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# Mitness, Crue

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1871.

THE TWO COTTAGES;

SHOWING HOW MANY MORE PAMILIES MAY BE HAPPY AND COMFORTABLE THAN ARE SO.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

After this solemn rite was over, the priest knelt some time in prayer beside the lowly bed, and then spoke comfortingly to the poor soul, promising to say mass for her on the morrow, and to come again at night to see her.

Mary and the father remained there praying with, and for, the sufferer, the long hours till gling for breath, but she was patient and composed, her lips moving in constant prayer. At length it became evident that the end was at hand, and Mary read the prayers for the de-parting soul. "Jesus, my Saviour," were her breath. Mary saw the poor penitent had departed. She continued in prayer, and then so fond of vain sights.

arrange the corpse and promised to guard it of the exhausted father and brought him out of the room. The better plan she considered would be to take him straight to her own cottage, and leave him with Brady. She herself felt much fatigued on her return home, but she took a little refreshment before undergoing another trying scene at Sheer's cottage.

#### CHAPTER X.

Sheer, but to make use of this trouble to bring useful. Mary felt anxious at putting her child him, if possible, to a sense of his duty to God, Mary turned her steps to the cottage where ed in her religion, and Mary could have frelay the weak mother, whose foolish pride and

On entering the second girl who was a sharp, pert thing, came quickly forward to ask her, what news of Bessy?"

"Come up to your mother's room, and try and be a comfort to her, when you learn what to assail the peculiar dispositions of the girl. news I have of your sister," said Mary.

They went up stairs, and as soon as Mary got near her, the mother cried out, "Is she alive? Tell me quickly; tell me, tell me."

"Your daughter desired me to thank you into?" said the mother. for your forgiveness, and to say that she forgave all that injured her; she died a true penitent in her father's and my arms."

"Dead!" screamed the unfortunate mother and fell back in a swoon on the bed. While i bathing her temples and using other means to gle the more, when you find such temptations restore her, Mary related to the second daugh- come. You are of a lively temperament, and ter the particulars of her sister's fall and misery, for that reason you will make a clever servant, and final repentance and death.

and begged to be allowed to go and see her housewife, and has her house kept like a new sister's body before it was closed up in its last | pin; you can see your face in her tables, and resting-place,

coffin to-morrow," replied Mary; "your going work. But you must learn patiently. Rethere will of course depend upon your mother's member what a trial it is to a mistress, not

another, and Mary in much alarm, sent for a of a servant; show yourself, then, a Christian doctor, who, on feeling the patient's pulse, shook his head.

"She will not last the night," he said.

Poor Mary was quite overcome. She immediately sent a message to her husband to prepare Sheer for this fresh shock, and bring him home, since his wife might very likely ask for him. After very powerful stimulants, the ing, and never leave your bed-side without poor woman revived, and at once asked for her kneeling down to thank God for His protection husband, who, fortunately was at hand.

but too late, too late; I have caused the ruin thoughts, words, and actions to Hun, begging and death of my child, and perhaps more," and she sank back on the pillow, dead everyone sight, He will enable you to overcome all in the room was petrified-dead, without con- temptations and dangers. fession of her sins, after neglecting her soul so many years; terrible! most terrible!

The wretched daughter seemed turned to a statue; she stood staring at her mother, ghastly pale, horror struck. Brady supported Sheer out of the room, and the strong man fainted away as they got into another apartment.-When his senses returned, nothing could excced his anguish. He declared he had killed his wife, and nothing could calm him; for hours, Brady tried all argument and persuasion in vain. At length, tired nature gave way, and the balm of sleep came to relieve the exhausted spirit.

In a few days the earth had received both mother and child. Let us not dwell longer on this painful scene; let us only say, "God be merciful to all the departed."

Chastisements! how they draw us to God, to a sense of our sinfulness; what a blessing

Sheer became a sober, religious man, and no longer neglected the call of God, nor the warning voice of His ministers. Alas! in health and prosperity they are contemned, but when

A list to the transfer the dead of the finish the local research to be that it is a first of the si

loves his God above all things and his neighthe labors, anxieties, and cares that fill up the

they themselves would not let him save them. The good help of the Bradys was now wantsecond cottage, in no long time, became changed. night. She suffered greatly, panting and strugdeath of her mother and sister, that she became serious and gentle. Her father kept her at home, to do for him and her brother for the oldest boy had gone away in disgrace and the father refused to allow him to return, and be a last words: she looked at her father, raised bad example to the younger one. Margaret's her eyes to Heaven, and drew one gasping finery was all cast aside; neat, plain attire, and scrupulous cleanliness, took place, and by the end of a few months Mary had another reward closed her eyes, those eyes that had once been for her good example and good works, in the entire change this lately-wretched abode exspent more than sufficed for his expenses, and till they sent a coffin. She then took the arm he was able, after a little time to begin and save for his old age.

#### CHAPTER XI.

While the events related in the last chapter were passing, Mary had met with openings for Kate, now of the ages of fifteen and twelve .- | sibly can. The latter, a stout, healthy, tall girl of her age, was engaged by a Protestant tradesman's with Protestants; but as she was well instructquent opportunities of knowing how she got on, good mother thought it best to test at once the steadiness of her child. She gave her much instruction and wise counsel suited to the circumstances in which Kate would now be placed, and the temptations that would be likely

"I have always instructed you, my dear children, to find out, each of you, your predominent failing. Now, Kate, tell me what do you think is the fault you most easily fall

"I think, mother, I shall be inclined to get cross with the children, and easily give way to

"That is the passion of anger, my child; and of course, you will try the more, and strugand I am glad you will be engaged in house-The sister was much shocked, wept bitterly, hold work; for Mrs. Kent is a very good might eat off her floors: and you will be train-"Your father and Brady will see about the ed with her into a good method of doing the only to have an ignorant girl to teach, but to Mrs. Sheer went from one swoon into have the cross made greater by the ill-temper girl, by zeal in fulfilling the wishes of your superiors with cheerful alacrity; you have got permission to attend to your religious duties, and it will give your Protestant mistress a sorry opinion of your religion if it does not enable you to be exact in the duties of your state of life. Get up at a regular hour every mornduring the night, and to beg His help for the She spoke in a low tone, "I see it all now, day to come; and if you offer up all your His grace to do all in a manner pleasing in His

> have time to say my Rosary, what shall I do?' "You won't require especial time to say it, my child. You can say it and leads of other

But, mother, if my mistress won't let me prayers while you are doing your work, of nursing the baby, or doing your sewing. And now that I think of it, one thing you will I hope be particular in, and that is, when you take the children out, never to pick up acquaintances among the other girls who are nursing. When I am out I often see a lot of them sitting or playing together, and the poor little infants tumbling about, and not minded by those giddy nursemaids. There are few acquaintances you can make that will benefit you, or, indeed, not do you harm; so keep to yourself, and be on your guard against the artful persuasions of any of the people around you; let no one ever get you to touch article an belonging to your employers; and if at any time the keys are left in the cupboard, or you are sent there for anything let no temptation induce you to touch a grain of sugar, or any other nice thing you may see. Some children can never pass a jam-pot without dipping their God strikes us with the rod of correction, then finger into it, and tasting it. Touch it not any their mission of consolation is carnestly sought more than poison; for God is there present,

hitherto been a sorrow to him became a com- Deny yourself, and offer it up to God, and He shall have will be about your natural indolence snares and temptations of the world, and that fort. Can the priest and servant of God, who will give you strength to resist still greater temptations, and finally reward you amply. bor as himself, see any of his flock despise the But if you begin by falling in a small sin of commandments of God and give their souls to taking a lump of sugar, or telling a triffing unthe devil, and not sorrow? Ah, amidst all truth, you will go on to greater offences, and, perhaps, from these small beginnings, finally lives of most priests, their greatest sorrow is lose your soul; for few fall all at once into sin, and to see, with all they can do, that the great sins. The devil gets over us first by devil carries off some of their flock, and that small offences, till we get accustomed to evil. So, my child, if ever you commit a fault of any kind, go at once to your mistress, and humbly ing, and as Sheer begged Mary to advise and acknowledge it, begging forgiveness and proassist his daughter Margaret the aspect of our mising never to offend again. Promise to remember all this, Kate."

"I do, mother."

"And let no example of others ever change your respectaful manner to superiors always standing up, and answering respectfully to them, and curtsying when you meet ladies that you know. I can't bear to see the rude, pert Having no early teaching to make them think girl. of any one but themselves, they grow up brutish, selfish men and women. I went into a person's house not long ago, when all the chairs A poor woman in the house helped Mary to hibited. Sheer's carnings, now being prudently and not one of them stood up to offer me a in the room were occupied by the children, seat. 'Ah,' I thought, 'if my husband was your father, he'd make you jump,'. See, my dear Kate, how displeasing rude manners are. she can't do enough for both. You know in show me, and give me some instruction. I think Go now, my child, and don't neglect to pray for your father and mother very often."

placing out her second and third girl, Jane and as you tell me, and be as good a girl as I pos-

"And you, Jane," said Mary, turning to Jane, the elder one, when the little Kate had Charging her husband not to lose sight of wife to look after the children, and be generally left the room. "what think you will be your weak point? what will most try you in your collected, she boils into a cup of delicious broth new way of life?'

"Ah, mother, you know it better than I do myself. I am naturally indolent, and sulky in indolence had been the cause of such sin and and keeping up her parental influence, the my temper, and I am frightened by others, and often wanting in courage to do what is right."

> "That makes me more anxious about you, Jane, than even Kate, although she is younger, Your timid nature at home has never been frightened into falsehood from fear, but now you are older, and you must be courageous in what is right, no matter what it cost. ONE GREAT FEAR ALONE SHOULD POSSESS YOU, THE FEAR OF GOD. Our Lord says,- 'Fear not him that kills the body, but fear him, that, after he has killed the body, can cast both body and soul into hell.' Let that fear, my child, take such hold of you as it ought, and all little worldly fears will depart. Remember again that no one is respected that is not firm and determined in what is right. Always set your duty before your mind, and, remembering the awful eye of God, let no one turn you from it. Ask God's help zealously to enable you to fulfil your duties; keep up to the rules laid down in the family you serve, and there will be no fear. You have a kind heart: think, then, how trying an indolent, lazy servant must be to a lady of small means, who can only keep one or two. I am glad you will have plenty to do, and the more you feel your inclinations to be slow and inactive, the more lively and quick you must force yourself to be. The lady knows you are inexperienced, for I told her that all that you knew I had taught you. I think it a most shameful deceit for a girl to go to a situation and undertake what she is not fitted for, as many do, asking as high wages as well-taught servants, when they are lamentably uscless, and only introduce confusion and annoyance into families. You will, no doubt, have to meet with difficulties and annoyances from your fellow-servants. Remember you are never to see your employers robbed without putting a stop to it, nor any injury done them in any way. Keep from petty gossip, and never speak of the affairs or secrets of the family, for that is a kind of treachery; and the mischiefs and harm thus caused continually by servants' tattle has to be answered for. Continually servants grumble and are dissatisfied at what is provided for them, and at everything they are to do, never reflecting that their time is their master's and it matters not whether it be spent in one occupation or another. Then again, if you by sloth or carelessness injure or spoil anything of your master's you are bound to make satisfaction. Justice obliges you to be as careful of what is under your charge as if it were your own; you are bound to be as diligent and perform as faithfully the service you undertake when you are without a witness, as when your mistress's eye is upon you; and when you go to confession, carefully examine yourself as to how you have fulfilled your duties and be open in accusing yourself of every fault. Servantgirls sometimes have a low habit of curiosity, listening always to what is said in the parlour. never getting hold of a letter or piece of paper that is left about without reading its contents. and such like. I hope, my child, that when you see this in any one, you may show your disappreval of such ways; for I know you yourself will never fall into them."

"I hope not, mother; you have taught me different ways to those."

and sometimes sulky temper." overcome those faults." "Thank you. Jane, that comforts me. I can | child." never forget how uncomfortable I was once with

a fellow-servant who had a sulky temper .-- are selfish can be called Christians. When her mistress spoke to her she wouldn't answer, and when chided for a fault, always hear of and wonder at yet in this bad world." would reply saucily. Our mistress used to say she felt it such a trial to have such different success, and both parents humbled themselves tempers to deal with in her servants, and, often the more before God for the many blessings when overwhelmed with many cares and trials, I that were heafed upon them, to find so little heart in her servants, whom she cared for, and gave every comfort to, was griev-

"I don't think I will try my mistress so, if I can possibly help it," said Jane.

" If you will do as you would be done by. manners of poor people's children now-a-days. degrees, has become such an unselfish good

only had a good example in you, but my fellow-servant, where I am, is such a help to me in her good example and Christian conduct .what order she keeps the furniture; she rubs I should get on pretty well." and brushes and cleans everything as if it was "Oh, mother, I always do; and I will do her own taking as much pride in the house looking nice and neat as mistress does; and besides that, it would astonish you to hear the amount of good she does to the poor. Every day she has some little mess ready to take or send to one or another. A few roast-fowl bones for one: a nice basin of gruel she makes for another. She turns little things to account that no one else would think of. Sometimes she makes clothes for the poor infants, using up old scraps of her own. And when I say, I never saw such a bee as you are, Jemima,' she replies, 'Don't you see how fast time is come with me, I want you up stairs for a minute." The lad at once obeyed, although with a startled look. When they got into another room, he locked him in, till he sent some one into the shop, and then returning to the culprit, the marked money. The boy did not attempt steady girl." to deny his robbery, and in the belief that Mr. Grend knew of all that he had taken, he told that he had sold some of the goods, and would give him the money he got for them; and the being vacant, and engaged it for himself. It rest he had hidden in the stores to take away, where it would be found.

"My father knows nothing of it; it will kill furniture.

him to hear this of me," the lad cried out.
"Hush, I do not wish to expose you; I will spare you for your father's sake, if you return me at once all you have of my money and her needle, at which she was very handy. goods."

tempted by those villains!"

"Hear me, Sheer. I consent to let you go, on condition that you enlist at once, and so get | fellow-servant some little present, and so the away from your evil companions; and let it be a cause of thanksgiving to God that you are spared to repentance, and to redeem your character. I will take means to obtain your father's leave for your enlisting, and you need not give both that morning had received their Lord in him any cause to suspect the sin you have com- the Holy sacrament. mitted.

The boy fell on his knees in a passion of tears and gratitude, and promised that to his death he would never forget his master's gooderimes.

Mr. Grend let him out privately, and when Brady came up he told him what had occurred, and thought it best that he (Brady) should not appear to be acquainted with anything that had taken place. "All you need do," said he, "is to reconcile his father to his enlisting."

That same evening Brady called in to see the elder Sheer, in order to reconcile him to his boy's leaving.

The afflicted man said he took it as another punishment for not making their mother more strict with them, but he hoped the army discipline would help to steady him. The poor man had, happily, no suspicion of the real nature of the case, attributing his son's depression of spirits to leaving him, as he was to be marched off immediately.

After a week had clapsed, Mr. Grend sent for Brady, and told him that, as he knew he owed the recovery of so much of his money and goods to Charlie, and as the boy was so steady, active, and clever at his pen, it was his intention to promote him into the shop at a salary of twenty pounds a year, and his dinner, to be increased as he grew older and more useful,-Brady was quite overcome at the good fortune of his son, and thanked Mr. Grend most heartily, as did the boy himself, both declaring that they had only done their duty in the sight of God, in making known to Mr. Grend his losses.

"And oh, father," said Charlie, as they dicine," he said. walked towards home, "I shall now be able to repay you and mother for all your care and

Free to the control of the control o

good bringing up of me."
"Thanks to God, my lad," replied his father,

our care and anxiety that you should all be "Oh, mother dear, I will try all I can to good Christians has not been in vain. I feel sure you never will be a selfish and unfeeling

"I don't understand, father, how people that

"Ah, my boy, you have many sad things to

Mary blessed God for her son's prudence and

#### CHAPTER XV.

Mary had at length persuaded their good friend Jones to think of Esther Bell as a wife in place of Mary Ann. When it was first proposed to him by Mary, he declared that unless she could answer for Esther being as good and you will not," answered her mother. "Follow steady a girl as Mary Ann, and would teach the example of your sister Mary Ann, who, by her good management herself, he would not seek after her. Mary was able to satisfy him on these heads, and when she saw Esther she "Oh, but," said Mary Ann, who had come named it to her and asked her what she thought, in on some errand just at this moment, "I not and if she could get to be as economical and managing as a wife in her station should be, Esther replied that she liked what she had seen and known of Jones, and would do her She is never idle one moment, she is never best to make him happy. "If, Mrs. Brady," tired serving God and man, and seems to think she added, "you will only be so good as to

> "I will do that, and welcome; and now I'll tell Jones he must speak to you himself."

So, ere long, it was settled between them and Mary helped Jones to get things prepared.

But an event occurred which delayed the

wedding for a time. Ever since his son's enlisting, Sheer had seemed unusually restless and unsettled, and it ended in a determination to leave his cottage and emigrate to Australia. He and his daughter got free passages in a government vessel, and started, with the best wishes of those kind friends who had helped them so much. "You have been a mother to me," said Margaret, as the tears fell down her face; "I shall never forget you for all I owe you. Don't fear, I shall not now fall away; at least I hope not.

I know better now than I once did." "God bless and protect you," said Mary; it is ample recompense, for any little pains I told him he knew all, and made him hand out took with you, to see you now such a good

And with many tears the girl took her de-

Jones at once took advantage of their cottage was painted and nicely cleaned up, and Mary ched Esther and him to buy

Esther had only ten pounds saved up, but he had the same, and she raid, while she had not much to do she would earn what she could at

When the time was near, Esther left her "Oh, I will, I will; Oh, why was I ever place, and came to the Bradys to stay for a few days previous to the marriage. Mr. Tims gave her some useful household articles, and each wedding day arrived. Mary Ann was bridesmaid, and her two brothers stood with the bridegroom, and a pleasant, happy face Jones had as he stood at the altar of God, where they

Esther was dressed in a brown gown and shawl, at Jones's request, and a plain, neat straw bonnet, with white ribbon plainly put on; he said she wanted nothing but neatness to set ness, and would never again fall into such off her sensible, sweet face, and he would have no flaunting finery on his wife. From the altar they returned to Brady's to breakfast, and after that, Jones conducted his nice little wife to her home, and kissed and wished her much happiness in it. They had a quiet morning, but spent the evening with the Bradys, whose sitting-room was highly taxed to hold all the guests. A fine hot joint and many good things were laid for supper, and many kind words were said by one friend or another, to wish the newly-married all happiness. The party did not separate without promising to Jones to keep his wedding-feast on the Sunday evening following. On that day Jones and Esther received their

most intimate friends and well-wishers in their little dwelling. The first and most estcemed of all, we may be sure, were the Bradys. But the crowning event of the evening was the entrance of Father Smith, their good pastor, who knew the meeting was to take place, and that it would gratify his people to appear at their feast. The render has to be told that ero Jones entered his home, he requested Father Smith to come and bless his house, and pray that the blessing of God might be on it. Father Smith now chatted kindly and pleasantly with them for half-an-hour and when the supper appeared, drank their health in a tumbler of pure water, which was his usual beverage, "and the best for those that required no me-

"But, my friends," added the good pastor "While we wish the newly-married pair all blessings, and congratulate Jones on the great recointed. Father Smith's exhortations although your mistress may not be, and He my children Christians. The only anxiety I "hat you have been so far preserved from the true Church of Christ, which will lead him in

you will join me in drinking the healths of an- sary." other couple, who have long been married, but who, I am sure, are as happy and good this I will only add, that if Jones and Esther follow the good example of Brady and his wife, they will prove as happy as they; and if by good deeds (as far as they are able) they help running; before we can look about us death will come, and I must make hay while the sun shines, so as to have some good works in my hand at the day of judgment. And up she jumps to be busy about something else,"

"How can she got through such a quantity of work?" said the slow Jane.

"You will be surprised to hear that she was once as slow as yourself; but she once read a her so much that she resolved after that, to make more of time than she had been accustomed to do, for the sike of her soul and for person has injured you, and my request is for her neighbor. She forced herself into the you to pardon him, and unless you do so I to be an honour to suffer with Him. lively active way she has now; she has also a cannot repair the injury, nor save you from good method of doing everything, and helps meos in God's way, I assure you. Sometimes

happy with her and mistress. It is good to accept all gratefully, and when God sends trials, to be satisfied and content."

#### CHAPTER XII.

thing to tell you," said Mary Ann. " He. There is one in your employ, sir, that has Tims, the butler where Esther lives, is noting He says it is grievous to see many aged in i in- father already early troubled, and for his sake, firm servants, of both seas, with nothing for sir, it is that I ask you to arrange it quietly Church, their old age but the partial and as is deoring and searchy."

And we make the partial of the parti up rules for the guild, and has get the approval of the clergy to it. It will be such a he sain, you mean." when it is established. Every servant that subscribes so much a year for twenty years, if unable to work any longer, will get, at forty years of age, three shillings a week; at fifty ment he has taken it and then tell him that all directions to get subscribers, and he pro- him to spare his father." poses to have an alms-house, where those that another Christian act he is doing?" "No; what is it?"

"The house his mother and father lived in, you know, he and his sister are going to keep it on, and put two old cripples of men into it. and the old woman that attended their parents is to stay their, and do for them. Is it not like the Catholic ways, we read of, in old times?"

"Blessed be God that there are still some unworldly ones among us," said Mary.

"Oh, yes, mother; it is so sad, in this Protest int land, to see Catholies generally so vain and worldly. Our cook is in the greatest delight, and says the hopes some will subscribe. and get a large house, where old women may be taken care of, as well as men; she would rather be in a place of that kind when old, than in a lodging by herself,"

"What good one sensible mind and unselfish heart can do!" exclaimed Mary. "At the to fear."

No, child; do all the good you can while

So ended the conversation between the good

mother and her daughters; and, affectionately kissing each other, they parted. Our story now passes on to other events re-

lating to the fortunes of our two families.

### CHAPTER XIII.

came home for the night, not wearing his usual cheerful, happy air. His father took notice of he said, "would the Catholics be in his own it. "What ails you, Charlie?" said he; "have country and in this, but for the advice and you got into a scrape, my lad, that you look so comfort and assistance of their elergy?" serious?

"No. father; but I am in doubt about then Jones begged leave to add a word or two, something, and I think I must take your adto echo what Father Smith had said with revice by and by," and the boy glanced at the gard to his friends James Brady and his wife, attend the ambulances in Paris; while its friends younger ones around. His father understood "Their example and instruction," he said, him, and, after the others had gone to bed, Brady questioned the lad, and offered his advice in whatever difficulty he might be.

"I know, father, it will not go beyond you and mother, otherwise I should not like to tell you. For some time I have had reason to friend Brady was," think that my master has been robbed of his goods and money; now I am confident of it, and know who does it; how am I to act?"

"Is it Sheer?' asked the father.

" It is."

"What plan do you think, yourself, my boy, would be the best to pursue? I should like to hear it before I give you my opinion."

"If possible I should like to save my mas-

ter, and not ruin the thief." " How can you do that?"

"Do you not think, father, that I could obtain from Mr. Grand a promise not to expose Sheer, and let him redeem himself (if he will) before I tell him of it?"

"I think you could; but how will you procced?"

"I have thought it over and over in my mind, and I can't decide that part of it. I don't know whether to go to him privately myself, or get you to do it."

"I think," said his father, "If you will give me all particulars, I had better go to Mr. Grend, and get a promise from him, if possible, to spare the boy. On account of his already sorely-grieved father, we must do all we can for him; but I am quite sure it would be imposthing will be to make him enlist, which he has often wished to do, and to that I must try and reconcile his father. Therefore, Charlie, I will

the right way to heaven, and make him also mising you; for it is better that you should happy and useful in this world, I hope that not come forward, unless it is absolutely neces-

According to this arrangement, Brady took an opportunity of seeing Charlie's master alone, day as when they first set out in life together, and, with much delicacy, entered upon the difficult negotiation.

"Mr. Grend," he said, "I am come to do you a service, but for that service I want first a promise that you will grant me a favor.

. Is it any additional indulgence or allowance to Charlie?" said Mr. Grend.

"No, sir, it does not relate to my boy,-I am quite satisfiel with your consideration of his services, and know you will reward him as he gains in ability to serve you. It is not anything that requires a gift, and I must have your promise, otherwise I cannot benefit you."

meditation on the value of time, which struck I am sure you will not make an unreasonable

"Now, sir," began Brady, "I know that a future harm."

• Can I safely do so, Mr. Brady?"

"I think you can, sir, or I would not ask she reads to me the life of a sana, or other) good book, of an evening. I'm afraid I'm too you: and I hope your knowledge of me will make you trust me."

"I do trust you and renew my promise; so | go on ?"

"I know you are a prudent and kind man, been robbing you of goods and money, and it ]

"How can I do see? I know it is Sheer

"Alas! it is. If you would, at the love I name, mark some money, and leave it in the till, and watch, so as to call him to you the moyears of age, four shillings; at sixty, five shill you know all and take it from him, he will,

"Very well; you will also get his father to are crippled can be attended to. You know accede to whatever we arrange to save his feelints."

> "I was thinking, Mr. Grend, if the lad onlisted, it would be the best thing to take him away from this, and be a sufficient excuse to his father for leaving you."

come to me to-merrow evening."

#### CHAPTER XIV.

In pursuance of the arrangement made in the last chapter, Mr. Grend marked the money, throw all Religion. In Rome the Blessed Sacrament and placed in the money drawer. When the has been publicly insuited: the Holy Name of other shopmen were at their dinner. Sheer, who was placed there to mind the shop till they re- placed in the Quirinal by the Arms of a wicked turned, as soon as he thought he was alone made a dart at the silver and took several pieces. No sooner had he done this, than Mr. Grend came into the shop, and said, "Sheer, their neighbor, both spiritually and temporally. as much as our friends have done, they will lay last awful reckening day he will have no need up the same store for eternity, and the sorrowing hearts of their pastors will be more and are assured by a witness of high authority—and "So, mother, you won't object to my sub- more consoled. For, alas! my dear friends, if began to extinguish the lamps which burn around "So, mother, you won't object to my subseribing to the servants' guild, although I you only knew the grief it is to us to see our the Confession. The Canons are now obliged to seribing to the servants' guild, although I you only knew the grief it is to us to see our the Confession. The Canons are now obliged to frequent the choir privately. The public prints have proposed that the Sovereign Pontiff's Secretary perdition, you would wonder that we ever appear cheerful. It is truly a sorrow to us, to as a malefactor through the streets of Rome. Even see souls lost in spite of all our labors to save more than this, instigations are not wanting to

The tears rained down Mary's cheeks, and Brady had a great struggle to speak, as he stood up and respectfully begged to thank Father Smith for his kindness in speaking so of feet? his wife and himself; all he could say was, that All was now peace and comfort at both "cot he hoped they fully appreciated the goodness tages," when one evening Brady's second boy of God in all His gifts, not the least of which was given them such good pasters; "for what,"

This speech elicited hearty applause, and "had brought him to the faith; and his wife. poor Christian man's wife, was their gift, in a manner; and if Esther followed all she showed her, he should be as happy and blest as his

Many more true and pleasant things were said after Father Smith took his leave, and we, good reader, must now also take our leave of you, and of the "Two Cottages;" having, we hope, shown you that the Bradys' and the Jones' way would " make many more poor people comfortable and happy than are at present country, pressing upon their Governments, using ail

### THE END.

THE SUFFERING OF THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

### (From the London Tablet.)

Christmas has come and the Vicar of Christ is still a prisoner and in his prison. Good Friday and Easter mayhap will still find him in the prison. This may be, and we shall not wonder; his Master's kingdom is not of this world, When our Lord was born in Bethlehem He took refuge under the breath of an ox and an ass; and shortly afterwards even He was pleased to be forced to fly. When He had taught for three years the doctrines which were to save a corrupted world, a band of soldiers invaded the garden wherein He prayed : their leader gave Him a kiss and they made Him a prisoner. Presently they scourged Him; but they placed a crown upon His Head and a sceptre in His Hand, and saluted Him as King. They stripped Him of His garments; they him; but I am quite sure it would be impossible, and also not wise, to ask Mr. Grend to away His friends; finally, they crucified Him; they keep Job Sheer after such a crime. The best still, however, called Him King. But He rose from

death and is a King for ever.

The Church is the Mystical Body of this King. And His Passion is continually re-acted in this His Body. It is seen upon the world, as upon a stage; to-morrow evening, make it a point to see Mr. to the end of time. In this manner our Divine

been redeemed by suffering and blood. That which the foolish world, wagging its head, sees nothing in, but its own success, is a perpetual renovation of the Church's life. With the Passion comes a fresh purification and explation, and with the ignominy of the Cross and death, a resurrection and a glorious life.

The Pape, as Head of the Church, is the chief seat of pain; but the members scattered throughout the world suffer with him in sympathy. Already throughout the Church this suffering has wrought a portion of its beneficent effects. Already all the members are gathered together into one; all are in prayer; all are in sympathy and suffering; all endeavour to minister to the Head that is again soit upon, crowned with thorns, and struck with a mock sceptre. All have therefore risen to a higher state of mind; all zens, with conservative principles and liberal and

arm he want of the wall couth; all at separar from the jeering, mocking, applauding world, which looks on while a few volunteer to do these things in its name. Once He wended this Via Doloresa almost without a friend save the Blessed Mother and the weeping women. Only one Simon helped to bear "Well, then, I suppose I must grant it, for the weight of His Cross. Now He treads that same am sure you will not make an unreasonable way in the person of His Vicar, and not only women, but men also, in thousands and millions throughout very country into which His Church has carried the light of Christian civilization, press forward, are not ashem if to confess Him before men, and hold it

We may depend upon it too that the Church is passing through a period of suffering, not only for the sanctification of her members, but also in order that she may afterwards enter with a new strongth and vigour upon a resh period of combat with the world, and of conquest to the standard of her Divine Founder,

We are therefore in no way dismayed. If we do petrated against the Sovereign Pontiff and against Religion, it is not from fear and terror, still less Mr. Grend, and that you will not go back from from idle curiosity or morbid taste; but in order "But, mother, I have got such a delightful what you say, out of pity as well as from honor, that our readers may be wounded and pained with grief, in order that they may taste of the chalice which is held daily to the lips of Christ's Vicar, in order that they may suffer with Him, and by sufferto get up a servants' Catholic club or gall I, must, of course, be stopped; but the thief has a ling in faith, hope, and charity prepare, themselves and their children, for the future which awaits, the

And what is this future? Heresy has run its course Protestantism has lived as long as Arianism, and is broken to pieces. As a religious organization or power over men's souls it is no more. But the thurch has survived and is younger and stronger than ever. Her present suffering does but multiply her strength. What then is the enemy she is to encounter in her inture career? Paganism: Paganism stripped of its mythology. When we behold the two chief nations of Europe, one fame! for its lings; at seventy, seven shillings a week for most likely, confess, what he has done with the learning, the other for the progress and refinement the rest of their lives. Mr. Tims is writing in goods. I had better be here, sir, so as to tell of its civilization, avering each other to pieces with syst matic skill and person crance, we see the mockery of the proud boast of the civilization and learning of the 19th century. In like manner the proud and foolish beast of the Reformation is ending in deepest ignominy,-the ignominy of a modern Paganism. It will be with this that the Church will have in the future to contend. She will enter upon a death-struggle with it. It will be more obstinate and harder than Protestantism. The Church will suffer: but she will triumph in the end. When she will "Very good: I will suggest it to him, so appear to fail, Michael and Elias will come to fight for her: because she can never fail,

We have the signs of this Paganism at hand. It shows itself by isolated and separate acts. Thousands of men are sworn to destroy the Papacy and the Altar; they have bound themselves to over-Jesus destroyed; the symbol of the Holy Ghost reman, and the symbol of the same Holy Spirit in the Sanctuary over S. Peter's Chair broken to pieces with stones. The pictures and statues of the Madonna and of Saints hallowed in the streets and shops of Rome have been condemned to destruction. The faithful were molested when they resorted to the Church of S. Peter to pray upon the Feast of the Immaculate Conception; men armed with stilettos rushed into the sacred edifice-so we enter the Vatican and take the life of the Pontiff himself. But is this surprising, when men have been found impious enough to print the Cruciax upon the soles of their feet in order that may always tread this Divine emblem of salvation under their

From whence then is safety to the Head of the Church to come? From Austria? But the Goverument of Austria is irrevocably committed to an rreligious policy. From Prussia? But the Prussian Government will seek nothing but its own power and dominion. From England? But the Prime Minister has approved of the spoliation of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the people have been taught to reject the truth and to believe a lie. From France? But the Government of France has reinstated Renan, placed the statue of Voltaire in a site of higher honour, ferbidden the Sisters of Charity to decry the Priesthood and Religion, and trace the failure of d'Aurolles de Paladine to the fact that he had heard Mass, and went with his Staff to Holy whom Mrs. Brady had helped to make fit for a Communion before he entered upon the campaign. At the present moment Paganism is dominant in France as it is in Rome. We behold the same phenomena in both. Paganism will contend for the mastery for a time in each.

In every country then may be discerned the various forms of Paganism. Governments and princes are alike corrupt. Safety then to the Head of the Church and his restoration to Independence must come from the quarter in which, humanly speaking, the strength of the Church will lie in her future period of combat and conquest; that is, with the people. It will be the Catholic people in every their rights, and putting forth all their power as a man in his strength, that will restore the Pope to freedom. And it will then be this same Catholic people, schooled in suffering, exercised in faith, hope and charity, and united in their strength, that will in the Name of Jesus Christ, as members of His Church and animated by His doctrines, enter upon a conte t with those various errors of med in Perani-m, with which the last struggle of the Church will The people of Catholic Christendom are under training for their future work and mission.

## JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

### THE BOMBARDMENT.

The portion of the city now open to the Pressian batteries embrace the oldest and most interesting quarters of historic Paris, from the latest despatches arriving from Brussels, it seems that the whole Rive Gauche, the half of the capital that lies south of the Scine, is fully exposed to bombardment. So long ago as the 7th La Verita reported that shells were falling in the gardens of Luxemburg. Later we heard that a line stretching from the railway station of Auteuil over the Invalides to the Pantheon was henvily hombarded, and now we are informed that everything south of a line drawn from Porte Maillot through the Luxemburg Palace to Fort Bicetre is reached with a rain of shells. This was before the Grend without any one knowing it, or compro- Redeemer keeps ever before us the fact that we have the most thickly populated and the most character- more awful?"

istic region of Paris. It was not the Tuileries gardeas, with its prim parterres and its cosmopolitan loungers, that one would go to see something of the Parisians, but to the shady and discreet alleys of the Luxemburg, where bourgeois lovers walked in the apple-orchard and white-capped nursery-maids neglected their romping charges under the spreading elms. So dear was this garden to the true children of Paris, that when Haussmann wanted to cut it up into building lots, the patience of the Latin Quarter gave way, and the ominous agitation infected the obsequious Senate, and the Alsacian autocrat was for once forced to yield his point. The student-world for a moment forgot its can-caus to rally for the defence of its endangered promenade, and grave citi-

bands, whose philandering days were long pasterned because have been been been discussed tormed M. le Prefectseverely that something was due | said 3,000 men at a tim -were forced to tensia in to the memories of youth. But even these hallowed grounds, before which even the Ædiles' pick-axe was paralyzed, where the air always seemed of a finer quality, and the sunshine and shadow less at variance quality, and the sunshine and shadow less at variance than anywhere else, are invaded day and night by oven to feed their charges properly. How must the the sunshine allowed the battle battle.

It must be a grim pleasure to a door Lutheran artilleryman, with fixed ideas and correct topographical maps, to know he is throwing his destructive missiles against the Jesuit facade of St. Salpice, or dropping hot shot through the flimsy roof of the Contribute Silve. There will be little praying or singing of Psalms in St. Stephen of the Mount, or even under the incomparable dome of Ste. Gene-vieve, until the city's fate is decided. And as for those gay halls where the little people danced, it would be hard to imagine a scene of more utter desolation-now that uscless months are silent for tail the hideous acts of whelledness, which are pel- shame of uselessness, and most of the dancing men are shivering in the trenches or still in their shallow graves. The bombs of free-thinking Prussia are hissing and exploding hourly along those quiet and decorous streets of Varennes, St. Dominique, and the University, where the old aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain lived such innocent lives of unavailing protest against the Empire. But it is probable that not many remain in their stately hotels girded by the tranquil gardens where they strove to hold the air of the past century free from contact with ours. They are at Nice or Bayenne, or further still, in Italy, paying a visionary homage in the court of spectres that surrounds that ghost of Bourbon royalty, Henry V. The palaces cannot get away under Mr. Washburne's flag; so they must stay and face the iron storm. The Senate House that lordly Luxemburg built by Marie de Medicis made glorious by the memories of the superb Rubens and the presence of the works of cotemporary g mins, is a layourite mark or the German gunners So is the Palais Bourbon, where Louis Bounparte swore to protect the constitution, and Agenor de Gramont gayly announced the war that clos d the Empire-fitly begun in perjury and fitly closed in imbecility. The smooth parade ground of the Champ de Mars, that felt in 1867 the ted of every foot-gear known to modern days, is plowed by the steel messengers of Krupp. Some correspondent at Versailles, with an eye for the picturesque, informs us that a shell has been sent through the freshly gilded dome of the Invalides, doubtless inscribed with the compliments of the defeated of Jena to their august conqueror, who sheeps in porphyry be low that soaring bubble of gold.-N. Y. Tribune.

The complete park of siege artiflery at present before Paris, for the purpose of reducing that city, is as follows:—50 pieces, 50lb, mortar, with 500 bombs each, 25,000; 80 dy., 61b, breech-loading cannon, 759 balls each, 60,000; 120 do., 1216 ritled cannon, 750 balls each, 90,000; 120 do , long 24lb, cannon, 750 balls each, 90,000; 20 do., short 24lb, cannob, 1,000 balls each, 20,000; 50 do., 251b. cannon, 500 balls each, 25,000-total, 440 pieces of artillery, and 310,-000 balls and bombs. Also, 6 rifled mortars, which throw grenades of the weight of 2001bs each.

### HORRORS OF WAR.

In one of Erckmann Chatryan's novels there is a story told of an ambulance train which was deserted by its drivers on a bitter winter evening. When the morning dawned, there stood cart behind cart laden with the frozen forms of the wounded,-"cetait une longue cemetiere." The scene at Bean- It is at first hard to repress the uncharitable susgency, described by "A Military Correspondent," is one even more horrible, because a more prolonged scene of agony. In a house which had once been a Pension de Jeunes Filles "every room from cellar to roof was crowded with dead and starving men, lying so thick it was impossible to move among them." It was Saturday, and many of them had been there since the Wednesday, some since the Tuesday. All that time " not one drop of water, not one atom of food, had passed their lips," nor any comforting hand approached them. If a broken legged sergeant had been able to throw his own coat over his more severely wounded officer that was the utmost relief any of them had obtained. Moreover, the windows of the house were all broken and all these days and nights of almost Arctic cold they had been lying on the bare floor with their wounds undressed." All the agonies of wounds, of cold, of hunger, and thirst, with all the horrors of death, were endured for days together by these helpless sufferers. The baltle, in fact, had been raging for three days around Brangency neither side gaining such undisturbed possession of the fown as to be able to think of the wounded Even on the second day, German shells burst in hospitals where French volunteers were tending German wounded. That night there was only one doctor in the town capable of performing amputations, and there were 200 desperately wounded men in one building alone. "The dead lay thick among the dying, and as the former were dragged out their places were instantly filled. Miserable objects, with broken jaws or faces half shot away, wandered about pointing to their dreadful wounds and making piteous signals for water, which it was impossible for them to swallow. Officers and men, veterans and boys, all lay in one undistinguishable mass of misery. Every mean that the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony." This was on Thursday, How many more scenes like the one we have just described might there have been seen in Beaugency on Saturday? And how many more in the numerous villages over which the storm of conflict has passed between Beaugency and Vendome?

### THE HOSPITALS.

In the absence of active military operations, I listed yest may two houses of God-a cathed and a hospital. The entiredral was occupied by German soldiers, who were fervently worshipping the God of battles. One priest efficiated at the altar, his assistants were German armed men. Instead of an organ there was a military band, and for choir the sonorous voices of thousands of enemies of France. No congregation could be quieter or more devout. Most of them had books, and the responses were given in no uncertain tone. As the men rose or knelt there was a grand sound of the clash of arms; but for this, nothing was there to bring to remembrance the fact that these men have lately marched in from deadly fight, and are only awaiting orders to go forth again perhaps to-day or to-morrow to further sacrifice of blood. After service the priest said, in answer to inquiries, that the German Catholics appeared to him to be serious religious men. He sighed as patriotic Frenchmen do now when he spoke of the war, asked with lively interest whether it was true that England had declared war against Russia, and said that our country is very wise not to seek war on any slight pretext. "Look destroying hand of Haussmann was let loose upon it, at poor France—how she suffers; can anything be

The inhabitants of Orleans paid at first a considerable sum to buy the promise that their cathedral should be respected by the Germans. It would probably have been safe in any case, but its roof has proparty mave been said in any case, out its root has lately shut out a terrible scene from the light of day. So many prisoners were taken in the city that they could not possibly be sent to Germany at the It would have been crued to keep them to sleep on the snow-covered, frost-bound earth. There ves nothing better to be done than to place them in the cathedral, where they remained some days. As one batch left another came in. The cold was intense batch left another came in follows can be shown and food scarce, so the poor fellows can hardly be blamed because they pulled down all the woodwork within their reach and lit thes with it to warm their nothing this may limb to Parkey.

one vast edifice, not one of them being allowed to leave its doors for any purpose whatever-a here consecrated eage full of suffering and reckless human beings without keepers to cleanse away the fifth or demoralization, arready appropriate the poor wretches!  $T_{N_0}$ organs, never heard before except in somals of te. organs, never near occurs care per a sound or re-umphal praise or devout supplication, were played by the prisoners, both at onec, often without any atby the prisoners, and the distord served but tempt at real music, and the distord served but further to madden the hungry and filtly creatures below. No fault is to be found with the G rmans because of this scene. It was one of the newsities

war. When the twilight was fidling into darkness? visited the hospital of the Anglo-American Ambilance—the church of St. Euverte, the last building hands dover to them, after many changes browning the removing of wounded through the street. There, arranged with Anglo-Saxon precision along the aisle and transepts, were near little near ball upon wheels containing chiefly wounded mea nambering about a hundred and fifty. Small lings hung from each pillar and gave light enough to read the faces of the men-s me cherrid some anxious, some desponding. The only counterance I saw with an aspect of cheerfulness upon it was that of a Frenchman, who was evidently entertaining the nurse and the German soldier who ware waiting upon him with food or medicine. Onarbair by the side of his bed sat a German, supporting with his two hands, the stump of what had been his left leg, the leg itself having been amputated at the high two days before. He looked well, and sad that he had risen to have his bed made. The logimaker was a French Sister of Charity, several of whom were moving busily about the building, performing with perfect che-rfulnes and composure, the most regist and pain al offices, or supplying the men wilk medicines and food. The doctors speak with onthesiasm of these boly women, who are gentle, obedient, tender to the sick, and who have neither theories to he worked out nor crotchets to trouble the doctors with. They simply do their duty under directions with patience and faithfulness. I studied their faces carefully. They were one and all screne and pleasant, with a certain air of self-respect and contentment in the knowledge of duty performed to God and man. Above all there was an utter absence of fussiness; their voices were calm and womanly, with just a touch of that coaxing tone which makes French-women generally so charming -Tones Cor,

#### INSIDE PARIS.

Those who have the courage to go to the restaurants can still get meat, without any stint as to quantity, and by no means had as regards quality.-At first-class restaurants-such as the Voisin-one finds either beef or so good an imitation of it that it is impossible, with all one's scepticism on the alert, to detect the forgery. I have been told, in answer to my inquiries how meat could still be got, that a great number of private speculators, many of them belonging to the so-called poor classes, have contrived, either on the sly or on some plausible pretext, to keep a cow or a sheep up to the last moment, in order to sell to the restaurateurs, ready to pay high prices. Among rich people the amount of private provisions stowed away is said to be very great-They astonish occasional acquaintances by offering at breakfast, quite as a matter of course, fresh butter, eggs, milk, and perhaps cold beef or a chicken. picior that they must be in secret communication with Versailles, but the mystery vanishes when one learns that one's host had the forethought, when the siege was about to commence, to fill a garret with poultry, and find a quite corner, out of the reach of inquisitive eyes, in which to stow away s cow. I hear that the Government agents are beginning to ferret out these supplies rather indiscreetly however, commencing by asking significant quete tions about them, instead of quietly seizing them as soon as the right moment for confiscation arrives .-Some of the restaurateurs have private farms just outside Paris, within the shelter of the fortifications, and are thus still enabled to provide such luxuries as fresh butter, eggs, and milk-at rather heavy prices, however. A cup of chocolaic an lait, a pat of butter, two eggs, and bread a discretion, cost 5f, or 6f; but then the bread alone can be considered a necessary of life, and this has not yet even been rationed.-There was a panic about it the other day, and a report that it was running short, in consequence of a few bakers shutting up their shops; but on inquiry it turned out that the shops had been cuptied by an unexpected rush of customers, each auxious to lay in a stock of flour for his own private use, to protect himself against the possible horrors of the siege when the moment of surrender has arrived. I have already mentioned that a few are sanguing enough to hope that this manient can be postponed to the end of February, but that the beginning seemed to me a more probable date. I have since heard the first week in January named on very high authority, but this was on the assumption that the population would not consent to hold out on bread and wine and would insist on surrender the moment all other supplies ceased. The politician who expressed this view, and who has every facility for obtaining information, ought to know his fellowcountrymen a great deal better than I do; but I confess I have a higher opinion of them, and believe that Paris will submit to considerable privation provided the Provinces continue what is supposed to be their present policy of strenuous resistance, be they successful or not. But in an case, and taking the least favourable view, one may substitute "some wocks" for the" some days" of the order attributed to General Moltke.

### THE RANGE OF THE PARIS GUNS.

The Times' correspondent at St. Germain writes on the 23rd, describing a scene on the terrace in front of the well known hotel:—
I mounted to No. 14, which commands a splendid

view. "Why, how these fellows have worked! There is the ground all turned up fresh in front of a new battery below Valerien at the house on the cross roads. That must be some 1,800 yards nearer to the German lines. And when it is armed-Just at the moment a gun opened from the Windmill Battery, the new redoubt which I spoke of some time ago, and a shell whistled away towards La Celle, where there is smoke rising from a spleadid chateau. Another puff. A shell towards Chaton, where they are splashing up houses and injur-"life and property" also. And as we were looking, lo! there was belched out a mighty volume of smoke high from the rampart of Valerien itself. It attracted attention only for the moment, and I was explaining the details of the position to my companion, when suddenly there grew up high above us a sound which is like nothing else in the world-the iron pinion of the Death Angel which is sent from the mouth of the cannon. Down it

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 27, 1871.

swooped, and from the opposite bank of the river which flows at our feet there came an eruption of earth and fat smoke as the shell blew out a tremadous crater. It was a decided success—a messenger from one of the new guns, which had thus made a sweep to strike a point 8,300 metres away. Lowe, who commands here, Lieutenant-Colonel front, some French ladies and gentlemen, and the routable circu great crowd of idlers from St. Germain who haunt chemy's lines. the terrace. In our rear a body of infantry was drawn up for evening parade under the trees. To the eye of the artillery officer at Valerien the sembly must have presented a splendid mark. The thick white cloud, bigger than a man's hand and opaque as cream, spurted out from Valerien again. No one minded it. I believe we were all talking of the latest news, and many seconds apparently had clapsed when suddenly French men and women and soldiers made a rush from the ruils in front of the terrace, as the roar of the terrible projectile barst on them, and, singing in our ears, it crushed down this time right across the river, at the side of what is called "Gladstone's house." The general stood! firm, and shouted, "What are you about, men! Steady there." But the flurry was over in an inwho had been most agitated, were quite comforted by the general's assurance that the gun had dereloped its full power, 8,300 metres. As I am going to sleep within 200 yards of the spot. I trust the general is right.

The same correspondent adds that the Prefecture at Versailles can be shelled by any gun at Valerien. The Prefecture is 9,400 metres from the nearest salient of the work.

#### PRUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

Greater pains are taken to prevent the men running short of ammunition than even of food, The troops may go without bread in case of newssity, between one battle and another. At Sedan, for in-At the beginning of an action, while the men's pouches are still full of cartridges, the Fine Westers heavy, saiety must become subordinate to usefulmy above all else, is still apt to expend his ammunition so rapidly as to require supplies which he cannot carry. There have been, however, occasions when their ammunition has been almost entirely expended. One of these occasions was and the "iron girdle" was being slowly bound Europe. On that day it is asserted on good authotheir last round. What would not the French have i soldiers has been throughout the war careless of conquer a nation in which there are men like this? what he fired at so only that he fired his chassepot. The thrifty German has been constantly seen to raise be sure of covering not be sure of covering his enemy.

the chassepot inflicts a more dargerous wound than ; patriotic and brave as the men they honour with the needle-gan, and is a more effective weapon in vectives .- Echo. every respect. A thoughtless inquirer may find surgeons who will assert the contrary, because the chassepot bullet at a long range is perhaps less destructive than the needle-gun at a short one. The orifice made by the French bullet is small, and, if no bone has been touched, is apt to heal over quickly; but the canal made through the flesh inflames, suppurates, and enuses dangerous swelling and internal evil. So thoroughly is this now understood that some of the best surgeons recemmend immediate enlargement of the orifice. Now and then a case occurs, though very rarely, of a classepot bullet passing through a bone without exception of a little derangement of its point.-Generally speaking, and I have examined a large collection of bullets which have done their work, the missile flattens out and splinters the bone just | in proportion to its force in striking. The chassepot bullet is lighter than that of the needlegun, but its velocity at any given distance is far greater. The new Bayarian rifle, the Werder, is better than either the chassepot or the needle-gun; but as yet only the picked troops are armed with it. I am inclined to think its action as a breech leader even quicker than that of the Martini. It is a small bore, and the barrel has, of course, a duties that fall to our lot will lay the only true sharply-twisted rifling. The Prussians are in love with it, and the best proof of its popularity is that very few examples are ever left on the field of battle, comrade, who leaves his own in exchange for it.

Before this campaign the Prussians endeavoured to induce the Bayarians to adopt the pendle grow. induce the Bayarians to adopt the needle-gun. It is now probable that the Prussian army will adopt the Bavarian weapon. Much chassepot ammunition having been captured lately, the French rifles, so many of which are in the hands of the Prussians, have been issued in considerable numbers for outpost work and to picked men as sharpshooters.

The Post says that the idea attributed to Trochu of turning Mont Valerien into a great citadel to which he can retire when forced to abandon Paris is ingenious, but it is doubtful if it be sound and in accordance with the actual facts of the case. A citadel may be of immense use if the fortress of not alone the present Government, but any Cabinet which it is an adjunct is beseiged, but in a fortress simply blockaded the case would be quite different. Suppose a large part of Trochu's best troops were to moved into the intrenched camp and position at Valerien when Paris was in extremis, there would then be a commandant of Paris and a commandant of Valerien. The commandant of Paris, we will assume, offers to treat with the Prussians for the surrender of his fortress, not including Valerien. What would be the Prussian answer? Mctz furnishes the reply. Count Moltke would demand the unconditional surrender of Paris, of the forts, and of all the French troops in or around Paris. The demand would be rejected. The blockade would go on. Paris would be exhausted of supplies. Still the Prussians would refuse to receive the surrender of Paris without the capitulation of Valerien. Evidently Trochu could not allow the Parisians absolutely to die of hunger, and so he would be compelled to deliver up Valerien. All this is so obvious that it would be an insult to Trochu's intelligence to impute this design to him, of the annuities of non-conforming ministers under lambour of this should accustom ourselve to a kind of action which have for the same purpose,

It is much more likely that the supplies observed the provisions of the 39th section of "The irish county—Charles Rolleston-Spanner, Esq. QC—is in the case of a disstablished Church becomes an

#### THE PRINCE ARISTOCRACY AND THE WAY

The Duke de Luyens, lately killed before Orleans, ? had just succeeded to the large family estates in France at the period of his untimely death. He has left a widow and a child two months old. After the capitulation of Sedan, he joined the Mobile Guard. taking with him all the able-bodied men from the villages on his estates. The old nobility of France have rallied, almost to a man, in defence of the country, and are serving the Republic with the same zeal as they would follow a legitimate sovereign. In the armies of the Loire are new fighting the following members of the old French mobless -Paul De Chevreux, brother to the late. Duke de Luynes i le Marquis de Sabran, le Comte de Charette, le Comt; Steady there. But and gentleman who had fled de Rouge, Francois de Bastard, Rogers de Quin. stant, and the ladies and grave. The ladies, Auguste de Couresin, le Courte de Juigat de Marquis and ladies, Auguste de Couresin, le Courte de Juigat de Marquis Gortant Biron, Goutran de Montesquieu, Marquis de Brissae, L. de Bouille, M. Deverkoment, M. D. B. Beaufort, M. d.: Pracental, Rogers de Treves, Vicemte de Sapinand, M. de Gonzon Matignon, Cenate the families of Harcourt, Roban, Charat, Talleyland,

Tours between the middle of November and the of Uster, time of the exodus from that city, must have noticed out me these mass in expenditure of ammunition old, but hale gentleman, in the uniform of a private soldier of the Pontifical Zouaves, or, as they are between one pattle and another. Will not excel the means by which that result was stance, only 20 rounds per man were fired on the now called, M. Charette's Volunteers. That veteral about. There was a time when a me had Prussian side. At Beaume la Rolande there were was the Marquis de Q--. He is seventy-cight grant to come around the solutting of the goal shad the mon who fired 100 rounds. The Prussian soldier, years of age, and resigned his commission in the men who med to cartridges altogether, 40 in two Royal Guards forty years ago, when Charles X. pouches and 40 in his knapsack; but every infantry ceased to reign over France. Since 1839 he has sheltering wills every soul of Irish these not best battalion is accompanied into the field by a wargon live, on his estate in Brittany, occupying himself enough to sell his aith and country for a way head carrying 20,000 cartridges or 20 rounds per man in solely with the anairs in which a country gentleman carrying 20,000 cartridges of 20 founds per man in take a delight, and rarely visiting Paris. Louis when the lasts were a time, even before the serie, the battalion of 1,000 combatants. The dangers and take a delight, and rarely visiting Paris. Louis when the lasts Schety sent presents to the time combatants. the battalies of 1,000 combatants. The dogs reand tokes account, and rarry vesions too.

Pusiliers being likely to work in smaller bodies have. Philippe he always cailed "Philippe d'Orleans," the punies, requiring the man in order that the ray may pusiliers being likely to work in smaller bodies have. The armounts men of 1948 co-count of and Napoleon III, or based not in totally to peopled with trish, that twelve in the first proposed with the proposed of the proposed with the proposed of a cart for each company of 250 men. The arminni-tion waggon or cart remains a little in rear under the would as soon have taken the oath of allegian any shelter that may be convenient. Its basin sais to one or the other of these dynasties as he would sent there as apprentices and servants, and the innot to go under fire, but to remain within reach. have cheated at eards or told a faischood. He has habitants were to be prohibited from taking Irish seen his children and his children's children married, and has great grandchildren four or five years in charge of the waggons may hold back and take lold. Until after Sedan he made no sign; but more thought for the safety of their horses and am- when the war became one of aggression he joined munition than for the supply of the battalion. As Charette's corps as a private soldier, with no bagthe day goes on, especially if the firing has been a gage but what he carries in his knapsack : he has been in every engagement on the Loire, and boasts ness; for the Prussian foot soldier, trained to econo- that he has emptied at least two score of German saddles. In Brittany he was noted as a dead shot at deer, wolves, and wild boar, and he says that he finds Prussians quite as easy to kill as wild beasts. Catholic Ulster, and undo, by just and impartial It is not a week since I saw and spoke to this wenderful old man, who, after the affair at Patay, came when Vinoy was defeated and driven into Paris, to Tours to get a new pair of shoes, and started next day for the front. Twenty-two years ago I visited round the beautiful playmate of all the nations of this gentleman at his chateau in Brittany. He was then a man of fitty-six, with married children, and rity that some of the Prussian batteries had fired ; one of the most scrupulous persons in dress I ever knew. When I met him at Tours he wore the given to be assured of the fact at the right moment? | coarse uniform of a private soldier, a dannel shirt National temperament has shown itself, as was fore- far from clean-looking, and had not shaved or told, in the expenditure of mmunition. The French washed for a fortnight. Will the German army

Twenty-three Trappists have quitted their monastery at Dombes, in the Ain Department, and have has piece and lower it again because he could not joined in the Garde Mobile. A French provincial journal, which announces the fact, predicts that their devotedness and bravery in the field will be equal to I have made a great many inquiries about the their abnegation and courage in the cloister and in wounds inflicted by different weapons, and I find agriculture, and it calls on those who insult monks to that the evidence is, on the whole, to the effect that join the ranks of the army, and prove themselves as

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

An association to co-operate with the Dublin Home Government Association is in course of formation, under the advice of Mr. Rochuck, having for its object the establishment of local legislatures to discuss local objects in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as Ireland. The association should be considered as subordinate to Parliament.

At the Statistical Society of Dublin, a paper has shattering it. There is a case here at this moment | been read by Mr. Heron, Q.C., M.P., strongly advoof a soldier whose tibia was penetrated in this cating the investigation into Irish personal and manner. The bullet retained its form with the local bills in Ireland, before the Common Law English capital was necessary to carry on Irish House of Commons, as is at present done from parliamentary committies. This also was considered a practical step in the direction of "Home Government," and met with general approval.

The Ulster Doily Examiner would have Ireland profit by the lessons she has lately learned. Besides the sad experience of armed resistance at home, we have since been taught wisdom at the expense of other nations. Patience, education, industry, and the steady discharge of the social and political foundation of an assured fortune for Ireland. We say, "Bide your time," and the continued exercise of these qualities will, under Providence, fit ous for led many noble-hearted and self-sacrificing young men in the Fenian organisation to place their lives at the disposal, first, of Government spice; and next unarmed, without military skill, or even the rudest means of warfare, to fling themselves on a powerful army, and disciplined legions of police? This is not the time to cast taunts at men who have suffered; instead we tender these remarks in sincere sympathy. Nor is it at all improbable that the disquietude of 1866-67-68 precipitated the legislation of the last two years, so that the sufferings of these men have not been barren. We believe that possible to be formed, feels it an Imperial duty to tranquillise Ireland.

The following is a reply to the letter addressed by Mr. Maguire, M.P., at the wish of several persons interested in the hospitals of Cork, asking for information as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the appropriation of such surplus funds as would be left after providing for the claims of the clergy of the Protestant and Presbyterian Churches of Ireland:

DUBLIN CASTLE, } December, 29, 1870. } [22,539]

Sin,-In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency has communicated with the Cemmissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and finds that the Commissioners have already been obliged to avail themselves of the borrowing powers which they possess in order to procure funds for the redemption

Lowe, who commands nere, including and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey, Mrs. McKenzie, an English lady, and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey, Mrs. McKenzie, an English lady, and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey loan that they receive, and for the gradual re-children. There were many Prussian soldiers in children food, the sortie would find itself under specially fare payment of the principal, the Commissioners observe that they receive, and for the gradual response french ladies and gentlemen, and the plicable to such purposes as those which you have in

> C. P. Centrett. Jone F. Mesting, Esq., M.P., etc., etc.

Ardmanach, Passage West. There is no doubt at all the Append (-1) ys look upon the sleare of Derry as excelling in important all events of the kind recorded in the pages of hisory, an lent or modern, and view Governor Guy I's rguson in a light of official importance univalled by any here of antiquity. To their totals even Paris, with its pales of walls and bustions and ramaparts and fortnessor, is of but small a count compared with the d fence of the Malden City, and hochica man containly of secondary note or inpaired with him who to-day guides the destines of the de Castellane, le Vicemte de Mont ssan, Antione de l'order, and cries " No Sutrend t" to Captain Koogh Polignae, Latour, Dupin, and many others, now animosity, and lead to shullitions of passion dang 7- not -Tablet. A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—Every one who was at so urity, but to the welfare of the entire population of Martial bearing is reported by the Bella Green as ous, not only to individual interests and personal

That the authorities have acted wis dy in tertions, everyone will admit; and there are rew who will not exted the means by which that result was for the burresses had religiously expelled from its ling? Constable: Yes, sir, bribe. There were a time, even before the slede, Christ's Heal ital and other poor children should be apprentices." But these precautions proved traitless, These times have gone by, as the action of the Libwere taken to expel the "turbulent Irisatio.

The Liberal Association has accomplised its mission. It has proved to the rulers of Ireland, that it the country is to be governed on principles or equity they must supcess by all means in their power those mischievous displays memt as chartered insults to legislation, and by unbiassed administration of the law, all those evils which long years of misgovernment produced. The Catholics of Derry from being expelled and despised, have grown to be numerous and opulent. They now form a large majority of the population, and though faction may writhe and bigotry may grow furious, the truth still remains that they can no longer be outraged by thosperiodical butfooneries.—Corne pondent of Ulater Exam-

Amid all the sufferings which certain journalists profess to bewail, "peer down-trodden Ireland" manages to live and thrive. Among the authoritic evidences of presperity is an interesting report by Dr. Hancock on the deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint-Stock Banks. A table showing the aggregate amount of the Irish balances and deposits progressive increase:-Total Amount.

It states that all the discount business in high he draws the fellowing general conclusions from the facts :- The notion which prevailed in 1825, when the Provincial Bank of Ireland was founded by Faglish capitalists, and when another company was formed which has been recently wound up, that judges (on the model of the present election petition trade, is entirely displaced by the improved circum- that she had received a letter in eigher from inquiries), the report thereupon to be sent to the stances of the country, to which the Irish Joint- the Emperor, confirming the news of the By their system of deposits these banks have collected the hourded wealth of the country and made tem of cash accounts and note circulation they have for Ireland as perfect and convenient as exists in England, so that Irish trade enjoys to the full all the banking and monetary arrangements it requires, and can widen these as new necessities spring up.-No capital from an external source is needed to improve the banking operations. The large and yearly increasing amount of deposits in Irish banks proves that there is no lack of capital within the country seeking investment. It argues thrift and a faculty to save among the Irish people. To foster these qualities, and also to teach the people how to make the most prfitable use of their own wealth, by increasing their skill and knowledge, the security of property in whatever shape it exists, and all the facilities of credit and communication, are the things the country requires rather than an importation of English capital.9 With the opportunities for invest ment and the incentive to industry which the Land Act affords, it is probable that some of the accumulated capital will find more profitable channels.

Working of the Lard Act. - A correspondent writing from Nenagh says; "I understand that an unusually large number of ejectments for non-payment of rent, and no notices to quit, have been served in this district, and will come on for hearing at the Ouarter Sessions of Nemach, to commence on the 10th January next. The agitators who imagined that the new Land Act would be a panacea for all the ills which, it was alleged, Irish tenant farmers were heirs to, will doubtless be surprised to learn that in this neighborhood, at least, there has not been such a large 'batch' of ejectments served during the past twenty years. In justice to the landlords, it is right to state that the majority of the proceedings have been instituted for non-payment of rent, in many cases over three years having accrued; but in the few isolated cases in which notices to quit have claims made by the tenants for compensation under the new Act are enormous. Not a hedge is clipped nor a bush grubbed up, but the price of a little farm is sought as compensation for improvements." Noabout during the past week "thick as leaves in Val-

being sent into the works around Valerien consisted. Church Act," and that in the event of a general to be congratulated as one of the first judges who absolute n cossity. It is well to practise swimming chiefly of ammunition. Valerien may yet become commutation of their incomes next year by the will open the campaign between landlord and tenthe basis of an extensive movement on the part of the Church of Ireland, it will be necessary and for the year of grace 1871. One thing, however, that things should no on essentially as they are with the beseiged. The works in front of this fort have been pushed out until the line of investment is se- further, and to borrow a very large capital sum on great boon to the gentlemen of the legal profession made a sweep to strike a point of the midst of them, would riously threatened. From these works might sally discussing in quarter sessions courts; for what with part of the security of the Church property, to pay off which have sufficed to shake a batallion. I went out, and out the forces destined to the attempt of co-operating with Chanzy. Supported by the fire of the guns of of course he that have a very considerable period. As it will, notices, and cross-notices, a claims, objections are of very great boon to the gentlemen of the legal profession wise men would be glad to see, still opportunities of them, would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the Church property, to pay off which were General von with Chanzy. Supported by the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of of course he that the fire of the guns of the guns of the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which were destined to the fire of the guns of the security of the church property, to pay off which with the security of the church property, to pay off which we men would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the Church property, to pay off which we men would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the Church property, to pay off which we men would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the church property, to pay off which we men would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the church property of the church property of the church property of the church property of the security of the church property o have sufficed to shake a paramon. I will change a very considerable period. As it will, notices and cross-notices, "claims," "objections" was standing in a group in which were General von these new works, and receiving from the entrepched provide for the Commissioners to and "disputes," the cost of each "hearing" will be these new works, and receiving from the entrenched provide for the punctual payment of the interest of something to remember; and no matter who dances, some person will have "to pay the piper."

On the other hand, a Dingle correspondent sends

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

learn from a trustworthy source, that certain Engand the Royal Irish Constabulary. Why, in their lish Proselytizas are busily engaged in carrying out request of the Cabinet. estimation, even Emply gun, with which the Prass a Propaganda among the French Catholic refugees sians threatened to bombard Paris, is little more in London. Many of them being of course in deep than a predict pistol compared to the magnitude of poverty, and but imperiorly instructed in their retheir own " Henring Meg." All this is very hen or- figion, are thought to be fair game for proselytism. de Lentalae, and Viscoute de Geroult. All the above-named are serving in the Mobiles. There are besides, in the standing army of France members of the model of the model of the model of the standing army of France members of the model of t well, for these silly and shallow pret asions are ac-, in the built. Such hospitality will make, not Procompanied by accessories which stir up feelings of testants, but infidels, where it does not make enc-

having been given by a constable at Jubbulpoor not troops may go without bread in case of it stay, at the tible of her of the Hotel de l'Univers, a tall, emptorily appressing these unus units of mental at the tible of her of the Hotel de l'Univers, a tall, emptorily appressing these unus units of mental at the suppose that these men were described. Constable: Their martial bearing. Magistrate:-What do you mean by their martial learing? Constable: They were very free with their money, were drunh, svore a great deal, and wanted to light is list of Derry could give offence to no on sin the city. Manistrate: Is that your definition of a martial bear-

Them. Exercised Tour Lacras.-An inquest has been held by Dr. Lank ster at Clerkenwell, respectthe the death of Jeminia Hall, and 21, a domestic servant. Observed was suddenly taken ill, and the ide for who was called in was unable to discover the hattite of her malady. She died, and a post-morten examination showed that all the organs of her body were contracted or focced out of their places by tight is inc. After hearing the medical evidence, the Coroner said that he never remembered a case in eral Defence Association has proved. Itish industries (which this hours proved a verdict of Death is once more felt in this city, from which seed, bulks I from congestion of the lungs and brain, induced by tight lacing.

The Defence of London-The extraordinary of feet in the duration of the Franco-Prussian war produe d by the fortification of Paris has drawn the attention of all thoughtful professional men to the subject of fortifying capitals generally. It has also, we are happy to learn, drawn the attention of our War Office, and it is understood that the fortification branch there, under Sir F. Chapman and Colonel Jervois, C.B., has been directed to prepare a careful scheme for defending London. All that will be done will be to make such a careful study of the hills which enclose this great basin of the Thames in which we live, that we should have a ready made plan whereby to turn our navies on to the intrench ing of a set of rough field-works, should the Continental fleets and Continental armies unite to imperil our metropolis. In such case we should have the labor and the guns, and should try to create a big Schastopol.

We are on the edge of a vast revolutionary torrent, let loose by kings and statesmen. The landmarks of the past, the traditions of the last centuries in the Bank of Ireland, and of the deposits and cash balances in the Belfast, Hibernian, Manster, Nation-terrible which is to be received as the Goddess of terrible which is to be received as the Goddess of whose attributes are perpetual readiness for successive years presents these figures, proving a hattle. The solitary of Wilhelmshohe was not far astray when he prophesied a cataclysm if the na-Increase, I tions would not agree to a Congress; and e-rtainly 

The Exercise Eugenic - As many conflicting rubanks is practically carried on by Irish capital, and | more have been circulated with reference to the course pursued by the Empress of the French since her arrival in this country we think it well to report the following statement, which comes to us from a reliable quarter:- The last Imperial Council was held in the Tuileries early in the morning of September 4. The Empressiannounced Stock Banks have in no small degree contributed .- sarrender of the army and the captivity of His Maesty. After an animated discussion, the Empress was advised by a member of the council to init available for purposes of trade, and by their sys. steatly convoke a meeting of the officers of the Paris garrison in the courtyard of the palace, to tell them developed facilities of discounting and a currency what had happened and ask for an assurance of their support. The Empress replied that she had no doubt the appeal would be lovally responded to, but she would not for the sake of the Emperor, or the Regency, or the dynasty, suffer a drop of blood to be shed in civil strife. During her exile Her Ma jesty has strictly maintained the same impassive attitude. She has constantly rejected every proposal to interfere in the affairs of France. She has lived in complete privacy, and, so far from intruding herself on public attention, has successively striven to keep her name out of the papers. The accounts that have appeared of her Majesty's intrigues and negotiations for the restoration of the Imperial power are absolutely and entirely without foundation. The resolution adopted on September 4, not, in time of war and invasion, to incur the risk of civil discord has never been violated in thought or doed."-Baropean Mail.

THE CHERCH OF ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin) has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, instead of a visitation charge, the ordinary time for holding a visitation of the clergy having been so soon after his appointment to the bishopric that he did not hold one His Lordship makes a comprehensive review, of the first year of his episcopate, and in referring to the holding of the first Diocesan Conference in August last, he says :- "I cannot shut my eyes to the possibility of a great change coming sooner or later over the status of the Church of England; she may possibly cease to be an Established Church-in some important particulars she may perhaps already be said to have done so; and in our own days changes, as we know from experience, are made so rapidly that it is well at least to be prepared for that which may occur very soon. As a mere matter of opinion I do not think that the change. been served, and ejectments brought upon them, the if it be made at all, will be made soon; and weighing advantages and disadvantages against each other, I devoutly trust that the status of the Church of England as an Established Church may long be maintained; but looking to that which tice of claims under this head have been flying is possible, and which many thoughtful persons deem about during the past week "thick as leaves in Valprobable, I regard it as highly desirable that we

BREET AND THE CARNET.-The London Observer has the following whitewashing paragraph about John Bright:

No decision will be arrived at as to any change in serve that there is not at present any prospect of any the Cork Erminer a remarkable instance of the con-surplus of the Church funds being immediately ap-idence which the new Land Act has created in the sary in consequence of Mr. Bright's resignation till tenant right of farms held by parole agreement, after the Christmas holidays are over. Though the On Wednesday, Mr. Patrick, O'Sullivan, auctioneer, resignation of Mr. Bright is deeply regretted it can-I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. Trales, put up for auction a farm of prime lend not, the Observe remarks, have been unexpected. A called K eloragiciach, comprising forty-three acres. Cabinet Minister has an oucrous direct and personal and which was sold at the instance of the executors responsibility. No doubt the right honorable genof the late Mr. Thos. P. Manning. The bidding theman agrees with the policy of his colleagues, and, was opened by an orier of £2 or, and after a spirited lindeed, he has said so in his letter of resignation : competition the farm was finally knowled down at but it is the duty of a member of the Cabinet to Coll to Mr. John K. Heher, Knockbrack. The sum assist at the Ministerial councils, and to discuss and was a very large one to pay for the interest of a minutely consider all important acts of administratarm not hold under lease, but the high reputation; tion. The Observer is, therefore, nor surprised at the of the Limitord, Mr. Hickson, no nonist cuban of retirement of Mr. Bright from official life. If it is the confidence which the new Land Act Lasses at depacked why the step was not taken before, there is an asy answer to the question. So long as there was a hope of the President of the Board of Trade being able shortly to return to the discourge of his duties, Prospervisor Anone one Freedom Rescours - We la resignation which tends to weaken the Ministry was properly withold at the caraest and manimons

#### • UNITED STATES.

The "Oxerda" Whooks.-The New York papers state that the British Minister in Washington had received 5,000 dollars for the widows and orphans of the crew of the steamer "One ida," lest by the collision with the Bombay, contributed quietly by 70 British suiscribers, headed by the Larl of Shaftesbury. The money will be distributed through Sir Edward Thornton.

A St. Louis ki-happing case, while brings to mind the horrid tragedies of slaveholding, times, has recently reached a ratisfactory colimination. A young colored girl was abducted about these years ago in St. Lautis, and sold into slavery in Cuba, She was placed in a hotel in Hayana, and condenned to the lowest drudgery for two years. Finally, escaping from the house, she applied to some Americans, and was by them directed to the American consul. He interested himself surice atty in the subject to write to the police authorities at New that leans who is rwarded the lett a to enistals at Washington. They in turn wrote to the Chief of Police in St. Louis. The Chief hunted up the girl's parents, prepared the necessary anidavits, and forwarded them to the Consul General, and the shill has been returned to her parents of the says so of the Government.

From time to time we read in the New York papers accounts of organized military expeditions directed by the Government authorities against the illicit whiskey distilleries in Brooklyn. The stills are demolished, whiskey and mash pumped into the gutters, and the troops withdraw from the contest with the distillers with a number of seldiers drunk and wounded. On Thursday last, we are told that tien. Jourdan with a military force of 1,400 men and a large party of labourers, the latter armed with pickaxes, shovels, crowbars, hammers and axes, marched from the Navy Yard at 8 a.m. to the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn for the purpose of demolishing the illicit distilleries. The point of attack having been reached, it was invested by a cordon of troops to cut off communication with the rest of the city, and the work of destruction was commenced. The New York Sun tells us that when descents were made simultaneously on all the suspected places, the fact was revealed that nearly all the establishments broken up by Supervisor Dutcher last November had been relitted, and new ones started where there were none before. The labourers were interrupted by the mob, and a number of men were severely wounded with stones. Strange to say, the police were in sympathy with the distiflers, and not only interfered in aid of the crowd, but refused to allow the revenue officers to use the hydrants to supply the engines with water. Towards evening the attacks on the expedition became so fierce that the troops were obliged to charge the mob at the point of the buyonet. It is reported that several of them were wounded. By half-past 4 o'clock, three copper stills five worms fitteen barrels of whiskey, and an innumerable quantity of tabs and other nuterial had been siezed and 185,000 gallons of mash had been pumped into the streets. This mash in a few days would have been converted into 1,500 barrels of whiskey, and its value at the time of destruction was not less than \$00,000. The whole value of property destroyed and carried off could not have been less than \$150,000. At dusk the troops retired to the Navy Yard, with the intention of renewing the work of demojition on the following morning. The troops were to a censiderale extent demoralized with figuor, and the guard house were tilled with drunken soldiers.

The Saginaw Disaster - Washington Jan. 13.-The Secretary of State has received a despatch from the United States Minister at Hono-July, dated at that place December 27, received by way of San Francisco, saying the stramer Saginav was totally wrecked on Ocean Island Oct. 29. All hands were saved, with three months' provisions, Water, seal, and birds were abunquarter rations. quarter rations. Water, sem, and piras were admidant. On the 18th of Nov. a heat was sent to Honolulu to obtain relief, with William Halford, John Andrews, James Muir, and Peter Francis. On Dec. 19th the boat was upset at the Island of Kanui, and all except Halford were drowned,

A movement has been started in Detroit to memoralize Congress for the enlargement of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, especially as it relates to Canada,— Under the present trenty, a large class of criminals. chiefly burglars, pickpockets, garroters, confidencemen, and other rascals, find a safe refuge on the borders, and after a career of crime laugh at the officers of justice on the opposite side. The provisions of the law, it is held, are too limited, and should be extended to cover numerous crimes of frequent occurrence. As it is now, the ferries and bridges are aptly compared to general gaol deliveries, and on either side of the border ruffians at large swarm in the cities, and bide their time for fresh outrages. We can assure our American neighbors that Canadians are quite as anxious as they to see a change in the treaty that would effect the extradition of the dangerous classes.

BREAKING UP U. S. STEAMSHIPS -The Boston Advertiser makes the following noteworthy remarks:-One of the most striking evidences of the decline of our commercial marine is noticeable in the fearful sacrifices made in the sale of steamships by auction and otherwise. A well-known firm in this city doing business on Federal street, has accumulated a fortune in purchasing at low figures ocean and coasting steamers, taking out the machinery and breaking up the hulls for copper, iron, and other valuable material. Quite recently they purchased for a trifling sum the beautiful steamship Seminole, now lying on the dock between the Old Colomy Hailway and South Boston Bridge. The steamer is only eight years old, built in the most thorough manner of seasoned timber, copper, and copper fastenings throughout, and of superb model. A few days since the same firm purchased at auction in New York the well known and famed steamers Alabama and Morning Star for the trifling sum of thirty thousand dol-

## The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1871. Friday, 27-St. John Chrysostom, B. C. D. Saturday, 28-St. Raymond of Penaforte. Sunday, 29-Fourth after Epiphany. Monday, 30-St. Martina, V. M. Tuesday, 31-St. Peter Nolasco, C.

FEBRUARY-1871. Wednesday, 1-St. Ignatius, B, M. Thursday, 2-Purification of the B. V. M.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It must, however painful may be the admission, be confessed that the past week has been an unfavorable one for France. Her armies under Chanzy and Bourbaki have been defeated in the field, though they were ably led, though their soldiers fought with a valor worthy of the children of France. No hopes of relief from without seem left to Paris: and spite of the heroic resistance of the Parisians—thre which there are but few nobler instances recorded in history—the beautiful City the glory of modern civilisation, seems doomed to fall. For some weeks yet its stores of provisions may hold out; but if the Germans can continue their investment for a few weeks also, the fate of Paris is clear. Even to the last however the Parisians will fight, and we shall not be surprised if they execute their threat of burying themselves beneath the ruins of the City which they love so well, and have defended so bravely.

Our readers will of course have seen the aceusations of violation of parole urged by the Prussian authorities against several French officers who were made prisoners at Sedan, and against the brave General Ducrot in particular. It is a most complicated impeach indeed, and dinal Antonelli informed General La Marmora that we submit to the consideration of our readers Pall Mall Gazette. the following particulars of the affair as given by the correspondent of the London Times:--

"I have just heard from a trustworthy source the account which General Ducrot gives of his escape; and as it contains some particulars which I do not remember to have seen given in extenso in print, I will place it before your renders. He lays stress upon his refusal to sign the capitulation at Sedan, and says that, being a prisoner, it was suggested by his captors that he should proceed in his own carriage on parole with his two aides-de-camp to the railway station at Pont-a-Mousson, and there deliver himself up. He duly arrived there, found the station in the hands of the Prussians, reported himself to the officer in charge, and thereby, as he contends, redcemed his word. He was ordered to enter a train about to proceed to Germany, but could not find a vacant seat. He called attention to this, and asked for an additional carriage. The reply was that the train was already too long, and he must proceed by the next, which would start in two hours. He then asked if he might visit a friend in the town, and received permission, no pleage being either asked or given as to his return. At his friend's house he and his aides obtained peasant's dress, and a country cart with a load of potatoes. Their swords and uniforms were buried under the potatoes. In a blue blouse and trousers, with a pipe in his mouth, a peasant's hat on his head, and with bare feet thrust into sabots padded with a bit of straw, General Ducrot rode on the side of the cart with his legs dangling. An aidede-camp, similarly attired, led the horse, and another sat on the potatoes. In this way the party passed safely through the Prussian lines, and reached a place in which they could reappear in their natural characters. Whether in all this there was a breach of an implied engagement is a question that every reader must decide for himself."

What threatened to be a very serious question betwixt Great Britain and Prussia has been amicably settled; as the British Government has accepted the indemnity tendered by the Prussians to cover the losses sustained by British subjects in the sinking of their ships by way of obstructing the navigation of the Seine. The Times' correspondent furnishes us with the following details of this business which did at one time appear as if it would lead to

" An incident much to be regretted, but scarcely to have been avoided, of which some account will probably have reached you by telegraph, occurred a churches. As the lists will remain open for few days ago on the Seine. The French have numerous gun boats on the river, with which, starting from Havre or from Quiliebouf, where the Seine begins to broaden towards the sea, they make reconnaissances as far as possible in the direction of Rouen. On the 21st one of the gunboats had advanced to within a short distance of Duclair, where, on the right bank of the river, the Prussians are established in some force. Duclair is a little port or landing-place, about half way between Quillebouf and Rouen, and the Prussians had already begun to block the passage at that point when the approach of the hostile craft was announced. Fortunately, or

unfortunately, five English colliers, unladen and carrying nothing but ballast, were at hand. They were just what was wanted to complete the naval barricule, and the Prussians, using them for that pur-pose, sank them. The owners will lose nothing, since the Prussians have given a bond of indemnity; but the 30 odd seamen who manned the vessels, and who were forwarded yesterday to the care of Mr. Leefortin, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Dieppe, are certainly to be pitied. It is to be hoped, however, that the indemuity payable by the Prussians will be sufficiently large to cover the loss of wages these poor fellows must otherwise suffer.

There seems to be some hitch in the negotiations for a Conference on the Eastern question. It was to have opened in London on the 24th inst., but from some cause or another it has been put off. The Imperial Parliament was to meet for business on the 9th of Febru-

We have some further details as to the brutalities of the Liberals in Rome on the 8th ult. From the Pall Mall Gazette who as a Protest ant, puts the case in the best light for his brother non-Catholics at Rome, it seems that on the Festival of the Immaculate Conception a large number of Catholics, or Papalini as the Protestant press terms them, had the audacity to attend a religious service at St. Peter's .-This shocked the Liberals, who as friends of religious freedom" would not countenance, or even tolerate such goings on; and so in the words of the Pall Mall Gazette they "organised a counter demonstration" and attacked the audacions Papalani on the steps of the Church in which they were actually proposing to attend a religious service, disapproved of by the Liberal and Protestantised masses of Rome composed in part of cut-throats and liberated convicts, headed by a notorious scoundrel of the name of Tognetti. The next day the Liberals continued their "counter demonstrations," and practical protests in favor of religious liberty :-

"A large bomb was exploded before the shop of the Pope's barber, who lives in the street between Fort St. Angelo and St. Peter's, and some ruffians threatened the sacristans of the cathedral with the long triangular stilletto. A stone was thrown at the beautiful coloured glass window representing the Holy Spirit, which it irreparably damaged, and the canons of St. Peter's were so insulted in the cathedral that they took flight by a private passage, Some rascal extinguished the hundred lamps which burn perpetually round the eavity containing the tombs of her Apostles Peter and Paul. This morning the rector of the Belgian seminary, in crossing the piazza of the Roman College, received such a severe blow from a stone that he fell down insensible. A man smoking a cigar entered St. Peter's with a flag and planted himself before the chapel of the canous during a religious service. Monsignor de Merode, with his usual impetuosity, instantly stepped out of the choir, and knocked him down. Some other canons then came up, and ejected the intruder from the church. Most of these incidents were reported by Cardinal Antonelli to the foreign Ministers in a diplomatic note, and those functionaries obtained an interview with the General, to whom they addressed an energetic remonstrance. General La Marmora has ordered a number of arrests. The disturbances have greatly afflicted the Pope, who said to one of his visitors, "I fear they will force me to leave Rome, which will be a new sorrow." Yesterday an Italian colonel presented himself at the Vatican with a scaled packet, sont through General La Marmora from the King of Italy to the Pope, but was refused admission; Carhe could not even receive the King's message.-

This is what Liberals understand by a " Free Church in a Free State."

We give the substance of latest telegrams.— The Germans have occupied Tours. The French armies in the field under Bourbaki, Faidherbe and Chanzy have been badly beaten. and no aid to Paris can be expected from them. The bombardment suspended for a few days last week, was reopened from the German guns on Friday last, and is telling with serious effect not only on the defences, but on the City. Fort D'Issy, one of the important forts on the south side, is represented as abandoned by its garrison, and the enemy's batteries are pushed forward to within 800 yards of Mont Rouge. The shot and shells search out all the City lying south of the Seine, and are causing much loss of life and property. An armistice demanded by General Trochu has been refused.

Another sortie from Paris has failed, and the spirit of the people of Paris, which has so long animated them, is said to be giving way. Gambetta still holds out; his voice is still for war, but we see not how he can hope for success. Things begin to look desperate.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH THE HOLY FATHER.

On Sunday last, the 22nd inst., three most important meetings were simultaneously held by the English speaking Catholics of this city. The meetings were convened in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches immediately after Divine Service, for the purpose of adopting an Address of sympathy with our Holy Father in his present trials; and of receiving the offerings of the faithful for the relief of their common Father. The Address having been adopted with enthusiasm, offering lists were opened in different parts of the about two weeks, we cannot now give the final result; but, from what we have seen, a sum worthy of the grand object, and of the faith and generosity of the three congregations, is sure to be realized. At St. Patrick's alone said lecture was John Huss or the "Candle Seventeen Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$1,740) of Bohemia." were paid in at the close of Vespers. We hope to give the discourses and full particulars | ing the sentence which consigned Huss to death

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 inustice 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 enemy, 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 Christia society itself maintained.

So great a crime against public justice, if not duly ounished, cannot fail to undermine the whole socia fabric in Europe, by removing the foundation of Christian laws, and substituting for those laws the right of brute 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 dealings with one another? and thus the very Christian character of Society will be brought into peril.

Availing ourselves of our rights as British subjects we have, within the past few days, placed before the Queen and Government of Great Britain, these reasons which so directly affect the stability of all Eucopean 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 Rights 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 or 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 hands bound with shackles; -who, before you, had thorns for His crown, and gall for His drink. The momentary riumph 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 His anointed. The immoveable Rock of Peter has ever been fatal to all who in their madness have assailed it.

Deign then, worthy Vicar of a crucified God, to accept the homage of our veneration, of our love, and of our devotedness even to the sacrifice of our ives. 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.

blost 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 earnest appeals to the God of justice to hasten the final triumph of their Beloved Father and Supreme Pastor, over all His enemies.

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., &c. About this time of the year, January, there is always an outbreak of No-Popery zeal amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens; just as in the month of July there is almost invariably a considerable increase of bowel complaints, and children's cholera. The one is as regular as the other; and in the winter season we look for Anniversary Meetings in which the Pope and his adherents are abused in good set terms; for lectures in which all manner of crimes are laid to the account of Romanism; and for abusive articles in the Witness, as confidently as on the coming of the warm weather, and the liberation of the frozen stinks, we anticipate a great increase in the bills of mortality. This latter phenomenon is more easy to account for than is the other. We, after much meditation on the subject, are inclined to attribute it—the inevitable winter No-Popery epidemic-to excess of bile in the system, the result itself of too much pudding, pies, and Christmas cheer; to a superabundance of rich indigestible food, and a scarcity of exercise. However whatever its cause the phenomenon remains.

The first symptom of the outbreak of the strange disease this year was the announcement of a meeting of the Sabrevois Mission, presided over by the Protestant Bishop, and largely attended by other Protestant ministers. Next perhaps in importance if not in time, we find a report of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burns, minister apparently of the sect of American Presbyterians, for it was in their church that the lecture was delivered, on which we propose to make a few remarks.' The subject of

As Catholics we have no interest in justify. in our next issue. The following is the array at the stake; neither do we think it necessary

work, not of the Church, but of the Emperor or secular power, whose laws the said Huss had doleful story, very true, and but a month old violated, and in accordance with which he was how a Romish priest residing not ten miles put to death. Our object is to repudiate the from St. Anne's, Kankakee, Ill., persuaded a charge, in so far as the Church is concerned, urged by Dr. Burns on the authority of Pro- Protestant girl, that he must at any price get testant writers, that faith was grossly violated rid of his wife or else he would be dammed: with Huss; that the latter under a promise of and how acting on this advice the young man safety or "safe conduct" was induced to attend threw his wife into a stream and held her head the Council of Constance, which having thus under water till she was dead. The reverend got possession of him, shamefully put him to gentleman vouches of course for the truth of

This we say is not true. Huss attended the Council of Constance of his own accord, and was not decoyed thither by any promise of safety from the Council. This will be evident from the following dates. The historian L'Enfant tells us that Huss arrived in Constance on the 3rd of November, 1414, and the Council was not opened or organised, did not come into existence, until the 5th of the same month. But as made, to wit: that the Romish Church is idolathere were no railroads in these days, and it trous, in that not only in hymns she invokes the took some time to make even short voyages, we are not surprised to learn that Huss set out on and of St. Joseph, but that she prays to inhis journey from Prague for Constance on the animate objects such as wheat. The discovery 11th of October; and en route on the 18th he and publication of this glaring proof of the received from the Emperor Sigismund a pass- idolatry of Romanism will he trusts give the port to assure him good treatment on final blow to the entire system, the road. Besides, as in the month of August preceding he had publicly declared integrity for the amusement of our Catholic his intention of attending the Council, it is readers; begging them to bear in mind that it is clear that he was not decoyed into attending it not from Punch, but from the columns of the by any documents, or promises either from Montreal Witness of the 17th January that we Council or Emperor. Even if the treatment of clip it:-Huss be open to the reproach of cruelty, it was not treacherous.

We will admit that at the present day, were n man to preach the doctrines of Huss he would be in little danger of the stake; but if an Irishman, in Ireland, were to teach the same by word of mouth, or by writing, he would scarce escape a prosecution for "treason-felony," and a long sentence of penal imprisonment.-Huss in short, mixing religion with secular affairs preached a kind of spiritual socialism, subversive of all the rights of property. Of this we need no more striking and conclusive proof than this: - That Louis Blanc begins his great work on the "Revolution" by a chapter on Huss and the Council of Constance, wherein he claims the Reformer of the fifteenth century as the precursor of the Jacobins of the eighteenth. The great political doctrine of Huss was the right of rebellion, and is thus specially cited in Italics by the Socialistic writer of the nineteenth century. "The people may, when they please,—a son gre,—punish, corriger, their masters when they fall into any fault;" his social doctrine was, as was that of Wickliffe the spiritual father of the Lollards, (we quote from the Protestant historian Froude, vol. 2, p. 29) "that property was founded in have it persecuted; I would not have one of its grace, and derived from God; and seeing that adherents harmed in the slightest degree; but there forfeiture was the punishment of treason, man cannot tolerate; and this is the chief of those and all sin was treason against God, the sinner must consequently forfeit his right to what he held of God." In other words a man forfeited his right to his estates by what the disciples of Wycliffe held to be sin; and the people had the right at their pleasure to correct their rulers who did not enforce this social principle. No wonder that Froude with all his Protestant prejudices is forced to confess that Wycliffe, whose doctrine was adopted by Huss, and faithfully carried into practice, in England by the Lollards, and by Wat the Tyler-and in Bohemia by the Taborites \* under Ziska had been led "to the near confines of Anabaptism," against whose disciples in the sixteenth century Luther so energetically invoked the sword of the civil magistrate.

We contend therefore that there was no treachery in the treatment of Huss; and though to us in these days of strong civil government, and of a well ordered and long established state of society; the punishment inflicted on him may appear excessive, it cannot be denied that if in the present century a man were to rise up preaching the doctrines which the Hussites practised, the sword of the civil magistrate would again be invoked against him, and his disciples. So Protestants for the most part would themselves admit were all the facts in the case of Wycliffe and Huss, the Lollards and the Hussites laid before them; but the mischief is that the Protestant lecturer wilfully suppresses part of the truth, trusting in | gion." the gross ignorance of his auditory; or is himself ignorant of the facts, having acquired his smattering of historical lore from the perusal of "Hand Books Against Popery" or similar

\* That the Lollards were disciples of Wycliffe is admitted by Hallam, Const. Hist. c. 2; that the mantle of Wycliffe fell upon the shoulders of Huss is recognised by Dr. Burns in his lecture before us; and so, as we learn from the practice of the Lollards what was the Gospel preached by their spiritual father, we know also what were the peculiar doctrines of Huss and his disciples the Hussites, or Ta borites as they are sometimes called, and whom Hallam, Middle Ages, c. 9, stigmatises "as ferocious and desperate fanatics."

FLAP-DOODLE .- The Montreal Witness furnishes his readers with a liberal supply of this their favorite food... Thus we find that one of his tempt to answer the question about the Canen

to approve of that sentence, since it was the correspondents, the Reverend Mr. Autolycus we will call him for the nonce-retails a very simple French Canadian who had married a this most tragic story; with the Autolycus of the stage he asks-"why should I carry lies abroad?" Ah, why indeed, unless it be that they pay, and bring in the dollars and cents.

Another caterer to the insatiable appetite for Flapdoodle so prevalent amongst the readers of the Witness is a silly fellow named Nevins, but not a bad hand at cooking the favorite evangelical dish. who publishes a notable discovery he has just prayers, and spiritual aid of Our Blessed Mother

The passage is so funny that we give it in its

" Perhaps the reader is aware that the Catholics are not satisfied with praying merely to animated beings; they sometimes supplicate things which have no life. Indeed they seem disposed to worship almost everything, except it be Him whom alone they should worship. To give but one example, I find in the "Litany of the blessed Sacrament," as they call it, among many other similar supplications, this one: "O wheat of the elect, have mercy on us." What a prayer this, to be sanctioned by an archbishop, and sent forth from one of the most enlightened cities of America, and that in the nineteenth century too! It is really too bad. We talk of the progress of things. But here is retrocession with a witness. In the first century the rule was, according to the practice of the publican, "God be merciful to me, a sinner;" but now in the nineteenth, the sinner is directed to say, O wheat of the elect, have mercy on us!

I think we have found, with reference to the Catholic religion, what Archimedes could not find when he wanted to move the world. He said he could move it provided he could have a place to stand on, from which he could with his lever act upon the world. But as no such place could be found for him, the world was not moved. I think, however, that I have discovered a spot from which we can not only move, but utterly subvert the Roman Catholic religion. We pass over her absurdity and her in-tolerance, and plant ourselves on her idelatry. Here we will stand, and from this place we will carry on our operations against her. If the Roman Catholic Church is idolatrous, can she stand? Must she not fall? What! a Church that is plainly idolatrous maintain its ground as the Church of Christ! It is impossible. It is but for the eyes of mankind to be opened to see her idolatry, and her reign is over. The common sense of the world cannot long brook prayers and hymns to creatures, and suplications for mercy to that of which brend is made. I would not are somethings which the enlightened intellect of things which are intolerable to reason. It must go off the stage, even though infidelity should come on and occupy it. The religion that is not of the Bible, and that scoffs at reason, must come to an end. I have no fears of its rising to any higher ascendency than that it now occupies. My hope is in God; but if it were not, it would be in man."

Now so sincere is our respect for the above argument, that not only will we not say a word in refutation of it, but will rather try and add to its force. What will our evangelical friend Nevin say, what will the intelligent readers of the Witness think when they learn that the Romish Church is so far gone in idolatry as to worship not only "wheat" the "trumentum electorum," but bread, the panis vivus, the bread of life which comes down from heaven, as may be seen by referring to the same "Litary of the Blessed Sacrament." Nor is this all. The Romish Church worships animals, and invokes the creatures of the field and of the air; as for instance the Lamb, the Agnus Dei, and the Pelican " Pie Pelicane" of the well known hymn by St. Thomas Aquinas. Nor is this all; not only do Romanists render divine homage to the wheat of the elect, to that living bread from heaven, to the lamb of God, and to the Loving Pelican, but they worship stocks and stones-one of the latter in particular, the " Rock of Ages." Here then are additional instances of the gross idolatry of the Romish Church which we exhort Mr. Nevin to use as the fulcrum for the terrible lever of his logic, wherewith he proposes to "utterly subvert the Roman Catholic reli-

## (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,-I have been anxiously waiting for the True WITNESS of this week, in order to see the answer of the Daily Witness to your very plain and concise question as to how Protestants determine the Canon of Scripture. I must confess my surprise that he has not as yet been pleased to give a reason for the faith that is in him, more especially as you promised to publish his answer in your columns.

What a splendid opportunity of converting as poor benighted Papists the evangelical editor has lost? The prospect of such a glorious consummation as raising the thick clouds of darkness which surround us, is not sufficient temptation to induce him to enter the arena of argument. Yours, &c.,

We fear that our correspondent, the writer of the above, will have to wait a long time before he finds in the Montreal Witness any ab-

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 27, 1871.

of Scripture. It is a question that has often been put by Catholics to Protestants boasting that their religion was the Bible, and the Bible slone; but it is also one that never has been answered, that evangelical Protestants have never yet dared to grapple with. Protestants of the Liberal school, who do not insist upon genuine and authentic-that is to say, written tradition, and the authority of the Church.- Lord." We of course recognise the fact that without

order. and the silence of the Witness is but another live and be honored by the nations!!! proof of how absurd, how irrational is evangehas determined the Canon of his Scriptures.

SUDDEN DEATH OF Mrs. M'GEE. - We have the sad task of chronicling the sudden death of this much respected lady, on the night of the 17th-18th inst. It seems that on the same evening her daughter left the house to Hydragenus of religionists. What is to be attend a small party, and on her return pro- the fate of this bad son of the Church? Look ceeded to her mother's bed-room, where she into history and tell your readers all about saw Mrs. M Gee kneeling as if in the act of Henry II. and VIII. of England; Philip the prayer. Approaching her, it appeared that in Fair; Fredrick Barbarosa, &c., &c., and then this attitude death must have struck her; the point the finger of Divine Displeasure towards proximate cause was disease of the heart, unfortunate Victor Emmanuel. symptoms of which the deceased had manifested ever since the cruel murder of her husband, love thee still." This is a hard case: love and be made. Your Council saw that this was absolutely necessary, if concerts and readings and lectures were the talented Irish orator, Thos. D'Arcy conscience in conflict! My conscience tells me the talented 1718h orator, Thos. D'Arcy conscience in connict: My conscience tells me to take place in the Hall, and they took the neces-M'Gee. Her mortal remains were consigned that England, like Napoleon, not only can—but sary steps to obtain from the Church Committee the to the grave on Friday last, after a solemn actually plays two games. Treaties with Rus- funds to effect this needed amelioration. The Com-Requiem Mass at St. Patrick's Church .- R.I.P. sia and America are sacred compacts; but

months of October, November, and December only laughed at but succeed at. Alas! Bri- interior appearance is very striking, and the freeco

in the undernamed Parish Churches:-							
		Oct.		Nov.		Dec	
	- \$	c,	Ş	c.	S	c	
St. Agnes de Dundee	2	50	1	25	$^{2}$	2	
St. Ambroise de Kildare	3	50	3	00	2	5	
St. Anne des Plaines	10	20	4	50	5	5	
St. Bernard de Lacolle	3	50	1.	50	0	5	
St. Brige de Montreal	4	50	3	50	2	8	
Ste. Famille de Boucherville	16	92	12	90	10	00	
St. François de Sales	2	25	1	25	2	1:	
St. François Xaxier de Ver-							
cheres	7	00	3	00	$^2$	0	
St. Janvier	<b>2</b>	26	2	50	2	20	
St. Isidore	7	00	8	00	7	50	
St. Jean l'Evangeliste	14	50	11	25	12	2	
St. Jean Chrysostome	6	50	4	50	3	50	
Ste. Jeanne de Chantal de l'Ile							
Perrot	5	00	2	50	3	50	
St. Joachim de Chateauguay	4	50	3	25	2	$^{2}$	
St. Joachim de la Pointe-Claire.	3	78	4	40	2	78	
St. Joseph de La Noraie	9	00	6	00	6	0	
St. Joseph de Chambly	6	25	5	20	5	10	
St. Joseph de Soulanges	3	25	3	60	l	2!	
St. Joseph de Montreal	10	50	9	50	9	7	
Ste. Julie	4	35	1	50	L	5	
Ste. Julienne	6	00	3	00	2	5	
Ste. Justine de Newton	2	25	1	25	1	2	
St. Laurent	8	00	1	50	2	0(	
St. Lin	7	45	5	47	3	0(	
St. Louis de Gonzague	6	30	6	50	3	6	
Ste. Marguerite de l'Acadie	6	$^{26}$	2	50	2	8	
Ste. Marguerite du Luc Masson.	1	00	0	95	0	5	
St. Malachie d'Ormstown	3	25	2	25	2	5	
St. Marthe	2	75	1	60	1.	6	
St. Martin	12	20	7	00	G	2	
St. Martine	8	00	3	50	2	0	
St. Michel de la Pigeonniere	6	25	6	15	6	1.	
and all the late 18 december 18							

ST. PETER'S, DARTMOUTH, N. S., \ 10th January, 1871.

(To the Editor of the " True Witness."

DEAR SIR,-Some time has clapsed since I last addressed you. When I last wrote I was under the impression that there was left, in Christendom, enough of chivalry to fight for the cause of justice and for Rome: but, events quickly succeeding one another, have convinced me that justice and Rome have been sacrificed for the present; and that the world has triumphed for a time. Aye, but only for a time! Ere long justice and Rome shall triumph; and the future shall have its laugh of contempt at the powers who have contributed to make the old age of Pius IX, sad and afflioted - in property and the second

The noble and devoted of many countries-(amongst those, to its honor be it said, Canada West took a distinguished place) flocked to Rome-called there by the talismanic cry of Rome, Pius IX., and liberty! But alas! circumstances have conspired to destroy noble purposes and give full career to the course of the inspiration of the Bible, are bolder. They evil. The double game of Napoleon III, like apply to it the ordinary rules of criticism by all double games, has had no permanence; and which the gonuiness and authenticity of other consequently, the revolution has triumphed which are tested, but which of course over his singular policy. He, now a prisoner, are incompetent to determine the question of with no probable chance of restoration, even to their "inspiration;" for a writing may be both ordinary liberty, did bring about the actual condition of the "Temporal power": but the by the author whose name it bears, and true to "Temporal Power" shall have its restoration, facts in its narrative,—and at the same time its triumphs, and continuance, when Napoleon uninspired. In the case, however, of the New III. shall be known only to the student of Testament, even the genuiness of many of the history. This is our consolation. This is even writings of which it is composed is seriously more than consolation to the Catholic: it makes controverted amongst Protestants, who reject him "Stand still and see the Salvation of the

France did not do the work given her to do that authority, and by natural reason, the au- by Providence. France shall yet live; see her thenticity and historical credibility of many own folly; repent for her sins; and do her of the events recorded in the New Testament, work in the future. Her work is the propagathe sayings and doings of Jesus, may be estab- tion of the Christian religion and the defence lished upon a firm basis. But this will not of St. Peter's rights spiritual and temporal. suffice to make the Bible our rule of faith; or Of course, you understand the sense in which establish its credibility in the supernatural I use the words spiritual and temporal. God Himself is the power that sustains His own Now the question proposed to the Witness was Kingdom; and, it is therefore safe, though this "How is the Canon of inspired Scripture millions of Garibaldians should, with millions to be determined?" and to this question, though of evil spirits, conspire to devastate and destroy ing. it lies at the very roots of the controversy be- it. If France, by order of Divine Providence, twixt Catholies and Protestants, though it is a be deprived of the mission which has been her question transcending all others in importance, greatest glory, then so much the worse for no answer can be given by those who reject the France. But, some how, I cannot feel this authority of a Church appointed by Christ eventuality. I have a strong belief that Himself as the teacher of all nations, and in- France shall yet do her duty, and therefore refallible because sustained and collightened by ceive her reward. I know not how it is to his indwelling spirit. It is a question which, wome about; but I am quite sure St. Peter's despite its transconding importance, Protest- successor shall have his place when The Saturants of the evangelical school will not so much day Review shall not be even remembered. as discuss. They are mighty in invective, ex- When Garibaldi and the big ones of England cellent in calumny, and powerful in the arts of (who feted him) shall be called to their acslander; but reason, but argument they abjure, count and be forgotten by men, the Pope will

You, Mr. Editor, can write and instruct on lical Protestantism. He cannot show how he the great subject which fills my soul much better than I can; yet, I cannot be silent when I behold injustice of the most sacrilegious kind, perpetrated by men calling themselves Catholic. Victor Emmanuel would feel insulted were he called a Protestant. Yet he is worse than any of those who are comprehended under that

Britannia! Britannia! "With all thy faults I Proceeds of monthly collections for the that guarantees justice to Rome, are to be not tannia!

To us Catholics, the present crisis is peculiarly painful. Nearly a quarter of a century audience, which, besides being a great improvement, are very comfortable. The gas pendants have been ago, God placed Pius IX. in "The Chair of considerably improved, and the volume of gas is now Peter." This great Pontiff is dear to every Catholic heart, not only on account of the wonderful devotedness of the great Pope; but also on account of the events-immortal eventswhich have characterized his life. His labours have not been bounded by earth. They entered into God's holy Kingdom. The definitered into God's holy Kingdom. The denni-P.P., for Parliamentary and Corporation documents, tion of the Immaculate Conception, the canon- and the Bureau of Education for the Educational ization of many Saints, and the great decree that has for ever destroyed Gallicanism and liberalistic Catholics, are events which are immortal; and, with their immortality, shall live the name of Pius IX.

When I last wrote to you on the subject of "The Temporal Power," my voice was for war. I appealed to the arms of the flesh. But now, I appeal to arms which are far more invincible—the arms of the spirit. I appeal to the prayers of holy Catholic souls all over America; and I ask them to pray that "God may arise, and let His enemies be scattered." Devotion to God's Holy Mother is a characteristic of my countrymen at home or in strange lands. I would ask them to be more importunate with the Blessed Mother of God than usual, whilst our Mother Church is the subject of persecution.

I would also suggest Peter's pence as a positive duty. No one can miss his cent. And millions of cents per month can tell God's enemies that God has yet in the world many friends who are truly devoted to His Holy Spouse, and who do not hesitate to make sacrifices for her sake.

Believe me, Mr. Editor, To remain yours very truly, JOHN CANON WOODS.

Remittances unavoidably crowded out, shall appear in our next.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of this body was, as already announced, held on the 10th inst:—John Hearn, Esq., M.P.P., President in the chair.

In the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, the undersigned was requested to act and read the EIGHTERNTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the St. Putrick's Catholic and Literary Institute.

GENTLEMEN,-It is with great pleasure your Council meet the general body of the members and express to them the continued "eschilness and prosperity of the Institute. The list of members is not as numerous as in 1868 '9, but they trust the incoming council will not cease actively to work up the list commensurate with the number it ought to be, considering the large and influential Irish Catholic element in the City.

DEATH OF HIS GRACE THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

It is with deep regret your Council allude to the demise of the late Most Reverend C. F. Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, the Patron of the Institute. As a mark of their esteem for the memory of His Grace, the Rooms of the Institute were closed during the interval between his death and burial, and the Council attended his tuneral in a body.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1870,

Was celebrated in the usual manner, by a musical soirce in the Music Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many failed to obtain admittance. The President opened the evening's entertainment with an address, and was followed by Rev Mr. Connolly. The musical portion of the programme was under the direction of Mr. Mills, who was ably assisted by Mr. Hamel, to whose exertions and judicious management the soirce was a great success. To them, therefore, and to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted, your council tender merited thanks, as also to Col. Bagot and officers of the 69th Regiment, for the use of their splendid band, which, under the control of bandmaster Lamont, materially enchanced the pleasure of the even-

READING ROOM.

The following papers are to be found on the table of the Reading-Room :-European-Dublin Nation, Dublin Irishman, Dublin Freeman's Journal, London Weekly Register, Universal

News, Illustrated News, and Catholic Opinion. American-New York Irish Citizen, New York Tablet, New York Tribune Catholic World, Boston Pilot, and West End Journal.

Canadian-Quebec-Chronicle and Gazette. Montreal-The True Witness, Gazette, Journal of Education, and Monetary and Commercial Times.

LECTURES.

During their term of office, two lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Institute—one by Rev. P. J. Doherty, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope," which was handled in that gentleman's usual felicitous manner, and the large audience repeatedly testified how they approved of his exposition of historical facts relative to the "Temporal government of the Pope's possessions."—The other was delivered by the Rev. J. Connolly, on "The Divinely Guaranteed Perpetuity of the Catholic Church." This gentleman has the happy gift, when he lectures, of making himself not only instructive, but deeply interesting. It is to be hoped that both these Rev. gentlemen will again, during the winter, favor the Institute with lectures on equally interesting sub-

Your Council have obtained the promise to lecture of several clergymen and laymen of acknowledged ability.

The Rooms have, during the year, been placed at the disposal of the Ladies of the Christian Doctrine Society, who held a concert therein for the benefit of the poor of the congregation.

The Union Musicale also obtained them for a con-

IMPROVEMENTS.

Your Council's predecessors, in their last report urgently desired that the interior of the Hall should be painted, and other improvements of importance mittee of St. Patrick's generously responded and placed a sum at their disposal sufficient to accomtreaties with Rome, or with any country plish what was asked for. So that now the Institute possesses a Hall, which, with the exception of the Music Hall, alone, is second to none in the city. Its painting chaste and becoming, and reflects credit on the artist, Mr. Hurly. There have been placed in the Hall sufficient new seats to accomodate a large much greater and of a better quality than hereto-

DONATIONS.

Your Council return thanks to the proprietors of the following journals for sending their papers free of charge :- Quebec Chronicle and Gazette : Montreal TRUE WITNESS and New York Tablet. To Hon. Mr. McGreevy, M.L.C., and G. H. Simard, Esq., M. P. for Parliamentary documents; to John Hearn Esq., M.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE BUILD-ING OF A ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Your Council has had under consideration the feasibility of the erection of a St. Patrick's Hall, and also the obtaining of an Act of incorporation for the Institute to both of which subjects they would direct the attention of their successors. They have also partly perfected arrangements for the introduction of billiards and other games, which, they are persuaded, would greatly tend to the popularizing of the rooms, and would be an additional attraction to the young men of the Congregation.

THE PORTRAIT OF THE REV. HONORARY PRESIDENT REV. B. M'GAURAN.

On the night of 1st December last, Rev. B. Mc-Gauran, Pastor of St. Patrick's, was presented by the members of the Council, with his portrait and an address. The act of doing so is but an index of the high estimation in which the rev. gentleman is held by the Congregation in general. While on this matter, your Council strongly impress the advisability of having the portrait of the late Rev. Mr. Nelligan V. G. for Kings on, adorning the walls of the hall, the good and lamented priest having been the founder of the Institute, and his noble zeal having been always for the temporal, as well as the spiritual good of his flock. He rightly considered that the Institute would have a powerful influence towards that end, by having a central ground upon which the intelligence of the Congregation could meet, foster, and bring out the native talent of the young men of St.

The Treasurer will read his statement of receipts and disbursements for the year. You will perceive that the funds are in a healthy and satisfactory

The whole respectfully submitted,

John Hearn, President;

Recording Secretary.

	Dr.		
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EDWARD FOLEY,

" Interest on deposit.....

" Amount of appropriation ...... 53 32

Quebec, 10th January, 1871. MATTHEW F. WALSH, Acting Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the Council the fe owing officers were elected :-President-Mr. John Dunn, jr.

1st Vice-President-Mr. Jeremiah Horan. 2nd. do— Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher. Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Robinson. Recording do— George D. McGaurran. Recording do— George D. McGaurran. Treasurer—Edward Foley. Vice-Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Power. Vice-Recording Secretary-James Donnolly.

Moved by Mr. J. Ryan, seconded by Mr. W. Quir Resolved-that the reports of the Council a Pressurer, just read be received, adopted and pu

lished. The meeting then proceeded to the election of

Council for the ensuing year:—

Rev P J Doherty, and Messrs John Hearn, MPP, Foley, Jer Horan, John Ryan, John Lane, jr. J Gallagher, T. J. Walsh, D. Nolan, Jos. Robinson, F, Walsh, John Dunn, jr. G. D. McGauran, W. LaRoche, John Teaffe, Frs. Gunn, Thos. Power, Jam Donnolly, and the resident clergy of St. l'atrick's After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring Pre

dent and the Council, the meeting adjourned.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, endi Saturday, 21st inst.:-F. Canadians..... 79

We here in Canada, it seems, are to be bullied and dragooned into annexation. We are not even to have the privilege of being consulted on the subject. If our views, in reference to our rights in our canals or our fisheries, are not in accordance with those of President Grant, we must give in or be devoured. Our country, it seems, is necessary to the Union, and if we are not pleased with the transfer, we can take ourselves off to the North Pole, or back to Britain. England is to get notice to quit the continent and if she doesn't-Why, then-Tronto Globe.

### Married.

At the Parish Church of Notre Dame, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. P. Dowd, Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of M. C. Mullarky, to Mr. James J. O'Brien, all of this city. No cards.

Died,

Dird, in the Convent of the Congregation of Our Lady, in Montreal, on Sunday, the 8th inst., Sister St. Scholastica, one of the most accomplished, and also most edifying members of that admirable Community. Endowed with talents of a very high order, she excelled particularly in music and painting. Her fine full-length portrait of the present Bishop of Montreal will hand her name down in the Community; it is now one of the chief and most valued ornaments of Villa Maria. Had this gifted young Religious lived to prosecute her wondrous talent, she might have left behind her many a noble work of Christian art. She was also one of the best teachers of music in the Congregation of Our Lady. Yet singularly gifted as she was, her humility and childlike simplicity were still more admirable than her fine talents. It was impossible to look upon her fair sweet face, so intellectual and refined, and yet so meek, without feeling that the spirit of God dwelt in that young soul.

The mortal remains of this lovely and accomplished young Religious were laid amongst the departed Sisters of the Congregation, in the vaults beneath their beautiful Church of Our Lady of Pito, adjoining the Community-house in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.—Requiescat in Pace

In this city, on the 18th inst., Joseph Curran, son of the late Wm. Curran, Esq., aged 38 years.

At Rawdon, on the 15th of January, after a long and severe illness, John Guinan, aged 61 years, a native of the King's Co., Ireland. He was taken away when hopes were brightest, and whon every-thing foretold many years of happiness and joy together; but God's ways are not our ways, and may His will be done. Requiescat in pace.

At Sarnia, on the 18th, of inflammatory croup Ismena, Teresa, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Scully, Esq., aged two years, ten months and three

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA -- GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this pre-paration has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough

الانتقار وويد فلأوا والمستواليد للأبليات البير كالأربيا القار السائدين إدارا الدائيل والأراوا

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITER
The Treasurer, In acc. with the St. Patrick C. and L. In
stitute. knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careoperations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London,

> HAMPAN, Jan. 21.—The dismissal of a man named Rand, Superintendent of Education in this Province, has caused some little sparring among the press of this city. It is said that his dismissal was owing to some gross imperfinence shown to the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers who have charge of the education of the Roman Catholic children in this Province. The Confederate Press of this city takes Rand's side of the question, and so abusive have they been that the Catholic Archbishop Connolly and his clergy are so incensed that they have become very lukewarm in the cause of Confederation, and this feeling on their part is every day adding to the chances of the present Local Government again coming into power.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

			24.
Flour # brl. of 196 th Pollards	\$3.25	a	\$3.75
Middlings	4.70		4.75
Fine	5.15	a	5.25
Superior, No. 2	5.70	W	5.80
Superfine	6.25	a	0.00
Fancy	6.20	W	6.30
Extra	6.40	@	6.40
Superior Extra	6.70	W	6.80
Bag Flour # 100 版	3.10	0	3.12
Oatmeal & brl. of 200 B	5.70	W	5.90
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs, U. C. Spring.	1.20	1	1.23
Ashes \$ 100 lb., First Pots	6.00	æ	6.10
Seconds	5.00	a	5.10
Thirds	4.50	@	0.00
First Pearls	6.10	0	6.00
Pork # brl. of 200 lb-Mess	21.00	a	20.00
Thin Mess	19.00	a	18.50
Prime	15.00	a	00.00
Butter & th	0.21	a	0.21
Cheese & b	0.12	a	13
Lard 伊 tb	0.13	W	0.00
Barley # 48 lb	0.60	(0)	0.63
Pease # 66 lb	0.88	W	0.00
Annual control of the last term and ter			

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES				
	Jan.	24, 1870.		
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ing	Ducks, "3 0 " 5 0 Do. (wild), "0 0 " 0 0 Fowls, "3 0 " 4 0 Chickens, "3 0 " 5 0	00 00		
	Do. (wild), " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00		
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	Pigeons (tame). " 1 0 " 1 3	00"00		

Pigeons (wild) per doz... 0 0 " 0 0

Butter, fresh, per 15.... 1 6 " 1 8

Potatoes, per bag (new).. 2 6 " 2 9

Turnips a ... 0 0 " 0 0 Onions per minot... 0 0 " 0 0 Manle Sugar

Hay ...... \$0.00 " \$0.0

Straw ..... \$0.00 " \$0.0

Hares.

Snipe.

Plover,

Cheese,

Woodcock.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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\$2.50 " \$5.00

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Maple Sugar, per lb ... 0 6 " 0 7 Honey, per lb ... 0 6 " 0 7 Eard, per lb ... 0 11 " 0 0 00"70 0 9 " 0 0 Eggs (fresh, per doz . . . 1 6 " 2 0 00"00 Eggs per doz. by brl.... 0 0 " 0 0 13"14 Halibut per 1b..... 0 0 " 0 0 Haddock ...... 0 4 " 0 0 Apples, per barrel .... \$0.00 " \$0.00 00"00

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,

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

TEACHER WANTED,

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

EACHEIL Same,
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

La moreniera fement recom en la considerancia.

Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Trong.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16 .- A concentrated force is maintained on Fort Issy to prevent the French from repairing the breaches made in its

A despatch from Versailles announces that the French are recovering their heavy guns from Forts d'Issy and Vanverres.

Firing was heavy all night up to three o'clock this morning. Since then it has been slow and intermittent, except on the south-western side. where it was heavy since 11 o'clock this morning. The answers from the Forts have been slack, except from Point Dajour, the fire of which was heavy, accurate, and troublesome. Several 72-pounders have been brought to the Seine, but they cannot cross them on account of the floating icc. They were intended for Mont Avron and carry 226 pounder shells, while the siege train from Meziers with 75 heavy guns has arrived.

Battery No. 1S has been advanced to within

400 paces of Notre Dame.

Severns is in ruins. Twelve Germans entered Issy on the 12th and found seven dead. A continued fire is directed on Champagne and occasionally on Issy.

450 shells were thrown into Paris yesterday The Hospital Salpatrice, containing 3000 infirm women and 1500 lunaties, and the Ivery Asylum, containing 300 wounded, was struck on the night of the 1st by 15 shells.

The inhabitants of the bombarded districts are changing their quarters. Those who remain in the neighborhood of Rue Mouffetard have removed their beds to their cellars.

The Descartes Lyceum has been struck by five, and Corneille Lyceum by four shells. St. Louis Lyceum was on fire. The observatory of the Genevieve Library and the College of St. Barbe have also been struck. Where to stow ourselves should the northern side of Paris be bombarded, is difficult to predict. The Museum, Free School and Pharmacy have also been struck.

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare that they possess the secret of its manufacture. Trochu opposes the atrocity.

New York, Jan. 18-A London special says the Parisians are determined to resist the Prussians en masse should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation. The shop-keeping spirit however prevails very largely, and many Parisian tradesmen are congratulating themselves that they are still in the possession of articles that will tempt the German Princes to make extelsive purchases whenever they enter the capital. All accounts agree that a resistance to the enemy will however be shown that will not have been shown in the annals of war. The horrors of a bombardment have not shaken the resolution of the population who are furious and will go out to meet the enemy, despite all military caution and all interference of the government. If this is persisted in no horrors that civilization has yet heard of will be able to find a parrallel.

Paris advices report that the fire of the French batteries is improving and on the west side is especially effective, doing much damage to the and of 900 in the whle State (including those German position.

Jan. 19.—Balloon advices from Paris state that the city is tranquil and firm.

London, Jan. 19 .- It is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Rennes by way of Mayence, with the object of getting in rear of Orea, and flanking Chanzy's army,

A despatch from Versailles says that Bourbaki, on the 17th, renewed his attack upon Von Werder's entrenched position south of Belfort, and was again repulsed with heavy loss, and has commenced his retreat southward.

The further reports from the Red Prince's pursuing army fully confirm the disastrous rumours already affoat with regard to Chanzy and his unfortunate forces. It is now stated that he lost 20,000 more men in his retreat from Le Mans to Laval and the peninsula formed by the departments of the Cortes du Nord, Finisterre, and the Morbihan, which loss, added to his previous losses in killed and wounded and prisoners in the recent battles around Le Mans, brings his total loss, within the last ten days, to the disastrous figure of 42,000 men! And we may yet expect to hear of still another great retreat leading to the peninsula in question, escape to the northward being cut off by the flanking movement which the Germans have just effected at Alengon. The Army of the Loire will thus soon have to fight with its back to the sea, or remain imprisoned on the narrow spit of land jutting out into the Atlantic .- Mont. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- The Herald Paris special says that peace is only looked upon as a means for resuscitating the army, and country, previous to invading Germany at a future day.

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-TRANSFER OF THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.-The King's speech on opening the Italian Parliament spoke of the transfer of the capital as imminent. No doubt it had been judged best to say so to quiet impatient spirits; but the Perseveranza has pronounced this word "imminent" to be an unfortunate expression, and so it appears; for when (us our Italian Correspondent writes to us,) it transpired that the project of law before the Chamber respecting the transfer, fixed the time for the removal at eight months hence, the storm of indignation which arose was proportioned to the greatness of the disappointment. The Ministry were frightened, and hastened, before the project of

months. So now the Capital is to be at Rome on the 31st of March, 1871. People think, however, that the Chamber will not rest satisfied here but will seek a further abridgement. There is nothing so much dreaded just now by the Italianissimi as time. Time will bring peace, and peace will bring the day of reckoning with the Powers. Rome once taken possession of as the national capital, its appropriation will have become an accomplished fact, and accomplished facts find more favour in these days, and are harder to upset than mere projects and pretensions. On the other hand, impatient as Italy seems to get to Rome, we feel assured that, beginning with Victor Emmanuel, who probably does not share the impa- renewal of French attacks. God grant that tience at all, and descending to his Ministers and to those partizans of the Government who not by warlike conquest, but by works of peace, are loudest in urging the necessity of expedition, there exists also a secret dread, and a reluctance to take the final step. They feel something within that tells them that a more terrible judge than the mightiest of European Powers awaits them in the Eternal City; the God of Justice, who will by-and-by call them to account. Roma e fatale has almost passed into a proverb amongst them, and is the expression in words of this intimate conviction. Hence it is that the utmost irresolution prevails on the subject, and that, while desiring to go at once and uttering the desire in the strongest language, most of them are really right glad when they find that some obstacle necessitates a further delay .- Tablet.

ROME, -- THE SITUATION. -- The Pope's presence is becoming such an obstacle to the complete action of the Revolution that the diplomatic body will shortly be obliged to take account of it, and the Austrian Government especially is being pressed so hard by its Catholic subjects, that it must act. A very sharp Note has been communicated to the Italian Government by the Austrian Ambassador in Florence, and others are impending from the German Catholic courts. A Note is under preparation also at the Vatican (if it has not already been sent), protesting in the strongest terms before Europe against the disgraceful facts of the 8th, facts of which the renewal may be looked for at any moment, and which constitute so flagrant an outrage on the person and dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, that if the moral sense of Christendom is not utterly deadened, one unanimous outcry of indignant protest will ring throughout the world.

THE GUARANTEES. - The Pope will not acknowledge any act of the Italian Parliament, and the Bill of Guarantees will be passed or rejected, as the Chamber may vote, without any sort of cognizance being taken of it at the

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It has become known from the publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating with the King of Prussia, requested his Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor, in case he should conclude to leave the city.

King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel to that

Subsequent advices from Rome confirm the fact already stated, that of 550 Government employes in the finance department, only 65 have consented to take service under the Italians who had been employed in the provinces which had been already usurped), less than 100 have condescended to serve the Italian Government or to continue in their emologment. Several hesitated till the oath of allegiance was tendered them; they then absolutely refused. The salaries of these varied from £5 to £15 a month. Many of them are thus reduced to poverty; but they say, " piuttosto morir di fame" than forswear their allegiance. This is a noble example, and deserves to be honoured.

PICTURE OF ROME. - The few foreigners here, mostly Protestant, complain loudly, and declare Rome sadly changed for the "worse, "dull, horrid, and detestable." No ceremonies, no parties, no hunt, no music etc. In compensation, we have bands of rowdies who parade the streets after dark, shouting obscene and blasphemous songs, and insulting the Holy Father by all manner of vile epithets, and no notice is taken of it! "Our separated brethren" are making tremendous efforts. We have a high and a low English church and a free kirk, who squabble regarding dogma, to the no doubt, great edification of the Romans. In their disaster—a Metz or a Sedan, Chanzy's line of brotherly love for that benighted race, they have instituted an Italian Protestant service twice a week within the walls, to shower upon them the blessings of "the true Gospel;" but, I funcy, their efforts will soon cease, since it is impossible to Protestantize an Italian. You may deprive him of his faith, but then he be comes an infidel, there being nothing in that system to catch his imagination, nor win his

The Bibles have proved an unsalcable merchandise, even at the low rate of fire sous per copy. The Roman ladies tormented the sellers by inquiring for "Martini's translation," which the latter would gravely assure them, was " an incorrect version," and suggest "Diodati," whilst the former would quite as gravely declare their preference for the decision of learned and hely men over the opinion of an individual puffing his wares. To a Protestant who, in onumerating the benefits of the regeneration, mentioned the diffusion of the Bible as the foremost, a Roman lady replied: "and you should add secondly, the rare benefits of having the sliops opened on Sundays," and forced her interlocutory friend to admit that during the former winters passed in Rome she had never witnessed the like.

### GERMANY.

London, Jan. 18 .- King William has issued law became public, to substitute six for eight the following proclamation at Versailles, on the months. But events march rapidly now-a-days occasion of his assumption of the Imperial and half-a-year seemed to the Special Committerown. He says in consequence of the appeal

lapse of 60 years, we announce, that we consider but finally exclaimed in despair—'It is no use; I it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the can never be a Christian as long as I sell sheet iron for Torn Cotton!!" Imperial dignity. Henceforth, we and our successors will hold to the title of Emperor of Germany, with the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendour may be restored. We partake of the dignity conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire and of its members, to maintain peace and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany in the hope that the German people will reap in lasting peace within our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the we and our successors may protect the Empire freedom, and civilization.

A scarcity of coal prevails in Germany and is seriously on the increase. It arises from the want of labour in the mines, caused by the war levies. The expediency of employing some of the French prisoners as collicrs is being discussed.

#### DESTRUCTION WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

Paris newspapers of the 10th inst., were rerain of projectiles-some of them weighing ninety-six kilograms, or one hundred and ninety-two pounds-was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon. Doubtless the zone of destruction has ere this been enlarged so as to include the whole of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Quartier Latin and much of the Omas is superior. vicinity of those historical places. Even these had not escaped the transformation wrought by Haussmann, but most of their monuments were reserved for the more terrible ravages to which they are now exposed. Not only is the Hotel des Invalides under fire-with its costly imperial tomb and its church, with all the banners taken by the French in their wars with other nations, and its gallery with its plans of the principal fortified cities of France and of the battle of Lodi and the siege of Rome-but so are also a multitude of churches and hospitals and palaces and colleges and public libraries and museums and railway stations and dwellings, belonging alike to the memorable past and the living present. There are the hotels of the old noblesse of the Faubourg St. Germain, the hotels of the Rue de Lille, the Rue de Varenne, the Rue de Grenoble, the Rue St. Dominique and the rest-grim enough outside, but imposing and sumptuous within and boasting still of spacious gardens, but nearly all at present descried. There are palaces -the Palais du Corps Legislatif, the Palais du Quai d'Orsay, the Palais de l'Institut, the Palais des Beaux Arts, the Palais du Luxembourg and what remains of the Palais des Thermes, with the splendid Museum adjacent, the Musee de Cluny et du Moyenage, rich in mediæval art treasure, the loss of which could never be replaced.

There are many other museums within the zone of destruction "-the Museum of Artillery; the Museum of the Manufactory of the Jobelins with its unrivalled tapestries; the Musee Dupuptren; the Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants, and the Museum of the Works of Living French Artists at Luxemburg Palace.

Beyond the delightful garden of the Luxembourg rises the Observatory, founded by the famous Colbert, and dear to astronomers from the days of Cassini to those of Arago and Leverrier. Not far from the same garden are the have contributed so largely to place the French nation at the head of intellectual progress. The Sorbonne is occupied by the Faculties of theology, literature and the sciences. The Ecole de Medecine and the Ecole de Droit are devoted to medicine and law. Besides these there are the College of France, the Ecole Formale, the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole de Mines, the the Ecole de Ponts et Chaussees, and many other special schools, together with several Lyceums, such as the Louis-le-Grand, the St. Louis and the Napoleon, formerly Henry IV. Among the great public libraries must be specially named the Nazarine and the St. Genevieve, to say nothing of the invaluable aggregate of book wealth composed by the libraries of the various colleges in the Quarter Latin.

There are, moreover, the hospitals-the Hospital de la Charite, the Hospital du Midi, the Hopital des Cliniques, the Hospital for the Blind, the Hospital of the Deaf and Dumb, and, to enumerate no others, the world-renowned Foundling Hospital. Foremost among the military hospitals is the Hospital du Val-de-Grace, with its ancient church, the corner stone of which was laid in 1645 by Louis XIV., and which is clustered richly with historical reminiscences.

Among the other churches in this doomed portion of Paris we need only mention St. Germain-des-Pres, St Etienne-du-Mont, with its two dissimilar towers; St. Thomas d'Aquin, Ste. Genevieve, or the Pentheon, and that elegant modern edifice, Ste Clotilde, to show how rich it in ecclesiastical associations, which are now being desecrated.

With the Odeon, the second Theatre Francais, we must not forget the little theatre of the Bobino, so full of lively memories for a whole generation of ctudiants and etudiantes, nor the closerie des Lilas, close by the place where Ney was shot.

Finally, the railway stations for Sceaux and Versailles, rive gauche, are directly in the range of the terrible storm of destruction which is now falling within the walls of Paris.

## UNITED STATES.

The Indianapolis Journal tells this story of one of the local politicians: "During a revival at one of our Methodist churches a young man in Cottrell's employ professed to be deeply convicted of sin, and tee of the Chamber, to be still too long a term, of the German princes and of the free towns expressed great anxiety for salvation. He was at and the six months were reduced to three for us to restore the German Empire after a one time on the point of uniting with the church,

for Tom Cottrell."

IN THE WRONG SHOP. - A young man from the country to whom a friend had given a ticket to Wood's theatre made a mistake in the place the other night and strayed into the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, where evening exercises were te be held. Handing his ticket to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs the young man took a seat among the audience,-He was not familiar with theatres, and had never been inside of Wood's, but the hall did not coincide with his idea of what a temple of the drama should be. There was very little stage and no scenery to While he was wondering over this the assemby began to sing a hymn, which increased his astonishment. He had never heard of theatrical entertainments being opened with music of that

Turning to a man sitting by his side, he enquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, Which of them is the Chapman Sisters?"

The man only stared at him in silence. Then this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, " is Bishop goin' to play to night?"

"Bishop who?" was the reply; "no bishop here." A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain of the young man. "Ain't this Wood's Theatre?" he

enquired.
"What do you mean, young man?" was the stern reply "Are you a fool? This is the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association."

The young man from the country was next seen hunting for the man he had given his ticket to, but he didn't succeed. The ticket taker, with a comceived at helf-plist nine on Friday evening in mendable desire to shield a young man from the London, which announced that a destructive contaminations of the theatre, had possibly taken the ticket and-gone himself .- Cincinnati Times.

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

> Ayer's American Almanack, for the new year, has arrived 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 confla gration of a world, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets

#### A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create If you desire to enjoy the blessing of a good appetite a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors .Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign com- | FRANCOIS NAVIER ST. CHARLES, ucers, this delicious floral essence forms a delichtful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunhurns, and all those external crupnumerous colleges, lyceums and schools which tions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and tlexibility of the skin.

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

Mild Though Mighty.-Notwithstanding the vigor and promptness with which Bristol's Sarsaparilla grapples with the most poisonous diseases, it is one of the mildest of remedies. Its vegetable components, eminently healing and restorative, are unmarred by any mineral elements. It may be administered with safety to infants; and ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from disabilities and physical inconveniences peculiar to their sex, will find it the one only remedy for their pains and weaknesses. Its tendencies are all healthward. It creates appetite, strengthens the stomach, regulates the liver and the bowels, clothes the attenuated frame with firm flesh, tones the nerves, braces the muscles, gives elasticity to the body, and soothes the mind. In alcerous and eruptive disorders, it has never once, in a period of thirty-five years, been known to fail. Sold by

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> T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perriss" on the outside wrapper. All others are tase initiations,

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MONTREAL, May, 1807

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 op, and 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, Oatmest, Comment, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DERED Fish, Daied Apples, Sur Bread, and every article connected with the prevision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery tead, 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, Thin Brothers,

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#### GEO. T. LEONARD.

Attorney-at-Lane,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Office: Over Stethem & Co's, George St

PROVINCE OF QUEEK, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, the ninth day of January, 1871. PRESENT :- The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MACKAY

No. 2719.

ULRIC alias ULDERIC POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader and Butcher,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Unic alias Ulderic Poitras be held, in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the third day of February next, at cleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assignce to the Inselvent Estate of the said Uivic alia, U. deric Poitras.

(By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

#### 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 under-

signed 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 &

THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next.

Montreal, 11th January, 1871. OLIVIER N. MARCHAND, JOSEPH O. BELANGER. By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys ad litem.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. No. 1134.

In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Colin & 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 Wem,

#### TEACHER WANTED,

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

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

#### WANTED,

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past A mase for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation.
Address "E.L." TRUE WITNESS Office.

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A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who A Smanon as Officially, by a roung Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," Taue Wir-Mes Office, Montreal.

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OWING to the great number of Students who have OWING to the great humber of Students who have flocked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic times can offerd to do without these periodicals. Year, another English Teacher is needed. One competent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Terrebonne, Province of Quebec. Masson College, 14th Sept., 1878.

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N.B. - Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.

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ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such

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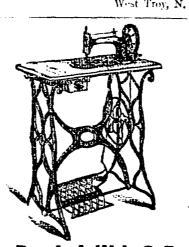
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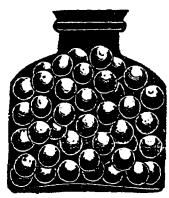
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IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agrecable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be re-

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THE C O M P L E X I O N

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, containing no deleterious ingredients, being prepared rum the rich floral perfum adulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the

toilet it tends to PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

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

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



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

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acproduce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lannan's Florida Water mixed with the water in ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to grant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is future, he remains accustomed to its use.

As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.
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#### VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

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

Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

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

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

any mineral substance that the wonderful success of



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

BLOOD AND HUMORS is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease. and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease. All old sores and cruptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all ulcerous diseases, Salt Rheum Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are

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

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

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knowledgments to his numerous friends and cus-tomers, for their very liberal patronage during the the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water his Medicines and the care with which they are disas a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every- pensed, the charges will only be such as are comday use, they have decided that it is the only fra- patible with a first-class article and a fair, honest grant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lamman's Florida with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As cerwitteness, its results of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lamman's Florida with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As cerwittenessed and a latt, nonest and a l tain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the

Pheir obedient servant, J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Clasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May, 1870.

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ation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts;

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

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6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, ex-tom commissions);

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