any

there be, one of the most barbarons cases of murder that ever happened in the Province. The Caroner's

Per E McGovern, Dauville,-W Coakley, \$1; G McGauran, Warwick, \$4.

Per F Ford, Prescott,-M Revel, \$4.

Par J Gillies,-Proscott, M O'Reilly, \$2; F Bucktey, \$4 ; J Haghes, \$2 ; A Chartler, \$2 ; Merrick-ville, M Kelly, \$5 ; P Kyle, \$2 ; W McCarney, \$5 ; dation will ever make green in my memory. Restassured, my dear friends; that I shall ever guard your present with religious care, as an incentive to continuous endeavours to deserve your regard, and with the hope of transmitting to my children, as a savred heirloom, so honourable an evidence of your savred heirloom, so honourable an evidence of your Permit me also to join Mrs. Maguire's thanks J Clancy, \$2; F Burns \$2; B Mullin, \$4; F McDou [rall, \$1; T Stackpoole, \$5; D Whelan, \$3,50; F C Institute, \$2; J Bowes, \$4; J & W Aherne, \$4; J Quain, \$2; J Murray, \$4; D Willett, \$1; C Goulden, \$4 ; Aylmer, C Devlin, \$2 ; L M Coutlee, \$2 ; River Desert, P Moore, \$2 ; Arnprior, J Tiorney, \$4 ; D Mc Namara, \$2 : M Brennan, \$2 ; Pembroke, M Hughes, [\$1: W Muray, \$6: M Dowsley, \$6. Per Rev. H Millette, Dunham,—Self, \$2: F S

Harvy, Abbot's Corners, \$2; J McGrath, North Pinuacle, \$2. Per C F Fraser, Brockville,-T Burns, Maitland

\$4. Per P Mungovan,-P Mangan, Brechin, \$2; F

Healy, Upter Grove, \$2; D.A. Campbell, Beaverton, \$2: Rev. K & Campbell, Atherly, \$2. Per J O'Reilly, Hastings,—D Smith, \$2. Per J Kelman, Newmarket,-E Murphy, \$2.

Per J Claney, Hemmingford,-M Cavanagh, \$1.50.

Per L Whelan, Otter Lake,-D Smith, Collield,

Per A Boyd, Antigonish, N. S .- Rev. N McLeod, East Bay, \$2.

Per J. O Neil, Lachin, -Self, \$2 ; J Nagle, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

JAN. 21 Figur # brl. of 196 fb.-Pollards.....\$3.25 @ \$3.75 Middlings 4.70 68 4.75 Extra 6.40 fm 6.40 Bag Flour # 100 /5..... 3,10 /m 3.12 Ashes # 100 %., First Pots..... 6.00 @ 6.10 Seconds..... 5.09 for 5.19 Thirds 4.50 @ 0.00 Thin Mess 18.00 @ 18.50 Butter # 16..... 0.21 60 0.33 Cheese # 15..... 0.12 @ 13 Lard # th 0.13 @ 0.00 Barley # 48 16..... 0.60 fr 0.63 Pease # 60 H. 0.88 (0 0.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. JAN. 31. 1870

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WORSE THAN CATHOLICS !- There are, so at one of the Protestant Meetings of last week it was with singular liberality admitted-there are, and in Montreal even, worse men and more given to iniquity than even the unhappy Romish Bishop, follower of the Man of Sin though he be; and his Clergy; greater sinners even bian the unhappy Sisters of Charity and ers amongst the Reverend Clergy in the Arch- during the whole time I have gone in and out

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It would appear that the Protestant denomination that is making most progress in the U. States is that of the Unitarians. From an article on the subject in the Montreal Herahl we learn that the Reverend W. Alger a distinguished divine of the Protestant Church in Boston, " has the largest Protestant congregation in New England." The Reverend Mr. Alger is we believe successor to the late Rev. Theodore Parker-certainly one of the most eminent and eloquent divines of the Protestant a beautiful massive service of plate. Church of America in recent times-although by some of his brother Protestants his orthodoxy has been called in question. We are no judges however of the Protestant orthodoxy.

ORDINATION .- On Wednesday, 25th Jan., Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, conferred the Holy Order of Subdeaconship on the Reverend Francis Xavier Darragh of this City, for the Diocess of London, Ont.

TRAITE ELEMENTAIRE DE MATIERE ME-DICALE, ET GUIDE PRATIQUE DES SŒURS DE CHARITE DE L'ASVLE DE LA PROVIDENCE. -This valuable work, compiled with great care, published under the Patronage of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of the Faculty of Medicine of the Victoria University of Montreal, and with the approbation of His Lordship, Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of the Diocess, has reached its second edition ; and subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their several subsoriptions, and to make application for the copies for which they may severally have put down their names, as soon as possible. It cannot of course, be expected that the Sisters women than Catholics; creatures more visions, of Charity of the Providence Asylum can charge themselves with the expenses of postage for the transmission of so bulky a volume; anp the hearty, not to say, affectionate friendship which we are therefore instructed to inform subsorib-

Protestant community of America and Europe.

THE MAGUIRE TESTIMONIAL.

The testimonial formerly alluded to in these columns, as recently presented to Mr. Thomas Maguire, of St. Johns, Railway conductor upon the G. T. R., was manufactured at the well known establishment of Savage, Lyman & Co, of this city and consisted of

The following elegant address, which had amongst its numerous and influential signers such names as those of Walter Shanly, M. P. Gov., J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., &c., shews the estimation in which that gentleman is held :

To Mr. Thomas Maguire, Conductor in charge of the Pas-senger Train from St. Johns to Montreal, G. T. R.

Sm,-We, the undersigned, personal friends and old acquaintances, respectfully ask your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial as an expression of our respect and esteem for the steady and uniform fidelity, ability, and courtesy with which for nearly thirty years, you have discharged the duties of your position. We feel confident we only utter the sentiments of the many thousands of passengers who for nearly a third of a century, have been under your charge, when we say that your zealous and skilful care of their safety and comfort entitles you to a most grateful remembrance at their hands.

We believe that you are amongst the oldest, if not the very oldest, Railway Conductor upon the continent, when the length of continuous service is taken into account, a fact which is alike honomble to yourself and the two companies in whose employ you have been during the whole time.

Permit us, dear Sir, to wish you many more years of honourable and useful employment by the same Corporation, and to your esteemed wife, as well as yourself, uninterrupted health and prosperity. St. Johns, P. Q., Jan., 1871.

REPLY.

Gentlemen and Friends :

It will not surprise you that I lack words to express, in fitting terms, my grateful appreciation of the partial kindness evinced in the language with which your rich and clegant testimonial is accompanied. You will do me justice to believe that the prociousness of the gift-tasteful and worthy of the donors as it is-is doubly enhanced in my cycs by dictated its bestowal.

Although conscious only of having acted uniformly

jury held an inquest and the medical wittness gave Catholic journal published under this title at detail of injuries inflicted on deceased, which are Toledo, Ohio. It object seems to be the fre - not of a nature fit for publication. Suffice it to say they were the cause of her death, and impossible to have been inflicted by her own hand, and the jury ecclesiastical bondage;" and in its tone it is found accordingly. Suspicion is direct d strongly thoroughly Protestant or anti-Catholic. With against the husband, who with Grace, the other party accused, has been committed for trial. Deceased was 33 years of age and leaves 5 children, the youngest is only 7 monthsold. Her husband is a man of 50 and Grace is about 40, and a bachelor.

> FORTING .- The very agreeable character of this preparation has remiered it a general favourite. Th Gieil Service Gazette remarks :- By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Huntingdon, J Fagan; \$1.50; Boucherville, Dr. De Boucherville, \$2; Sorel, J Morgan, \$2; Street. ville, L Mitchell, S2; St. Sylvester, Rev. E Fufard, \$2; Marysville, Cal., Rt. Rev. E O'Connell, \$10; Jarvis G E Forster, \$2; Ottawa, J Culligan, \$1; Grafton, H Gallagher, S2; Stoney point, Rev. P Andrieux,
\$\$ Gallagher, S2; Stoney point, Rev. P Andrieux,
\$\$ Williamstown, A McGillis, \$\$ Starnia, J Gleesson, \$\$ Gleesso Doucet, S2.25; St. Hyacinthe, R E Corcoran, S2 Warden, P Mahedy, S2; Sorel, W McCallian, S2 St. Malachi de Ducham, Rev. A Jodoin, \$2; Dartmouth, N.S. Rev. J. Woods, \$4; St. Andrews, A K McDonell, S2; St. Mary's, Rev. E B Kilroy, S5; De Cewsville, M Walsh, S2; Maynooth, J Goulden, S2; West McGillivray, D Franklin S5; Creek Bank, J Naughton, S2; Maynooth, P Moran, \$4.50; Bark Lake, J Murray, \$2.50; Kenmore, J McKay, \$2 Rockton, M O'Connor, \$2; Westwood, P Doherty, \$4; Oshawa, P Wall, \$2; Shippigan, N. S. P J N Dumarcsy, \$2; Lindsay, Dr. T W Poole \$2; Egerton, J Begley, S2; Dixon's Corners, M Houlahan, \$2 Lucan, J Farrell, \$4; Huntingdon, J Durnin, \$1 50 Red Islands, N. S., J McDougall, S4; Jordan, J W Keating, S4; Collfield, M Quinn, S2; Quebec, Rev. Brother Aphraates, S2; St. Johns, Rev. F Aubry, S4; Morrisburg, Rev. J R Meade, S2; Laggan; J. Murphy, \$1. Per C Lamasna, Stockton, Cal.-Self, \$3.25 : J Mc-

Dougall, \$2; Rev. F Motto, 75c. Per Rev. A W Seers, Rockburn,-Self, \$1.50; J

Lenhy, \$1.50; W Iby, \$1.50; B G McCann, \$1.50; P. Leary, 1.50; J McCormick, 1.50; Mrs. McMullin, 1.50; D McEiroy, 1.50; E Haney, 1.50. Por S Labrosse, St. Eugene, J Madden, Meunt Oscar, \$1.50.

Per L Lamping, Kemptville,—M O'Connor, \$4. Per P Doyle, Toronto,—M Ennis, \$2; J Pope, \$1; J Herson, \$3; W Patterson, \$2; C Morrow, Keenansville, \$2 ; Rey. Mr. Kean, Newmarket, \$2 ; P Seymour, Maxwell, 8; M. Walsh, Woodbridge, \$1.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 199 Notre Dame BREAKPAST .- EPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COM-1 street, in the City and District of Montreal, on Wednesday, the eighth day of February next at 11 o'clock A.M., to reserve and to appoint an Assignee. T. SAUVAGEAU, o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs

Interim Assignce.

Montreal, January 19th, 1871.

WANTED,

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

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

WANTED

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

Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY,

Secretary Treas'r.

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

WANTED

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

Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 3, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-Herald's Paris speeial of 21st speaking of the general gloom and ill feeling pervading that city after the failure of the recent sortie says, last night at 11 o'clock a general summons to arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters of Belleville and Charonne, but so depressed was the miserable population that not more than five hundred men responded to the call. It was useless for such a gathering to make a descent upon the Hotel de Ville, so the emeutiers gave up the job with despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day the Prefect of Police stationed three strong regiments of the National Guards at the Hotel de Ville and caused the adjacent of England, in view of future complications, streets to bristle with mitrailleuses. The unhappy citizens of Paris are too much wasted by misery to be able to initiate a revolution, although it is probable that soon riots will occur in the streets. I have been told there was a great fight in front of Busonval to-day. It appears Gen. Bellemare threw a large force into the forest of Busonval; they were permitted to approach within less than 200 yards of the looped wall when, from top and slope, presently issued from the Prussian infantry a terrible and deadly fire, which, in an incredible short space, covered the ground with dead and wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the exact loss of the French, but by common agreement it is admitted to have been the bloodiest day's fighting, so far as the French are concerned, experienced since the commencement of the siege. I am assured that 900 corpses lay on the ground in the front of Busonval, often as many as six together. Wild rumours are afloat, and names of prominent Reds are mentioned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.-Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defence, on the p.m. of the 21st, accepted the resignation of Trochu and replaced Admiral Saisset and La Ronciere. Trochu remains Civil Governor. Le Flo is succeedee by Dorion.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The Times has the following special despatch :--- Versailles, Jan. 24. -Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris, and the garrison to march out with honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Delia, and the disasters of the 19th, mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. Trochu is ill, and Vinoy is incompetent. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-The Herald's London special to-day says: the Times, in a leader, says if Favre refuses an unconditional surrender and will not end the whole war on German terms, Bismarck, who has in his possession full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore | tical not to perceive that security against any Napoleon

Bismarck, in an interview with M. Regnier, declared that he was willing to negotiate, but whom to treat; to which Regnier replied that it would be suicidal in any party to make arcontinue the conversation.

deputy Gambetta. The mournful thought is, that all this hero-

Talleyrand, Polignac, La Tour du Pin, and

ism will probably spend itself in vain. The Prussians are too strong for France in her present state of disorganization. She is, so to speak, a headless nation, bravely, even madly, but fruitlessly resisting; and nothing seems possible except the "bitter end," the spectacle, strange to modern ideas, of ruthless conquest in detail; the chrushing down of a whole great people.-Tablet.

The Moniteur of Versailles publishes an article on the military organization of England, which is curious and interesting. I enclose it to you. The Moniteur expresses the universal opinion here when it says the "military system permits her to assume only one attitude." What is it ? Listen,-" Celle de l'effacement." As to our Volunteers, they are "une reunion d'amateurs militaires auxquels il serait impossible d'inspirer les devoirs et la stricte discipline des citoyens soldats de la Prusse." The article is as follows :----

" London, Dec. 22.

"Great Britain has not escaped the influence of events which have already so seriously modified international relations on the Continent. In order to understand the change which has occurred in the tendencies of the most systematically pacific nation in Europe, it is sufficient to observe the part which the question of armaments seems destined to play in the ensuing Parliamentary Session. The newspapers are full of letters and dissertations on the defensive force of England, and on the dangers which menace her. All this agitation reveals the existence of a feeling of uneasiness long unknown in England. It is not now a question of a fit of panic and unreasoning terror as in 1860, but of a conviction slowly matured. to which the nation only yields under the irresis- of Belgium and an address. The Pope in reply tible pressure of evidence. England, it is said, is so situated as in many respects to invite attack. The immense extent of its possessions, its riches, and the numerous causes of rivalry which result from its immediate contact with so many different nations constitute so many elements of insecurity, while the insufficiency of its military organization makes it daily lose a part of the prestige which it owes to the energy or foresight of its statesmen during the first half of the present century. Thus politicians of all shades of opinion are devoting themselves, with rare unanimity, to the quest of measures adapted to guarantee the security of the country without disturbing too seriously the existing social system. The English know well that militarism is little compatible with commercial prosperity, and they try to avoid as long as possible the necessity of establishing among them the military institutions of Prussia: but, on the other hand, they are too pracexternal attack is the first condition of the material development of a nation. Here arises the great difficulty, that of creating an effective

required some one recognized authority with system of defence while respecting the traditions of personal liberty so dear to the English, and without imposing on the citizens, indivirangements for peace. Bismarck declined to | dually or collectively, too great pecuniary sacrifices. The English, in short, wish for an army

A letter from Guizot to Mr. Gladstone is capable of repelling any invasion without published in which the former argues at length | having recourse to the conscription and without the question of the proper conditions for peace. too sensibly increasing the war expenditure. urges England to at least protest in favor Among the statesmen who have discussed this seizure of the journals which were the first to distrust and envy. In spite of this not very possibility of a maritime war which would oblige England to employ the larger part of its fleet in distant seas, Lord Russell evinces a remarkable optimism in advising the Government have abandoned the siege of Cambrai and other England unassailable at home. In six months, cautions adopted to elude the vigilance of the fortresses in the Eastern portion of the depart- he says, these Militia would be an admirable Italian authorities until the Bishops could rearmy. The experience of France, since it has been obliged to confide its defence to impro-What has kept him up hitherto, and kept vised armies, is certainly not calculated to justhe war going, has been, in great measure, the tify the noble lord's confidence. As for the is in store for the Sovereign Pontiff when he majority of the organs of the London Press, they agree with Lord Russell, but their conclusions materially differ. The Times admits that the stability of the political system of Europe is seriously compromised, and that the invasions regarded by Mr. Cobden as a ridithey are far from intending to cherish and pre- culous anachronism are now the order of the serve as a national banner. When the upper day, but it appears to doubt the efficacy of the classes lose hope and withdraw from the strug- | means proposed by Lord Russell. The city jourgle the war and the Government will be de- nal points out that there would no longer be a question of repulsing an invasion of 40,000 men, the number at which the Duke of Wellington Gambetta Government would not be long-lived. estimated the hostile army which might land But as long as it is deemed essential to the in England, but perhaps of 100,000 men. grace the assembling of the Bishops, and the Moreover, adds The Times, the numerical force of the English army is not the only important point of the problem which has to be considered. The effectiveness of an army does not depend exclusively on the number of soldiers; it requires ation that he prefers France to the Republic. a well-organized artillery, means of transport, a M. Gambetta is certainly not open to such a complete medical service, and a whole system cane the victims of their ferocity. By a singu-charge.—Times Cor. In a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette this week, warfare. What is in this respect the situation that a whole battalion of Zouaves, who had we read that the Duc de Luynes, lately killed of the English army? To cite only one before Orleans, had just succeeded to the large essential defect, its field artillery is very insuffi- not destroyed also. This deed, worthy only of family estates in France at the period of his cient. The regular army, with the 100,000 a horde of savages, and which, for the honour untimely death. He has left a widow and a Militia Lord Russell would incorporate in it, of civilization ought to be buried in oblivion, child two months old. After the capitulation of Sedan he joined the Mobile Guard, taking with him all the able-bodied men from the vil-The other branches of the service are in the With that view there was drawn up by the lages on his estates. The old nobility of France same state, which renders the augmentation Popular Club, and posted on the walls of Rome, have rallied almost to a man in defence of their proposed by Lord Russell tolerably illusory. a manifesto, in which the populace were in-What, however, makes The Times uneasy is not same zeal as they would follow a legitimate sov- so much the relatively restricted number of reereign. In the Armies of the Loire are now gular soldiers whom England could oppose to solemnly convey them from the cemetery of S. fighting men representing most of the surviving an invasion as the almost entire absence of an John Decollato to that of S. Laurence, at the families of the old French noblesse :--- Paul de army of reserve. The city journal regards the Campo Varano; and a subscription was an-Chevreuse, brother to the late. Due de Luynes, forces at present available as sufficient under nounced to be opened for the receipt of dona-Le Marquis de Sabran, Le Comte de Charette, ordinary circumstances if the 250,000 Volun- tions towards a monument in their honour. Le Vicomte de Ronge, Francois de Bastard, teers and Militia were organized after the Roger de Mauni, and a long list bessdes. Mem- fashion of the Prussian Landwehr, but there is | take place is due to the strong remonstrances | constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, bers of the families of Harcourt, Rohan, Chabot, no warrant for supposing that these forces would made by the members of the Confraternities of as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge

many others now serving under the Republican desire to give them. The Volunteers par-deputy Gambetta. desire to give them. The Volunteers anatears, on whom it would be impossible to impose the dutics and strict discipline of the citizen soldiers of Prussia. . . Without mili-tary reorganization it is perfectly idle to discuss the attitude which England should take in view of future Continental complications. Its present military system allows it but one attitude, that of obliteration (celle de l'effacement.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-PROTEST OF THE BISHOPS.-The Bishops of Piedmont, in conjunction with those of Lombardy, have addressed a remonstrance to Victor Emmanuel against the invasion of the Pontifical territory and occupation of Rome .--- A friend, writing from Naples, tells me that the miraculous blood of S. Januarius does not liquefy as usual. The absence of the accustomed effect is causing great consternation at Naples, where it is regarded as the presage of appproaching public calamity.-Corr. Tablet. Rome.-A despatch dated Rome, Jan. 24, states. The Ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective Governments required of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the Pope would regard as suitable on the part of the Italian Government to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities. The reply, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished no guarantees other than pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po, and would accept of no arrangement not based on these conditions. The Pope's health is good. Much of his time is occupied in receiving visitors.

A Belgian deputation waited on the Pope recently and presented an offering of the Catholics said :-

What happens to-day is only a trial. The Church was born amidst trials, and has always lived in its trials, and will continue its career on carth, expecting and surmounting fresh trials. Our duty is to strive to be firm in the presence of danger. The Italian proverb says speaking of death is one thing, dying another. The people speak lightly of persecutions, but it is often difficult to support them. The world this day offers a painful spectacle, especially in Rome, wherein we see things our eyes are not accustomed to see. Let all pray together. God will soon deliver the Church and restore public order, which has been so deeply disturbed. Your endeavours, prayers, meetings and pilgrimages tend to this end; wherefore, with all our heart, we bless them, you and your country, your communes, families, thoughts and undertakings. Other deputations with gifts are expected from England and Holland.

The Catholic journals publish the annexed Circular from Cardinal Antonelli to the Nuncio's Apostolic at Foreign Courts :--

My LORD,-As a further proof of the honesty with which the Government of Florence intends to keep the promises it made, and to redeem the pledges it gave to the Catholic world when it took from the Holy Father the remnant of his dominions, and to show still more clearly what sort of independence and exercise of his Spiritual Power, comes the question, some, like Lord Russell, admit that reproduce the Pope's Encyclical in Florence, forward voluntarily, and characterize the effects of England is morally isolated, and even that the in Turin, and in Rome. The strongest argu-Bristol's Sarsaparilla as " well nigh miraculous," the main strong of nations record her with a cortain ment to prove that the Supreme Head of the veriest skeptic cannot dismiss such testimony with a majority of nations regard her with a certain ment to prove that the Supreme Head of the Church cannot be subjected to any Foreign reassuring way of viewing the external relations Power, and that the state of things created by of Great Britain, and though admitting the | the usurping Government must be intolerable, | if the voice of the Teacher of the nations is to be effectually heard throughout the world—is supplied by this arbitrary act. And thus the and imitations, and is still upward and onward. For fears entertained when it became necessary to to embody 100,000 Militia, in order to render | publish that Pontifical document, and the preceive copies-are fully justified by the action of the said Government. Hence, too, it may be conjectured what fate shall be constrained to award blame in opposition to the views of the laical power; and Signor Visconti-Venosta, who boasts of the permission he gave for the publication of the Brief suspending the sittings of the Council (which suspension was rendered advisable by the then political state of Rome, and the wisdom of which has since been demonstrated), Signor Visconti-Venosta, I say, must now be silent, lest he be told by Catholics that he gave the said permission because that Pontifical act happened to be particularly agreeable to his Government, which has tolerated with no good benefits it might bring to the Church. To-day is the anniversary of the execution of the famous Monti and Tognetti, who were convicted of having, for the vile bribe of 20 scudi, destroyed, by means of a mine and gunpowder, the Serristori Barracks; when 27 persons bebeen called out for service in the City, were vited to assemble in great numbers and then proceed to disinter the two bodies, and to That so disgraceful a demonstration did not

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easily accept the role which The Times would the Pious Union and of S. John, and by other respectable citizens, who called for the intervention of the military to prevent it. It is and make festivals and exalt to the skies men who have been and are amongst the most furious of his enemies?

The French Revolution in the past century, with its horrors and its orgies, is the only thing that can be paralleled by the occurrences that have taken, and are still taking, place in this miserable City since the entry of the Italian troops.-I am, &c.,

JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI, AUSTRIA.

A semi-official declaration has been received from Vienna, dated the 23rd that while the Austrian Government appreciates its duty at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best await a favorable opportunity.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The people here rejoice at the probable termination of the war, though they express a general feeling of sympathy for France.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden, says : " Germany, which has become strong through the unity of her Princes and people, has recovered her former position in the Council of nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independance and the mutual advancement and welfare of nations by extensions of her commerce."

LONDON, Jap. 26 .- It is said the Emperor of Germany has written a letter to his wife, in which he says the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and that he expects speedily to return to Berlin.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are ladies *alone* indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. for all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lampough & 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.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAFARILLA .- Inventors of potent engines of destruction-the Armstrongs, the Whitneys, the Dahlgrens-are immortalized. Surely Dr. Bristol, whose preparation has saved more lives than are liberty is granted to the Roman Pontiff in the lost in a dozes battles, deserves, at least, as high a niche in the Temple of Fame as they. When calm, phleginatic observers, like Horace Greeley, and eminent physicians in all parts of the country, come

obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. sufficient to mention such facts to show to what In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is bea grade of moral eivilization it is intended to coming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; conduct the people. And those who still children certainly do nizz up and bless her; espemaintain that the personal liberty of the Pope cially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities is in no way fettered, may well be asked, if the We think Mrs. Windlow has immortalized here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name Is in no way returned, may training the principles of justice, by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an about in the midst of those who decree honours carly grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty her blessed. No mornes into our opinion, until she to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-TRY IT NOW .- Ladier View tor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle, Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base initations.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messes Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is superior.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA. and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are Relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches,"

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

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

" It gives me great pleasure to certify to the effcacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the threat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with case.

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal," " When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents abox.

CIRCULAR.

MONTRBAL, May, 1867

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

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

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

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly

of peace, and expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

LONDON, Jan. 26. - On inquiring at the German legation here at noon to-day, it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris has been received there, and at the British foreign office up to a late hour last night the reports that Favre had made propositions for capitulation remained unconfirmed.

A Lille despatch says the Prussians are retreating in the direction of the Somme. They ment of the North. On Monday their headquarters were at Crevecœur.

assistance and self devotion of the higher classes. The Republican idea may have stirred the spirit of large masses of the lower orders; but it is sheer patriotism and honour that have moved the aristocracy and gentry of France to take up arms under the Republican flag, which prived of their most efficient supporters. If there were time to think of other things, the national cause, so long is it likely to be sustained, in spite of its arbitrary vagaries. M. de Keratry has just been rejected by a Nantes Club as a candidate for the command of the army of Brittany, on the ground of his declar-

country, and are serving the Republic with the

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"Pooh! pooh! I don't believe it !" For thirty-five years has this greatest of modern medicines been gaining such victories over scrofulous, cancerous, and eruptive diseases, rhoumatism, &c., &c., as the world had never before believed possible. Its march has been over the graves of a hundred counterfeits sale by. 369.

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

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they " cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days." Richard M. Phelps, the well known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes : "The physicians considered me a hopeless case.-They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver. and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Fills made me a well man." Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, writes thus: "To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar-Coated Fills) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months." In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the Pills.

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

Ayer's American Almanack, for the new year, has urrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact, that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people-enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them, It contains the startling announcement of the conflagration of a world, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets 142

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talent as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the

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. GEO. T. LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. OFFICE : Over Stethem & Co's., George St INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent. ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 17th January, 1871. LANCTOT & LANCTOT, Attorneys ad litem, for Insolvent. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664. In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well indididually as co-partners under the name of Marchand & Belanger, Insolvents. THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Coart for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1971. OLIVIER N. MARCHAND, JOSEPH O. BELANGER. By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys ad litem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT No. 1134.) the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co. Insolvents. On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named

Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act. JULIUS J. COHN. Montreal, 11th January, 1871. By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, His attorneys ad *litera*.

In

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 3, 1871. TEACHER WANTED, ADVERTISEMENT.] **BURNS & MARKUM**, ASSIGNEE'S SALE. JOHN CROWE, To teach French and English, Salary liberal. THE GREAT (Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Address Prepaid. PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS. M. GRACE. AND BELL-MANGER, SAFE-MAKER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., Secretary and Treasurer BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE, COMMENCING ON St. Canute, P.Q. AND REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY MONDAY, OCTOBER 1013 GENERAL JOBBER WANTED, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past QUARTERLY No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, MONTREAL. The Subscriber will sell the A house for Clorgymen, is desirous of obtaining a The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal. North British Review, Westminster Review. similar situation. 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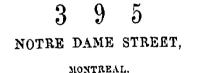
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Trains on this line leave Union Station five	Rulings per doz. \$2.40	distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida		The set of the street,
minutes after leaving Yongc-st. Station.	Payson, Duntin and Soribner's National System of	Water is its wonderful	I WHILL INVELOSION THEFTICS DAVE CITCHIGTOR A	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE-From 9 toll A.M.; and from
	Penmanship in 12 numbers.	REFRESHING POWER.	using him with having an interest in other drug	1 10 4 P.M.
NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME.	SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY		establishments besides his own, he takes this op-	The system of Education includes the English and.
Oity Hall Station.	BOOKS.	The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems	that the famous of the	Trench hanguages, Writing Arithmetic Wistery
Arrive 11:19 A.M., 8:10 P.M.		to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is	Ashing the second secon	WYYSIGDULY, WOU OF THE GIADAG A STRATTANA T A MENAL
Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M.	Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons.	accustomed to its use.		WA WE INCLUDE HIGH PODITOR Salamana - 345. Diata
Brock Street Station.	2. Combination of Letters	As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Flo-	J. A. HARTE, Danggist,	and JICHELLEI Necelle Work Thereine Wasie
	3. Words.	rida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York	Clasgow Drug Hall,	wort and instruments: Italian and Carmon avera
Antive 10:55 A.M., 7:58 P.M.	4. Text with Capitals	For Sale by all respectable Draggists, Perfumers,	AGO Trains Dama Gianal	No deduction made for occasional alsonan. If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Renationment
Depart 8:00 AM. 4:00 P.14	5. Text with half Text	ond Manage floods flood own	Manufactor of the second secon	
	I also a cost at the second of all of a	and Fanny Goods Dealers.	MODIFICAL MOY, 1820.	Sot extra per quarter
		and Taney Woods Pearch.	Montreal, Mey, 1870.	\$6 8 . extra per guerter,