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# The True Witness,

AND

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1870.

NO. 7

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;

OR,

THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

He was well armed, so likely were Milliken and McCracken.

What if he would attempt a rescue? They were only three to six; but John felt, just then, that he alone could match any two of them, probably three. But the prisoners, no doubt were handcuffed, and John did feel miserable indeed.

At a point where the old and new roads merged into one, John pulled up for a moment. His quick ear caught the sound of horses' feet. Presently a car appeared, on which were seated four men.

One moment more, and off sprang Cormac Rogan.

"Any word?" inquired Cormac, hastily.

John Mullan's heart bounded with delight.

"No time for explanation," replied John, fingering himself of the horse; "they are both prisoners."

"Both of whom?" asked Cormac, quite excitedly.

"Milliken and McCracken. They are coming this way."

In a few seconds, Cormac had his men close beside the hedge. The horse and car, and the horse used by John, were brought alongside into the shadow of the trees, and placed in charge of Peter Mullan.

The soldiers were quickly approaching.

"Nail the horses first," said Cormac; "then sling ourselves with a simultaneous bound upon the soldiers. The others will quickly comprehend the whole thing."

The words had scarcely escaped from Cormac's lips, when the cars approached. As no person could be seen, the soldiers were taken completely by surprise.

The reports of two or three pistols had scarcely ceased to be heard on the night air, when Cormac and his companions made a spring upon the soldiers, and disarmed them. Not a moment was lost on the part of Milliken and McCracken, both of whom started off as fast as their feet could carry them. It was with some difficulty that Peter Mullan overtook them, and, to their joy, they learned that a means of conveyance was at hand.

The soldiers, it can be easily imagined, were thrown into a panic. The attack was so unexpected; the quick demand, or, rather, the taking of their arms, was the work of a moment the soldiers believing that a larger force of men were present than what really were; all this, too, with the uncertain light, rendered them unconscious of how to act. The great joke, as it afterwards turned out, was, that they believed the attack to have been made solely for the firearms, and not with any intention of releasing their prisoners, who they believed managed their escape during the momentary disorder. The horses attached to the two cars were not killed.

In a few minutes, Cormac and his party were on their way, arranging for their work that night, which had been so unexpectedly interfered with, and so suddenly put to rights again.

The explanation of Milliken, to the effect that he had taken Mullan for a spy, and who was borne out in his suspicions by McCracken, caused a good hearty laugh to all concerned.—They had certainly as good reason to indulge in their merriment, as the soldiers had to lament the misfortune that deprived them of their firelocks, and forced them to return unarmed and without their prisoners.

"The devil tak' those murderin' crooked carles, who made sic a raid on his Majesty's forces," said Sandy to his companion; "but I suppose," continued the canny Scot, "we maun be thankful to the rebel rascals that they did na tak' oor lives as weel."

"There ain't much use hollerin' till we're out of the wood," replied his English companion-in-arms, said arms being just then despoiled of what Cormac called "loyal marks and tokens."

"You dinna think the rebels will return and shoot us?" indignantly demanded Sandy.

"It is hard to say what the demned fellas may do, or may not do," said the Englishman in reply; "they had scarcely demanded the arms when you held out your gun to them."

"That's a strappin' lee," retorted Sandy with considerable vehemence, at this imputation on his bravery. "But gin I ca' to min', you sprang owre the madhine (car), and left your gun ahint you."

This was a pure fabrication on the part of Sandy, who felt there was some truth in the imputation of his companion, and wished to fasten some guilt on him.

The Englishman appealed to the others to bear witness in his behalf, that, when his gun

was grasped by the tall fellow of the party, he held on by it till he missed his hold, and was dragged from the car.

Sandy kept repeating his offensive language, calling the Englishman a liar, till the latter, feeling himself outraged by the voluble charges of Sandy, raised his clinched fist, and sent the Scotchman floundering in the mud.

Sandy was speedily assisted from his undignified position, and dared his antagonist to repeat his offence. The appeal was answered by another blow, which, not being relished by the recipient, an interchange of pugilistic compliments took place, leaving visible marks of the striking affection which those representatives of different nationalities bore to each other.

The ill-feeling thus engendered did not tend to the promotion of harmony among this particular portion of the British forces. Others of the men took different sides, according to their likes and dislikes, and before they arrived at their quarters, they presented the appearance of men who were brave enough to fall out and fight among themselves, if not quite able to prevent themselves from being disarmed.

Next morning, when giving an account of the whole transaction to the officers in command at Antrim, Sandy, who had asked and obtained leave from the others, acted as spokesman, and did his work well, even to the satisfaction of the Englishman.

By the secret accident we got a hold of the culprit Milliken, and another, nae doot a rebel companion, who looked as if aboon the chiel Milliken, an' in a jiffey we had baith of them tightly handcuffed, and proceeded on oor way. It was gettin' mighty dark at the time, for the moon hadna risen. A' of a sudden, and afore ane o' us could say 'chappin,' about a hundred men sprang owre a hedge, fired bang at the horses' heads, an' afore we could catch a gun-stock in our hands, wrenched the firearms frae us. Wi' oor clenched neives, we at them, but were overpowered, and barely escaped wi' oor lives. There's no' a man o' us that didna fight—an', see, they bear the marks o' their manly prowess."

The canny Scot succeeded even beyond his expectations. Every man of the lot were praised for their daring heroism, their conduct would be reported to the proper quarter, and there could be no doubt of it promotion would be sure to follow. A few days afterwards, Cormac and his friends enjoyed a good length at the following paragraph which appeared in the newspapers:—

"Whereas:—On the night of the 6th inst., a body of armed rebels, about one hundred in number, did, at a place on the Antrim road, known by the name of the White-well-Brac, attack a small military guard in charge of two prisoners, and after mistreating them in the most cowardly and ruffianly manner, took, or robbed them of their firearms. Any person giving information at the Military Headquarters at Belfast, which shall lead to the prosecution of all, or any of the parties implicated in this outrage, shall receive a reward of one hundred pounds.

Signed,

G. BARBER.

March 24, 1798.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

It is needless to say that no prosecutor turned up to claim the reward.

CHAPTER XVII.—A MEETING IN THE VAULTS OF SHANE'S CASTLE.—ISRAEL MILLIKEN'S EXPERIENCES IN ORGANIZING UNITED IRISHMEN.—DETERMINATION OF THE LEADING REBELS.

"Bide your time—your worst transgression Were to strike and strike in vain; He, whose arm would smite oppression, Must not need to smile again."

During the night both Milliken and McCracken were secretly conveyed by Cormac and Pat to the subterranean passage or vault beneath Shane's Castle, where the pikes were safely stowed away.

"What a splendid place of retreat," said McCracken, viewing the place.

"There are several of the same kind hereabouts," said Cormac; "and now that Fleming is removed, we are almost safe in anything we choose to undertake hereabouts. A couple of boats on the Lough, one or two scouts at different points, and the exercise of a little caution on the part of those engaged at work, make us all right."

"What of Fleming?" inquired Milliken.—

"Is he still improving?"

"Improving every day," replied Pat Dolan, who had joined the party. "He has not the slightest idea where he is, and Roddy Flynn tells him some strange stories,—how he happened to be coming home at night and found him lying in a ditch, bruised and bleeding.—Fleming is grateful to Roddy, and asks him quite a number of questions, which Roddy declines to answer, on the ground that he is a poor ignorant man, and knows nothing about controversy."

"Never mind Roddy," said Cormac, "he is up to his business."

"He will be very kind to Fleming as long as the latter is confined to his bed, and gives no

trouble in looking over the country to find out where he is," suggested Pat.

"Roddy's wife," said John Mullan, "has no particular love for the villain; she gives Roddy a taste of her temper occasionally, whenever she sees him paying any extra attention to Fleming, and tells that individual plainly that she does not believe he will be able to pay her for all the trouble and annoyance he has occasioned them."

It was now far advanced in the night, and McCracken asked his companions' advice as to whether they should return to Templepatrick, or send a messenger for Mr. Porter to meet them there.

"Porter should see this retreat, and the interview can best take place here," said Milliken.

Cormac and the others were of the same mind, and Phil and Ned Dolan volunteered to start on the road. Milliken took out his pocketbook, and writing a small note, handed it to the brothers, who went on their message.

By Cormac's orders, Peter Mullan was despatched for more oil for the lamp, some firewood, and if Mrs. McQuillan had anything "special" to send, she was to make haste and send it.

In the course of a short time Peter returned with all the requisites for making the select party as comfortable as could be under the circumstances.

Seated around the fire, whose cheerful glow imparted additional animation, the members of this revolutionary party enjoyed each other's conversation with special relish.

Cormac was aware that Milliken had had many hair-breadth escapes, and requested him to favor them with the recital of some of the incidents. "You remember," said Cormac, "you were about rehearsing something of that sort when we thought it prudent to dismount from the stage-coach before arriving at Newry."

"I do, and it was concerning the place we had just then passed," replied Milliken. "You remember the night after the appointment of Russell to the chief command?" said the speaker, addressing McCracken.

"I do, well," rejoined McCracken; "you had two or three commissions to execute in that time."

"No less than five of them between Belfast and Newry," said Milliken; "and I was scarcely two miles beyond Lisburn when I got a reminder to be sharper on the lookout in future. I had been two nights without sleep; and, although the night was cold and frosty, the exercise of walking kept me comfortably warm.—The warmth would force on drowsiness; and, in order to avoid the sensation which was creeping over me, I opened my overcoat and unbuttoned my vest. It was no use. Sleep would overcome me; and several times I found myself sleeping and waking at the same time. I would give a start suddenly, and feel refreshed on awaking. However, I happened to stand for a few minutes at the post of a gateway leading into a field from the roadside, having heard the sound of approaching footsteps. I leaned against the post and fell fast asleep.—How long I remained so, I could not then tell. I was just feeling sensibly refreshed with my nap, when a violent shaking of my arm awoke me. There stood two men, wrapped up in heavy coats, before me. 'Who are you, and what the deuse are you doing here at this time of night?' they inquired, in a tone of voice not altogether calculated to strengthen my nervous system. I at once comprehended that they were yeomanry patrols, and determined to set them at defiance as boldly as possible."

"See here, now," I said, 'who are you, and what the deuse are you doing here at this time of night?'"

"Come on," said one of the fellows to the other. "Don't you see he is some drunken old tinker?" said the speaker, lifting his foot and kicking an old flat box that had been lying within about a yare of where I stood, and which gave forth a most discordant rattle. To my utter surprise, they both departed, believing, no doubt, that I was what they said. As soon as they were gone, I stooped to examine the "old tinker's box," and only judge my surprise when I found it to be—

"A box of pike-heads," said Pat Dolan, laughing.

"Precisely so," replied Milliken, not a little astonished at Pat's remark.

"Flung down there that same night by Sweeney and his cousin," repeated Pat, "after being chased for two good Irish miles by a lot of Orangemen coming home from a lodge meeting at Broomhedge. I remember it well.—They told me all about it on the following day, when they came home, after searching for their lost treasure."

"I found out afterwards," continued Milliken, "that I had not been over ten minutes dozing when I had been so opportunely shaken up by my passing friends. A meeting was to be held that night about two miles further on, in a barn belonging to one Murphy. The girls were to turn out as well as the boys. I was soon at the place, and, passing through Murphy's house, speedily put on my Quaker garb;

then, entering the barn, proceeded to work with the Bible spread open before me.

"The place was but dimly lighted, and the young men were coming forward to be enrolled as fast as I could enter their names, when Murphy, who was stationed outside along with some others, entered, and gave the word that a party of soldiers were coming in that direction."

"About one-half the young men quietly slipped out, the older ones and all the females remaining."

"Just as I had risen to my feet, with book in hand, in dashed a sergeant and about a dozen of soldiers. Without pretending to even as much as notice them, I proceeded with my Scriptural reading slowly and quite solemnly."

"The soldiers stood still for a few minutes; then, looking over my spectacles, I addressed them with the following words:—'Friends—what—cometh—thou—to—seek? We—are—people—of—peace—and—like—not—the—war—paint—on—your—coats.'

"We know ourselves what we come to seek," replied the sergeant, in a voice which at once satisfied me that he did not intend mischief."

"If—thou—and—thy—friends—wish—to—join—with—us—we—shall—thank—the—Lord—for—the—happy—change."

"We have something else to do just now. Go on, old man, we won't disturb you," said the sergeant, as he and his party took their leave."

"The faintest murmur of a distant laugh sounded on my ears, as the soldiers withdrew. Some of the boys who had gone out, remained eavesdropping, lest the sanctity of our proceedings should be profaned, and I believe they heard all that passed."

"Business over, a fiddler was speedily procured, and the night's proceedings wound up with a good country dance."

"In that case, you changed your religion, Mr. Milliken," said McCracken.

"How?" said Milliken.

"Oh, merely by changing from Quakerism to Shakerism!"

"But I didn't dance," insisted Milliken.

"Here are our friends," said Cormac, as the sound of advancing feet was heard.

The Rev. Mr. Porter, with Phil and Ned, were speedily in the presence of the others.—A warm shaking of hands took place, and Mr. Porter could not help remarking on the strangeness of the place they had met in.

"I had not the pleasure of knowing my two young friends," he said; "but the note from Josiah Wilson, alias Israel Milliken, at once decided for me that they were all right. As we drove along, however, I felt somehow dissatisfied, and once or twice felt inclined to return."

"I observed that," said Phil, "and was just thinking to myself that you didn't believe us, when we said these gentlemen were in a place like this."

"Well, to speak candidly," replied the rev. gentleman, "I had a few doubts, and, entering here, I felt convinced that somehow I was being led into a trap, although I could not explain it as I might, see how to be mistaken in either one or the other, or both of my guides."

McCracken, and, in fact, the whole of the party heartily enjoyed the difficulties of the rev. gentleman. It never even once occurred to them that he would have any scruple in proceeding at once with his guides."

"Now, when I look better into the whole affair," said Milliken, "you had some reason for what you say. However, let that pass; you probably heard that McCracken and myself were made prisoners?"

"Not till I was well on my way here," replied Mr. Potter.

The matter of the arrest and rescue was fully explained, and caused not a little astonishment during its recital.

The question of the intended rising was discussed in all its bearings. Government were driving all things before them; and what with the free quarters of soldiers, and the conduct of the yeomanry, the people would shortly be compelled in defence of whatever liberty was left them, to take the field, and resist by force the tyranny and oppression then grinding them down so fearfully.

"I see no other course open for us," said Cormac, "but one of open resistance. There is nothing left us whatever, that we may call our own. Whatever is ours to-day, may not be ours to-morrow. Neither altars nor hearths are free to us. I differ from some of you, gentlemen, in principles of religion."

"Pass all that by," said the Rev. Mr. Porter.

"But," continued Cormac, emphatically, "the altar I knelt at, the hearth at which I was reared, have been set in flames; the one saved as by a miracle, the other burned by fiends, and my poor mother ruthlessly sacrificed at the moment of our home's destruction."

And the tears trickled from the eyes of the speaker, as he thus gave vent to the thoughts that were burning within him.

"And what was his home was ours also," repeated John Mullan. "His mother was a mother to us, and to-night, my brother and myself are orphans in a double sense, since that fatal day."

"For my part, and that of my poor family," said Pat Dolan, "we must either quit the country, or fight for leave to stay in it. My own life, and the lives of these poor fellows," he said, pointing to his two brave sons beside him, "are not worth that"—and he gave a flip with his thumb and finger—"since the day we fought to save ourselves from being murdered at the fair of Antrim."

"None of us," said McCracken, "are safe, either from persecution, or prosecution—"

"Or worse," said Milliken.

"Quite so, or worse," repeated McCracken; "and, so far as I am enabled to see, things are not improving."

"My own personal experience, and the information I have derived from authentic and reliable sources," said the Rev. Mr. Porter, "enable me to come to this conclusion: Better, a thousand times over, to shake off the incubus of slavery that is dragging us all downward, and die in the attempt, supposing us to be unsuccessful, than lead the lives of suffering we are compelled to endure."

Arrangements were then made to distribute all arms at once, to those not already supplied; to attend strictly to nightly drills, and, wherever feasible and safe, to have midday drills in barns and fields. If surprised by soldiers, or yeomen to fight to the death, rather than to allow one man to be made a prisoner. To avoid as far as possible all conflict with the enemy; but, if attacked, to act resolutely, and give no quarter.

After discussing other matters, and exchanging items of news, the party quietly separated, each pledged to the other to redouble their exertions in the work in which they were engaged.

CHAPTER XVIII.—BRIGID AND KATE, OR, APRIL FOOL—KATE AND BRIGID, A JOKE REPEATED—A CONVERSATION ON COMMON SENSE.

"The cause is good, and the men they're true, And the Green shall outlive both the Orange and Blue!

And the triumphs of Erin her daughters shall share, With the full swelling chest, and the fair flowing hair."

Brightly rose the sun in new-made robes of splendor. His refreshing beams were calling forth the imprisoned odors of earth and tree. Buds were thickening on the slender branches, ready to unfold themselves in all the loveliness of their emerald dress.

Birds were trying their earliest notes, half frightened lest the cold of winter had not yet departed. They hopped from branch to branch and chirped, then flew a short distance, and gave forth a dozen notes of melody; still timid on wing, and uncertain in song.

'T was a beautiful spring morning, and Brigid O'Hara and Kate O'Neill were admiring from a room window the early blushes of the season.

"As I live, there comes Cormac Rogan," said Brigid, with a smile.

"Where?" asked Kate, with the least shade of tremulousness in her voice.

"Oh, April Fool!" cried Brigid; and Kate blushed at the anxiety with which she had asked, "Where?"

"What a lovely rogue you are, Kate," insisted Brigid, "to try to look dissatisfied with yourself for noticing my trick on your temper."

Kate could not help laughing at the rosy smile that played around Brigid's mouth just then.

"I forgot it was April Day," she said, "and it is indeed a delightful morning."

"O, very delightful; and a delightful little attempt, too, to change our conversation," said Brigid.

"Do you know," she continued, "the thought of making a fool of you came into my naughty mind just as I had finished my prayers?"

"Then make an act of contrition for your naughtiness," cried Kate, "and I'll forgive you."

"Not till you repent a beautiful act of Hope for poor old Ireland," replied Brigid, catching Kate by the arm.

"That the spring-day of Freedom may one day dawn on this blessed Isle as calmly beautiful as dawned the golden splendors of this delightful morn, is the prayer and hope of my heart," said Kate, with animation.

"And from my heart, I say, Amen," replied Brigid.

"But there will, I fear, be a long night of sorrow and trouble ere that hope be realized, Brigid."

"It is hard to say," answered the girl.—"Troubles, no doubt, are in store for the poor country. She has borne much, and may yet have to bear and suffer a great deal more."

"Too true, too true! dear girl."

"I often wonder, Kate," continued Brigid, "why there is such disparity of mind among those who try how best to serve their country in the hour of their country's need. Look, for instance, at the enthusiasm of Cormac Rogan—"

"And of John Mullan," said Kate.

"Yes; of the whole of those whom we know. And then look at my own father."

"Men will often differ in these as in other things," said Kate.

"I can understand their differing in the usual business of life; but when their country is in





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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1870.

Friday, 30—St. Jerome, C. D.

OCTOBER—1880.

Saturday, 1—St. Remigius, B. C.

Sunday, 2—Seventeenth after Pentecost.

Monday, 3—Guardian Angels.

Tuesday, 4—St. Francis, C.

Wednesday, 5—St. Placidus and Comp., MM.

Thursday, 6—St. Bruno, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last summary of war movements telegraphic communications have, of course, been conflicting,—all being too indicative, however, of the continued humiliation of France. Jules Favre's efforts for peace have been sternly repulsed by Bismarck, whose remarkable letter we publish below. As was generally expected, the hard terms of Prussia have been indignantly rejected by the French authorities and people, and a general call to arms resounds throughout the land.

It appears that on the return of M. Favre from the headquarters of the King of Prussia, a meeting of the Committee of Defence was held, when immediately General Trochu, in a few concise sentences, called for the instant and unconditional rejection of the propositions, which he described as insulting. He said:—"I dared condemn a hopeless contest, both as a citizen and a soldier. No man has the right to recommend suicide to a nation any more than to a man, but France is in no such emergency. The Capitol is able to resist, and with the fall of the Capitol the Departments will rise.—Winter is fast approaching, and the armies of the invader, which are already harrassed and suffering, will then be exposed to the greatest want and misery. From all parts of the country the Republic is warmly indorsed and accepted. New armies are forming on the Loire and at Lyons. All these brave Frenchmen, mustering in arms for the defence of their nation, would disown our action were we to humiliate France by such a surrender of her rights and her honor as Prussia now demands of us. The great cities of France would not abide by our capitulation. The trials of this cruel war, made war of necessity by the implacable invaders, will restore our manhood and elevate the spirit of the French people. I propose that the committee unanimously reject the conditions offered by Count Von Bismarck."

These remarks were vehemently applauded, and the terms of Prussia unanimously rejected. It is said that since the news of this determined stand reached Bismarck at Meaux he has been evidently much disturbed in mind.—Meanwhile, advices from Paris to Tours by balloon, state that the City is completely surrounded by the enemy, at a distance of from two to three thousand yards from the outlying Forts. A Ministerial note in the Moniteur confirms the Proclamation of the Government at Tours, and, appealing to Europe as the judge, says:—"We wanted to stop this barbarous conflict which decimates the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but will yield neither an inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses." Jules Favre is engaged in drawing up a report of his mission to the Prussian Headquarters. The attitude of the population is very determined. No person is allowed on the street after 10 P.M. without the special permit.—Notes from Gambetta and Favre say we can hold out all the winter. Let France make an heroic effort, all parties are unanimous in supporting the Government.

Reports from Rouen of the 25th inst., says a force of 80,000 men has been organized here. The French armies now assembled and organizing, are roughly computed as follows:—Army of North East at Lille, 75,000; army of North West at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

Tours, 120,000; army of Lyons, at Lyons, 150,000; army of the South at Marseilles, 200,000.

With a military genius to direct,—and surely such a one is yet to be found in France,—this force might be made effective to repel the invaders, and to increase that disturbance of mind with which, it is said, Bismarck has been visited. It would appear that public opinion in England is being stirred to its depths in favor of the faithful ally of that country. On the 25th inst. it was telegraphed:—"The excitement caused by the determined refusal of the Prussian Government to grant peace except on terms humiliating and fatal to the Republic threatens to take a shape most embarrassing to the Cabinet. A third Democratic meeting was held to-day in Hyde Park. There was a huge procession in which not one English flag was seen. The feeling against Prussia is intense."

The following is the letter above alluded to: LETTER FROM BISMARCK ON THE PRESENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The following letter from Bismarck is dated Meaux, Sept. 16th:—"Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale."

I have learned simultaneously that Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to foreign courts, and may presume that he will endeavor on one side to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian Government, and on the other side request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the present Parisian Government to make peace, as long as it continues, by its language and acts at home, to excite the passions of the people, and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of the war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany and unacceptable to France. By such course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation.

If we are to believe that the negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantee for our conditions of peace could be meant seriously only on the supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany.

Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of diplomatic or material intervention of neutral powers in favor of France, prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced that they, having wantonly conjured up war alone, and that Germany having had to fight it out alone, they must also settle accounts with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance—now, surely, unavailing.

It would be an act of cruelty to the French people by the neutral powers to permit the Parisian Government to nourish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby strengthen the contest. We are far from having any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The Government of Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us.

Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question of how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Government and people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than they have had hitherto, against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French Governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive.

So far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned; Strasbourg in possession of France is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge present defeat will attack us in some quarrelsome and wanton manner, as in this war, as soon as it feels strong enough for it from its own resources or from foreign alliance.

promised. M. Conte, private Secretary to the Emperor, is said to be the writer. We await with some anxiety this promised utterance. It may amount to a successful explanation.

From Tours we are also told of the battle of the 19th, that Gen. Ducrot, with a strong force, occupied the heights from Ville Jeuf to Meudon. On Monday he made a reconnaissance, and encountered masses of Prussians, who concentrated in the woods. The enemy had many cannon, but notwithstanding this the French attacked them vigorously, and they were driven back with precipitation. The Prussians, however, reformed in the woods in good order, and took up a strong position on the heights of Chatillon. Here the German artillery became tremendous. General Ducrot was compelled to seek the shelter of Fort Vanness. His artillery was well served and the Mobiles were cool and resolute. Gen. Ducrot finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely, and made no further demonstrations after the French retreated under the guns of the fort.

Russia is diligently fostering rebellion in Turkey; a slight outbreak, which may become more serious, has already occurred. There is no doubt that the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy are in close alliance, and an Italian fleet is said to be leaving to join the Russian Black Sea squadron, now in active movement.

It is also said that active military preparations are being made in England, and that munitions of war are being forward to Malta and Gibraltar.

From Rome we have no reliable particulars as to how the Holy Father is situated in presence of the sacrilegious foe who has entered his City. It is said the Romans desire the reign of the excommunicated King, and that demonstrations have been made accordingly in Rome. We do not believe it. That there are sufficient of the scum of other parts of the earth in the Eternal City just now to make a mob, and scream for Mazzini and his associate cut-throats, we do believe. But it will yet be established, as it was in 1848, and subsequently, that the subjects of the Pope are not of them. Bailie Cochrane, in his Young Italy, says that on the day the French troops went into Rome in '48, "four thousand strangers went out." So it is now, as time will infallibly prove.

The particulars of the loss of the Captain are given by the survivors. A heavy squall struck her, and she capsized. The introduction of masts, and the reduction of the height of her sides above the water line from eight feet to six feet, are said to have been her fatal faults.

A cable despatch announces that Sir John Young has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom. The title His Excellency has selected is Baron Lisgar, taken from one of his estates in Ireland.

Sir John A. Macdonald has returned to Ottawa from P. E. Island, apparently quite restored to health, and has received a hearty welcome from all classes in the Capital.

We deeply regret to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec continues so ill that his medical attendants entertain little hope of his recovery.

THE GUIBORD CASE.—We publish below the judgment of the Court of Review in this important case. The Judges present on the Bench were—their Honors, Berthelot, Mackay, and Torrance.

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, September 10.

PRESENT:—JUSTICES BERTHELOT, MACKAY, and TORRANCE.

HENRIETTA BROWN, widow of JOSEPH GUIBORD, vs. THE CURÉ and MARGUILLIERS of the FABRIQUE of the PARISH of MONTREAL.—Judgment was rendered in this case, generally known as THE GUIBORD CASE, reversing unanimously the judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Mondelet. The Court room was crowded, and great interest was manifested, though the result had been pretty generally anticipated. The judgment having been based on questions of form, it will not be necessary to go any great length into the case to render the grounds of the decision perfectly plain.

MACKAY, J., referred at length to the state of things under which the widow of Guibord presented her petition in November last. In her petition it was alleged that Guibord died a Catholic; the defendants were duly notified of his death, and were duly asked to bury him. They refused. A writ was ordered to issue, and was served as required by the Code of Civil Procedure; one copy being served on the Curé and one on the Marguilliers. Exceptions were taken by the Defendants to the proceedings. These exceptions would cover a quire of paper, but the gist of them might be briefly stated. The Defendants alleged that the writ was informal. They denied that they had refused burial to Guibord. They said that the cemetery was divided into two portions, one part for the burial of persons entitled to ecclesiastical burial, and the other for those entitled to civil burial, but not entitled to ecclesiastical burial. That Guibord, when he died, was under canonical censures, and they had merely refused to bury him in the place appropriated to ecclesiastical burial. They had offered to bury him in the other part of the cemetery, but this offer had been declined. The answers of the plaintiff to the exceptions amounted to this: that the defendants had really refused burial to Guibord; that Guibord had never lost his status as a Catholic, and the pretended censures of the Church did not deprive him of his right. That the Canadian Institute was a legally formed corporation, and the censures against the Institute were an attempt against the sovereignty of the law; and that Guibord was under no disability when he died. The defendants filed a special replication to the answers of the plaintiff. Judgment was rendered in May last, condemning the defendants. This was the judgment complained of. The de-

fendants now asked the Court of Review to set aside that judgment for errors. They said that the original writ was informal. It differs from the exigency of the writ as ordered by Art. 1,022, C.P.

There was much to justify the pretension of the defendants, that *sepulture civile* was all that was asked. The writ itself and the service showed that the *cure* was not sued, but the Fabrique. The ecclesiastical ceremony could only be ordered by the Court, if at all, on its being asked for. But in this case there was no demand against any ecclesiastical person. The judgment *quo* did not find ecclesiastical burial to be asked for, nor did it order ecclesiastical burial. The Fabrique would be unable to give such burial. It was important that proper conclusions should be taken in the pleadings, as it was not in the power of the Court to go beyond what was asked for, or to supply omissions. In cases of *mandamus* especially it was important that conclusions should be ample and sufficient. If the plaintiff wished for ecclesiastical burial for the remains of her husband, she should have put the proper parties before the Court. Would it be proper to pass upon this demand without the Bishop? His Honor said he would not adjudicate upon the rights and powers of the Bishop who was not impleaded in the case. But he would say this, and it might be that it would serve to quiet the minds of some, that in Lower Canada there were rights and usages of religious bodies which would not be interfered with by the Courts of law. In the Church of England, for example, a clergyman would not be compelled to bury a person in a churchyard, if the rules of his church prohibited it. He would not be compelled to administer the Holy Communion to a person approaching the table in violation of the rules of the church. And so in other cases. Roman Catholic cemeteries were divided into two parts, one for those who died in peace with the church, and the other and smaller part for those who were not entitled under the rules of the church to ecclesiastical burial. This was the usage, and such usage makes law. Under the rules of churches which denied Christian burial to unbaptized persons, was it unreasonable that the burial grounds should be so divided? The Fabrique had it in their discretion to assign the place of burial for each person. Those who did not die at peace with the church were assigned places at the smaller part. The Fabrique could not be compelled to give ecclesiastical burial, and as to civil burial, the defendants offered it. The second conclusion prayed for a thing to be done by the defendants which they had not office or authority to do. The judgment was bad for several reasons. The *peremptory mandamus* was useless, and would only lead to trouble. It might be conformed to by burial in the smaller part reserved for civil burial. The judgment was bad also in ordering the defendants to insert the certificate of burial on the registry. The *mandamus* should not have issued at all to compel the defendants to do a thing which they had not office or authority to do. The judgment must be reversed.

BERTHELOT, J., and TORRANCE, J., concurred. The former went somewhat farther than Mr. Justice Mackay as to the authority of the Church in the matter. Mr. Justice Torrance restricted his remarks to the question of form. The following is the judgment as drawn up, with the reasons for reversal:—"The Court here, sitting as a Court of Review, have heard the parties by their respective Counsel upon the judgment rendered in the Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, on the second day of May, 1870, having examined the record and proceedings had in this cause, and maturely deliberated.

Considering that the writ issued in this cause, and called writ of *mandamus*, contains no command to perform anything, and was not in the force required by law, *nommément* by Article 1022 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

Considering that of the two demands involved in the *Requete libelle* of said Henrietta Brown, the latter one,—to wit, that the defendant should be ordered to "insérer sur les registres de l'état civil par eux tenus le certificat de telle inhumation du dit Joseph Guibord, aussi conformément aux usages et à la loi"—cannot be maintained, the said defendants not being the keepers of the Registers of the Etat Civil, nor bound to make any registration in them;

Considering that the other, or first of said two demands,—to wit, that the defendants should be ordered to "inhumer ou faire inhumer dans le Cimetière Catholique "Romain de la Côte des Neiges sous le contrôle et administration des dits défendeurs le corps du dit feu Joseph Guibord conformément aux usages et à la loi"—is vague; particularly considering the proofs made that the said Cemetery is divided (as Roman Catholic cemeteries in Lower Canada have been and are) into two parts, the one for ecclesiastical burial and the other for mere civil burial; the fact of which division was known to plaintiff before she presented her *Requete* in this matter.

Considering that whether by the said defendant, the said Henrietta Brown, or by the said Curé and Marguilliers, the said late Joseph Guibord, or for mere burial of them without ecclesiastical ceremony, she is unable to maintain the judgment that she has obtained, to wit, the said judgment of the 2nd May against the defendants, because ecclesiastical burial was and is not in the power of defendants to perform, and as to mere burial, it has been offered by the defendants for the purpose of the burial of the said late Joseph Guibord before the plaintiff presented her *requite* in this cause.

Considering that the said judgment under Review is erroneous in not particularizing the *sepulture* and kind of *sepulture* meant by it; also, in maintaining as it has done the answer in law of the plaintiff to defendant's third exception; considering also that the said judgment has adjudged *ultra petita*, in commanding the *cure* of the Parish of Notre Dame to give and perform the burial mentioned in the said judgment.

Considering that by reason of the insufficiency of the original writ in this cause, and of the vagueness of the said conclusions of *requets*, the said writ might be superseded, and that by reason of all the said several premises, together the said writ ought to be superseded, and the said *requete libelle* dismissed.

Considering further that defendants have shown sufficient cause against *Peremptory Mandamus* in this cause or matter.

Considering, therefore, that there is error in the said judgment of the 2nd May, 1870, complained of, doth, reversing, reverse the same; and proceeding to render judgment that ought to have been rendered in the premises, doth supersede and quash the said writ of *mandamus*, and doth dismiss said *requete libelle* of the said Henrietta Brown, plaintiff, or *requisante*, with costs, as well in the Superior Court as in the Court of Revision, in favour of defendants against the said Henrietta Brown.

claimed, by, and conceded to the Protestant sects. Thus even a Minister of the Church of England as By Law Established—though that church is a mere human institution, and the creature of the Civil power—cannot be compelled to bury a person contrary to the rules of his church. Shall the Catholic Church then not be as free as the sects?

The decision of the Court of Review we look upon as of supreme importance, as a valuable vindication of the fundamental principle of religious liberty. It draws sharply the line which separates the civil from the spiritual domain; and we think that the principles therein laid down will be as acceptable to the Protestant as they are to the Catholic. Whether the *Institut Canadien* will accept this decision as final, or whether they intend to carry the matter before a higher court we do not know.

Under the many years management of Messrs. Lowe & Chamberlin the *Montreal Gazette* was distinguished for a spirit of fairness towards Catholicity which will, we are sure, be long remembered by the Catholic community at large. It is gratifying to see that the gentlemen who now control the columns of this long established and respectable journal are not less just and fair-minded than were their honoured predecessors. In proof of this we refer with pleasure to the *Gazette's* editorial of the 20th instant, on "Rome—Italy—England," from which—without concurring, be it understood, in all the views of the writer,—we extract the following eloquent passages:—

To its (the Papacy's) true power the loss of pomp or place is nothing. It has never wielded such influence as when in poverty and oppression, nor has ever shown itself so feeble as in the arms of mundane prosperity. The greatest English historian who ever lived—himself a staunch Protestant and earnest admirer of the heroes of the Reformation—could, from the lessons of the Past, wherewith his mind was stored so richly, gather no arguery of its decrepitude. For him, its subtle impalpable all-pervading power was assured even for the invisible age when the world's metropolis shall be a ruin, and bats and night-owls shall make obscure roosting-places among the shattered columns of St. Paul's Cathedral. The loss of temporalities weighs as nothing in eternal aims. Blot out Rome from the map of the world to-morrow and the Church that has made her seat upon the Seven Hills for so many centuries is as abiding and as Catholic as ever.

All of which considerations, however, cannot be twisted into excuses for the shameful peridy of King Victor Emmanuel's government. Whatever of denunciation has been ever fulminated against Piedmontese policy by the most ultramontane of Roman statesmen is more than justified by the flagrant disregard of the September Convention. In this year 1870 it would seem that treaties have no weight at all. Might is the only Right, and the words of Kings are but the empty breath of falsehood. Whatever Italy may gain otherwise by a seizure of her ancient capital, she loses the good will of all who love good faith and honour, and reverence most the man who never lies. It is a poor pitiful excuse to say that the republican sentiment of the peninsula compelled the assault upon a neighbouring friendly potentate. Italian republicanism has never been so difficult of restraint. Mazzini knows so much; Garibaldi knows so much; Aspromonte records so much. The occupation of Rome is merely an act of wanton plunder, is wholly without palliation, and is undertaken at the moment solely because Europe is too busy to interfere, and the chance might never occur again. Rome is entered to-day in precisely the same spirit as by Brennus twenty centuries ago. It is *Victus!* And, as Papirius Cursus waited in the Senate Chamber to awe the yellow-haired barbarian by the majesty of his mien, so waits with a sublimer dignity the prince whose grey hairs are covered by the triple crown. *Abiit omen!*

To us it seems impossible that His Holiness can consent for long to occupy the Vatican, after his flag has been hauled down over the city. The position would be, if not undignified, most certainly disagreeable. Submission to the civil authority of an unfriendly power could not but be felt as most galling. In after years it is possible that a successor to this throne may find it easier to accept the position of temporal inferiority, but for Pius IX., the effort is too much to expect with reason. Nor is there need. In his extremity he is neither friendless nor forlorn.—There is yet a Mediterranean Power which has sympathy with his dynasty and respect for his person. There is yet a Mediterranean refuge more sacred than Avignon, more secure than Gaeta. Over the glorious shrine hallowed by the memories of the Knights of St. John, there waves a flag more trusty than either tri-colour. In Malta there may be established, under the proud guardianship of England, an Ecclesiastical State which has never been outshone in Rome. From the island shore whereon the chivalrous champions of the Cross found their refuge after expulsion from Rhodes, there may yet swell through all civilization the voice of Papal authority, sonorous and compelling, and announcing omenically its immortal vitality. The circumstances offer no other solution worthier, and none that either devout Catholic or patriotic Englishman should more gladly hail. Under the cross of St. George floats the ark of cosmopolitan refuge from every political deluge. That security has never been more highly honored than it may be by the Sovereign Pontiff. And as it never yet was betrayed, nor violated by fiercest foe, there can be found none other more acceptable in his hour of trouble. He has but to signify his desire and the fleets of England gird him sternly round, established in his own English domain. So much Mr. Odo Russell has already assured him. And, as we have much faith in Pio Nono's sagacity, and respect highly the common sense of not a few among his counselors, we have every hope that Mr. Russell's offer will be accepted. It possesses at least one practical recommendation. There need never be enlisted another Pontifical Zouave. Whom the Lion of England undertakes to guard may sleep unarmed and alone.

An aged Priest, the Rev. M. Menard, from St. Henri de Masouche, fell dead in Notre Dame Street last week, just as he was signalling the street car to stop.

We have received the three first numbers of the *Central Catholic*, published in Syracuse, N.Y. Its mission is "to defend the true and noble old Faith," and its motto *Semper, Vividetur, Veritas*. The numbers before us are remarkable for a sound Catholic tone, and much general information.

The Dublin Freeman, of a late date, says:—The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, Canada, who has been for some time in this country for the benefit of his health, left this city on Monday morning on a visit to his friends in the county Kilkenny.

THE NAGLE & COYLE CONSPIRACY CASE.—Our city readers and Mr. Coyle's friends at a distance, will be pleased to learn that this charge, which has been for some months hanging over him, has been finally disposed of.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Hearth and Home, a finely illustrated family journal of a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "The Statutes of Canada," passed in the second session of the first Parliament of Canada, (Dominion), and printed at Ottawa by Brown Chamberlin.

A new journal, The Irish World, has just appeared in New York. It is evidently in the interest of the party known as Nationalists, but is at present engrossed by the war topics of the day.

It stoutly contends for the French Republic, and professes respect for the Church and the Holy Father.

The Sunburst, is the title of a new journal just published in the City of New York, numbers one and two of which we are favored with. It is in the main a literary journal, and promises that "its tone will be strictly moral."

From time to time we receive orders for the TRUE WITNESS, unaccompanied by the subscription, (which is \$2 per annum in advance.) We wish, therefore, to inform all those who may order the paper that, unless the orders are accompanied by the subscription price, we will not pay any attention whatever to them.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Prince Edward Island that Edward O'Reilly, Esq., of Charlottetown, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS at that place. We request all those on the Island, who are indebted to this office, to have the kindness to settle their accounts with Mr. O'Reilly as soon as possible.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A place in your columns, please, for a few lines on a subject of considerable importance to your numerous readers in this locality. The Devotion of the Quaranic Ore, already several years established in this Parish by our indefatigable Pastor—Father Isaac J. McCarthy—has been this year observed with even more beauty and solemnity than upon any former occasion.

I feel it my duty to add a word in this connection, expressive of my own (and I believe of the general), appreciation of the services of the choir proper of the Church, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Laird McGillis; whilst I must be allowed to aver my belief that these services were greatly enhanced by the occasional assistance of the Convent children, and of their talented music teacher, Madame St. Zoe, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, who discoursed sweet melodies at intervals during the services on our dear old Organ, in a manner, to my taste, never equalled thereon before; and the echoes whereof are still ringing in mine ears!

Williamstown, Glengarry, September 19th, 1870.

MANITOBAH.—Civil government, according to the Constitution of the Dominion, has commenced in this country, but the political sky is far from being cloudless, as we learn from recent accounts. It would appear that Doctors Schultz and Lynch are more desirous of avenging what they conceive to be past wrongs than co-operating with Governor Archibald in establishing peace on a firm basis, and thus securing for the entire community a prosperous and happy future.

Dr. Schultz, Dr. Lynch, and others, have arrived here, and already their vigorous and not unnatural detestation of Riel, and those connected with him, has commenced to work. On Sunday last Archbishop McLean announced his intention to hold a meeting on the following day, to consider an address to be presented to the Lieutenant-governor. The archdeacon submitted an address to his parishioners, but Dr. Schultz, who was present, obtained a committee to re-draft the address, and it will of course be understood that the tone and language of one emanating from Dr. Schultz will differ considerably from that proposed by a clergyman who thinks that future prosperity will be best secured by forgetting the past.

Amongst other questions which have arisen is that relating to the disinterment of Scott's body. It was deemed wise by those who displaced Riel, O'Donoghue and their associates, to leave the matter in abeyance until the arrival of the volunteers and other Canadians. Last night a meeting of Scott's friends was held at Dr. Schultz's house, and it was resolved to demand the body from Mr. Donald Smith. A letter was written to that gentleman, and a deputation, consisting of Dr. Lynch, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Power, called at the fort this morning. Mr. Smith told the deputation that, while sympathizing with the spirit which may be presumed to have prompted the request made by Dr. Lynch and friends, he regretted not being in a position to comply with their desire. He would recommend that they first establish their claim, as relatives or friends of the deceased, to gain possession of his remains, by deposition before a magistrate; and then make application, in due form, to the authorities of Manitoba, for permission to search for, and, if possible, recover the body. As regarded himself he was entirely ignorant of the spot in which the remains were deposited, except as the same had been indicated by rumour.

The reading of the Governor's commissions as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Lieutenant-Governor of the North West, took place in the fort. Soon after one o'clock, the

Lieutenant-Governor, with Colonel Wolseley and his staff, and Mr. Donald Smith, entered the drawing-room of the Governor's house, when Mr. Hill, the private secretary, read the oath taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the commissions to which I have referred. The following address was then presented by Mr. Smith:—

His Excellency the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency: We, the members that constituted the Council of Assiniboia, nominated by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson Bay Company, desire to welcome your Excellency on your arrival in this country to assume the office of Lieut.-Governor.

We would express the hope that you may personally enjoy your residence amongst us, whilst we rejoice to believe, from the general approval which your Excellency's appointment has met with, that your services are likely to be of great value to this country at the present delicate and critical juncture.

Your Excellency may rely on receiving from us, individually as private citizens, our best assistance in the administration of the affairs of the country; and, as those who were formerly accountable under the Governor appointed by the Honourable Company for the direction of affairs, we venture to assure your Excellency that, notwithstanding the events of the past year, you will find the people of this country loyal to Her Majesty, obedient to the laws, and ready to support your Excellency in the just administration of them.

We look forward to a rapid change in the circumstances of this Province from the opening up of the country; and the development of its resources, and we feel sure that its union with the Dominion of Canada will greatly promote this result. We would therefore, express our pleasure at this union being now happily secured, though we are not unmindful of many acts of kindness shown from time to time by the honorable company to this settlement.

We would, then, in welcoming your excellency amongst us, hope that your excellency may see a large development of the resources of the country, while it is under your charge, and we pray that, by the guidance and blessings of God, wise measures may be adopted, and peace, plenty, and prosperity be the results.

Hudson Bay House, Fort Garry, September 6, 1870.

To this the Lieutenant-Governor read the following reply, and read it in such a manner that each sentence carried its intended weight, and left the same impression on the hearer that would have been conveyed had the reply been made verbally, and as the impulse of unrestrained feelings:—

To the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome. Your assurance that I may, in the administration of the affairs of this country, rely upon the assistance of the gentlemen who constituted the late council of Assiniboia, (an assurance the value of which I do not underestimate), gives me encouragement to hope for some measure of success in the government of the country. Of this at least let me assure you, my whole time and any ability I may possess shall be devoted without reserve to the one object of promoting the best interests of this vast territory; and I shall endeavor to act in such a way that the approval with which, as you have kindly reminded me, my nomination as Governor has been generally met, shall not be found to have been wholly undeserved.

No body of men can have had a better opportunity than yourselves of fairly estimating what are the feelings of the population, and it gives me very great gratification to receive your confident assurance that, notwithstanding the events to which you allude, you can vouch for the loyalty of the inhabitants of the country, and for their readiness to support a just administration of the laws. With these feelings pervading the population, we may look with sanguine hope to the maintenance of order, to the establishment of good laws, and to a rapidly increasing prosperity.

Your anticipations relative to the change to arise from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources will unquestionably be fulfilled. It is impossible to overrate the advantages which this territory offers to the immigrant, and I have not a doubt that population and capital will rapidly flow in where there is such abundance of the elements by which population and capital are always attracted. Now that the Province has been incorporated with the Dominion, it will partake of the prosperity of the older communities politically joined to the other Provinces. New routes of communication will soon be opened up. The telegraph system, extended to this place, as it shortly will be, will give you hourly communication with Canada and Europe. The highway and the telegraph will remove the isolation in which you have been kept hitherto by the boundless prairies of the south and the impassable swamps and lakes of the east.

I most cordially concur in your hopes that, under the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted which may be followed by peace, plenty, and prosperity.

The fate of this country is in the hands of its own people. Let wise councils prevail. Let the people devote themselves to the task of developing their great resources in a spirit and with an energy worthy of the mighty heritage which has fallen to them, and we may fairly hope for that blessing which a kind Providence seldom withholds from efforts well intended and well directed.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the Protestant Cemetery, during the week ending 24th September, was 14, of which 10 were of children under 12 years of age. In the different

Wards the number was as follows:—St. Antoine, 3; St. Ann's, 6; St. Louis, 3; St. Lawrence, 1; outside limits, 1. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery the number of interments was 56, of which 39 were of children under 12 years. The proportion in the several wards were: St. Louis, 11; St. James, 12; St. Mary, 7; St. Ann's, 10; St. Lawrence, 4; St. Antoine, 9; East, 2; outside limits, 1. Total number of interments, 70.

The Toronto Telegraph calls attention to the fact that many of the settlers in the new Muskoka district are newly arrived emigrants, who know nothing about "bush-whackers," and suggests that a few practical and experienced Canadian backwoodsmen should be engaged to put them in the way of clearing the land. It is the first year that is the difficulty. The men are poor men, and it is a matter of mere subsistence that they should have under cultivation sufficient land to raise food for themselves and their families at the earliest possible date. At present they waste much time in enquiries from their neighbours as to the proper way to set about this, that, or the other.

Bell's Corners, which was destroyed by the great fire which recently swept through the Ottawa Valley, is being re-built, and promises to be a flourishing village before long. Farm houses are being erected throughout the County of Carleton, to replace those which were burned down by the same fire. The Ottawa Free Press says there is a great demand for seed fall wheat by farmers from the burned district. The rapid growth of grass during the past fortnight leads them to believe that it will not be necessary to part with their stock. It is remarked that there has been a scarcity of birds in the vicinity of Ottawa ever since the fire. Other years, at this season, flocks of robins and blackbirds were to be seen in abundance. A general impression prevailed after the fire that horses would be cheap this fall, but so far they are fetching high prices.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. R. Bayne, about 70 years of age, and for many years the contractor for carrying the mails between Craig's road station and Leeds, Megantic, was accidentally killed on Monday, 19th inst., by being thrown out of his wagon, which came in contact with a broken tree on the roadside. —Quebec Mercury.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

The Catholic clergy of Canada who may be about purchasing overcoats or other clothing would do well to call on P. E. Brown, No. 9 Chaboillez Square. He is specially patronized by collegiate institutions and clergy in general, to whom a liberal discount is allowed.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

River Desert, J. Kearney, \$2; St. Andrews, Mrs. R. McDonald, 2; Picton, Capt. W. H. Gray, 2; Sherbrooke, T. McClary, 2; Loch Garry, Major A. B. McDonald, 2; Savage's Mills, C. Kilroy, 1; Westport, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Hastings, J. Walsh, 3.34; Baby's Point, W. O'Leary, 3; St. Catherine's de Fossombault, M. Landrigan, 2; West Osquode, E. P. McEvoy, 1; Alexandria, D. A. Chisholm, 1; St. Canute, Mrs. O'Connor, 2. Quebec—J. Murphy, 2; W. Stuart, 2.50; Mrs. Murphy, 2; Mr. Maroon, 1; Rev. Mr. Boudry, 2; Mrs. Veldin, 1; J. C. Nolan, 1; B. Bennett, 2; E. Cahill, 2; M. O'Brien, 2; J. Brennan, 2; Hon. T. McGreevy, 2.50; J. Leonard, 2; R. Beelan, 2.50; E. B. Lindsay, 2.50; J. Enright, 2.50; J. Delany, 2; Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 3; Rev. Mr. Donneau, 2; Seminary, 2.50; Mgr. the Archbishop, 2; Rev. Mr. Harkin, 2. Per J. Doherty, Peterborough—M. McAuliff, Eunimore, 4; T. Henry, Peterborough, 1; T. Sullivan, Ashburnham, 1. Per J. Brennan, St. Johns—C. O'Hara, 3.

Married.

On the 20th inst., in the Parish Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Robert Fernan, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Wm. F. Cronin, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

In the St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. John Rafferty, Culler, to Miss Nora, daughter of Mr. D. Salmon, all of Quebec.

Died.

At Melbourne, Eastern Townships, on the 21st inst., Thomas Dohen, aged 60 years, a native of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. He was a resident of Melbourn for over 30 years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him as an honest, upright man. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace.

At Sorel, P.Q. on the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Thos. McCarthy, Esq., Member of the House of Commons for the County of Richelieu.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior, Superfine, Fancy, Extra, Superior Extra, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Ashes, Seconds, Thirds, First Pearls, Pork, Thin Mess, Prime, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Barley, Pease.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Pease, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.

FOWLS AND GAME.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkeys, Do. (young), Geese, Ducks, Do. (wild), Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons (name).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pigeons (wild), Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover.

MEATS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, fresh.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Cheese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Sugar, Honey, Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, OCTOBER 3rd.

(By Order), M. O'CONNOR, Rec.-Sec.

WANTED.

A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.—Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaventure Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.)

TEACHER WANTED.

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

PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treas'r.

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, (TERREBONNE) (PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.) RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

THIS Establishment, so favorably known to the public, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 1st of September. All the branches of a thorough English and French education, with Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing, painting, and all kinds of fancy work, are taught in the institution. The Convent is large and airy; the board excellent, and the charges probably the most moderate of any similar house in the Dominion. For particulars, apply to the Lady Superior. Williamstown, Aug. 15th, 1870.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL.

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

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

CANADA, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, Insolvent.

ON Monday, the Nineteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 4th August, 1870.

PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, by BOURGOIN & LACOSTE, Esq. Attorneys and Notaries.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Advices from Strasbourg up to yesterday state that the cannon of the garrison are quiet. Gen. Ulrich, the commander, is badly wounded; his office and headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police. A vote has been taken by the people on the subject of surrendering, and it was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

According to the latest Berlin telegrams, King William has decided to receive Jules Favre, French Minister of War, and listen to the propositions for Peace at Berlin to-morrow.

Barricades are rapidly forming at Paris inside the fortifications.

Colonels Seymour and Carleton of the British Army, who are with armies now operating in France, attest to the horrible suffering at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation, women violated, dead outraged, and prisoners famished.

No faith is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry:—The Sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfast, going to Barthelme and Evishin.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegraphic despatch from Orleans, 20th, says an engagement took place at Vessoz. 25,000 French massed at the northerly part of the town were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order and fell back on another army corps.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following history of the late diplomatic movements:—

England took the initiative, charging Prussian Minister at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Some days then passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, English Minister to France then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that, whereas the Great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but, as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty will be kept. To settle this point, Jules Favre has gone to King William's headquarters.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph* dated Berlin, 20, says that the Queen Augusta, received yesterday a letter written by the Emperor of Russia warmly congratulating Her Majesty upon the great victories of the armies of Germany. The Emperor extolled the ability and the wondrous soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince, and other members of the Prussian Royal Family. The Crown Princess, with the Queen, devoted all her time to imitating and promoting efficient measures for the care of the wounded.

Paris papers compute Napoleon's personal income at 200,000,000 francs.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

M. Thiers started to-day by special train for Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, inviting him in the name of the Czar to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his visit.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Thiers declared himself satisfied with the London mission, and expects an equal success in Russia. He affirms that the opinion in England was much more favorable to peace on his departure than on his arrival.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A cable telegram from Berlin, dated the 20th contains the following letter from Count Bismarck: He says,—"The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris. All hope of successful resistance being then over, after that must be peace. The Government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter. All that will then be required of them will be to give sufficient absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by ambitious aspirations or desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon two nations, may never be repeated. I see that I am paraded in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course these statements are merely surmises. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers. What guarantees are necessary for a lasting peace is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris. When the safety of Germany and the peace of the world is secured Germany will not oppose the termination of the war, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unnecessary slaughter."

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Gen. Werder has refused to sign any more Conducts for the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

A despatch received in London from Bismarck, yesterday, says: Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters at Ferrières in Rothschilds Chateau. Preliminary discussions were had relative to the mode of convoking a constituent assembly in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

A French report admits the capture, after Venoy's withdrawal, of a redoubt, in front of

the ferme Napoleon, by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured.

The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000 including 180,000 volunteers from the Provinces.

All towns and cities in France are raising men and money for the national defence. Lille, Aras and Valenciennes are reported fully prepared to resist an attack. The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate, and the appeal to their leader from Rochefort has had great effect.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from before Strasbourg on Wednesday that the loss in the outwork No. 53 was trifling, only 35 wounded. The possession of this position is exceedingly important, and renders the acquisition of the others easy. The defence showed a surprising lack of vigor. Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege only continues because Werder insists on an unconditional surrender.

The railroad to Nancy was destroyed by the *Franc-tireurs*, causing great inconvenience to the Germans, who immediately imposed a heavy fine on the *arrondissement*. Corps of *Franc-tireurs* are being organized in every direction but they receive no quarter if found without attestations and uniform as soldiers. The country over which the Germans advance is stripped bare of every kind of food and famine stares the population in the face. There is no grain left to sow the land—everything is consumed—"Nous allons mourir de faim—tous—tous," is the language heard in the farm-houses. It is in the midst of such sufferings that the spirit of resistance is nourished. War of necessity makes all men soldiers.

Lyons is to be made the temporary capital of France.

It is announced on dubious authority that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto and that the French Senate is to meet at Limoges.

The Consul-General of the Department of Calvades voted 3,000,000f., that of Lyons, 1,000,000f. and 200,000 men, and that of Lille a large sum of money and a great number of men.

MUNDLSHEIM, Sept. 22.—Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are afloat but lack official confirmation. The French account states that an attack was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the 18th but was repulsed with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but is believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—Information has been received here which destroys all hopes of peace. Favre expressed willingness to accede to a plan to satisfy Prussia for the election of a representative assembly and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government in making terms of peace; but the King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied, until terms are ratified by a Constituent Assembly, although the question of terms have not yet been revealed.

Beyond doubt Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal is issued by the authorities begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment. Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined from indisposition. For the past two nights the city has been almost in total darkness. The citizens are adopting measures to light the street lamps.

Provinces and Communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three Communes have already subscribed \$500,000, and thirteen others have also subscribed the sum of \$2,200,000 towards the national defence. The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day—fewer people in them, more shops closed, more soldiers out and fewer of the women. At 10 p.m. the cafes are rigorously closed, and by 11 p.m. the boulevards are deserted.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English Embassy and there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore, also a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that this is the English Embassy. There were also similar boards on the Garden side fronting on the Champ D'Elysses. Similarly, all the foreign Embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A writer to *La France* gives the following as the Prussian plan of campaign, and claims to have the facts from unerring authority. The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness so as to bring several German army corps around the capital by the 14th of September, then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting off communication at that side with Tours, the seat of the Provisional Government. From Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, they were to harass Paris until it surrendered.

Metz, Strasbourg and Toul still hold out. Meanwhile the Germans will despatch two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns through the country in all directions for forage; 75,000 fresh cavalry for that service is now expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has already been realized.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Paris writing on Tuesday says:—"The attacks on the Government continue, and are if possible more bitter now than ever. The Red organs, *Reveil* for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms. The battle must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean

sweep in public offices so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire, rank and file, as well as heads of Departments shall give place to new men. How is a Government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach a Minister bitterly for entertaining questions of peace; yet, these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the Government with difficulties. If anything goes wrong these are the people who are to be feared. The Government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction, and they thereby seriously hamper the Government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those well informed have slight hopes of success.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated London 23rd Sept., says that Louis Blanc writes on the 20th Sept. from Paris: They have been fighting today all around Paris with alternations of success and disadvantage. The city is full of spirit and calm. The Nationale Garde has shown itself resolute, and the Garde Mobiles are coming from all directions of the country, and display that careless gaiety so characteristic of the French. We are sad, yet hopeful, and don't suppose we expect to escape from the consequences of a war into which we have been dragged in spite of ourselves. We desire peace on equitable and favorable conditions. If we cannot have that we are ready to accept war to the knife.

Napoleon's French organs *La Situation* and *Figaro*, are endeavoring to make capital for his fallen dynasty by the alleged declaration of the Emperor and his Consort, that neither will recognize any Prussian agency or interference between them and the French people.

THE CITY OF TOURS.—THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The City of Tours, which has become the actual seat of the French Government, is situated on the narrow tongue of land between the rivers Loire and Cher, close to the point of their confluence.—It is 127 miles south-west of Paris and is in direct communication with the capital, Bordeaux, Nantes and Orleans. It has a population of about 45,000 inhabitants. The older parts of the city consists of narrow, crooked streets, with mean and ill-built houses. The city is surrounded with planted boulevards on the site of the old fortifications, and has twelve different entrances and five suburbs. It communicates with the opposite bank of the Loire by one of the finest bridges in Europe, and by two bridges with the opposite bank of the Cher. The Archbishop's palace is one of the handsomest in France, and, among other conspicuous buildings are the prefecture, college and barracks. Tours had once extensive silk manufactures, but it has long been surpassed in this department of industry by Lyons. The country around the city is charming, and is regarded as the garden of France. The national powder mines are in the vicinity of the city.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The state of the Romagnas is getting so bad that respectable proprietors can scarcely go outside their own houses without being assaulted, robbed, or carried off to ransom. At Ravenna half the shops are shut up, so great is the state of terror that exists. In the Calabrias the brigandage is worse than ever, and the authorities have given up its suppression as a hopeless attempt. In Piedmont the distress is universal, and the City of Turin is almost ruined by the contributions required for the Left on movable property. What is to become of the Italian finance when the additional credit of 40 millions for the armament is raised it is impossible to guess, and the funds are daily sinking. In spite of the difficulties of the Pontifical Government the Roman funds are at 59, while the Italian are at 46, and with scarcely any buyers. The recall under arms of an immense body of the agricultural population too is increasing the general poverty, and will prevent the necessary operation of spade husbandry in the fertile plains of Lombardy, the Marches, and Legations to which Italy owes half her wealth. Immense purchases of cattle, horses and grain have been made by the Italian army contractors in the Roman Campagna and the Neapolitan provinces, and there is every reason to fear a scarcity later on.

ITALIAN INTRIGUES.—It is very difficult to reconcile the presence of so many agents of Revolution in Rome with these assurances, save on the hypothesis, that numbers of the Italian officers are as much at the orders of the Secret Societies as of their own Government; and moreover that Lanza was, in the first instance, desirous of gauging popular feeling in Rome, and especially of fomenting desertions in the Papal troops, and discord between the French and German soldiers, which was the honourable employment of most of the officers arrested. It is very certain that no honest or honourable Government would employ such means, and that any immunity Rome may enjoy from a violent and immediate occupation she owes to the fears not to the scruples of Italy.

FLORENCE.—The Italian senate has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and approved the vote of supply in the Chambers. The Lanza Cabinet therefore enjoys full powers, and may fairly be held responsible for any eventualities. It is probably the strongest Ministry Italy has had for several years, and the fear of what may come after it leads many to support it who would not otherwise do so. Visconti-Venosta's declarations as to the Roman question were explicit on the necessity of observing the Convention, at least for the present.

ITALIAN FACTIONS.—The majority the Lanza Cabinet obtained on Saturday night on

the Roman question is a large one—214 to 152—and shows that the majority of sensible men even in the Parliament of Italy feel they have enough on hand without a forcible solution of the Roman question, and the probability is that they fear the Republic just at present more than they covet Rome. The Left, however, are more violent than ever in their clamor for annexation, and it remains to be seen whether Lanza can maintain himself in office after so strong a declaration as he has made as to the necessity of observing the Convention. M. de Banneville, who has been at Florence, and who had an audience of the Holy Father yesterday, is said to have reassured His Holiness as to the action of the present minority; but to have added that its tenure of office hung on a thread, and that the Left, especially since the arrest of Mazzini, were resolved to keep no terms with Monarchy.—*Tablet Cor.*

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A contingent of the second division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

ROME, August 26th.—CAVOURIAN POLICY.—The measures taken by the Roman police to prevent the fomentation of disorders within the city by foreign agents have succeeded perfectly, and have unmasked a system of treachery worthy of the inheritors of the policy of Cavour, as Visconti-Venosta boasted on behalf of himself and colleagues in the recent debate. A number of emissaries actually holding commissions in the Italian army regiments now massed on our frontiers were arrested on the 20th, in different parts of Rome and expelled. Two of them were captured in the disguise of itinerant pedlars selling linen cloth. Such a circumstance is surely sufficient to prove the loyalty with which the Italian Government is prepared to observe the Convention. Those of our readers who have studied the policy of Cavour know that it consisted in introducing paid agents of the Sardinian Government with the commission of exciting tumults and then marching in to suppress them. It is the same now. There is not in Rome a shadow of popular disaffection to work on, and therefore the introduction of foreign agents becomes a primary necessity. This attempt has been made by the summary expulsion of all proved accomplices of revolution, and of the foreign agents, military or civil, who have been gradually introduced since Easter. There being no *emette*, no call on Italy by the Romans to interfere, and, in fact, a strong and universal dislike to annexation, the position of the Italian Government becomes a most difficult one. Its protection is not needed, for the Pope has once more appealed to the Catholic chivalry of Europe for aid, and their swords will in another month be amply sufficient for the preservation of Rome from irregular attacks. Therefore, this pretext cannot be given; and to annex forcibly a free and independent State, and that State one whose neutrality is dear to all Catholics, is a measure so unheard-of, even in these days of treason and violence, that it is fraught with danger to any State undertaking such a criminal responsibility.—*Tablet Cor.*

THE YOUNG WIDOW.—A census-taker, going his rounds, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours.

He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who could be well recognized as a widow of some years' standing.

On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself in a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady "including myself."

"Very well—your age, madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the lady, with a piercing, dignified look. "I conceive it none of your business what my age might be. You are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward: it is my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten?"

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir; just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My oldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say?"

"Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say that there is; but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?"

About that time the census-taker was observed running out of the house—why we do not know. It was the last time he ever pressed a lady to give her exact age.

We all consider Iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system, that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICHAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Pichault & Son:

SIRS.—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided im-

provement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have.

(Signed) ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS, Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGNET, Justice of the Peace

No. 477 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!

The traveler furnished with Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, is armed against diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other medicine can supply their place. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—It is a strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South American and West Indian market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair countrywomen have adopted it, proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to *Eau de Cologne*, only place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article.

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

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

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 ORGAN is far superior.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Agree Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—*Bangor Times.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiritual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massillon, St. Jure, F. Guillon, St. Alphonse Liguori, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of *L'Abbe Sanson*, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sisk.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually, Insolvents. ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. By his Attorneys ad litem, ANDREW MACFARLANE, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. Montreal, 8th August, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of AMABLE DUHAMEL, Insolvent. ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of the said Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. By his Attorney ad litem, M. GARULT. Montreal, 28th July, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIE FERLAND, An Insolvent. ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. By his Attorneys ad litem, VALLIE & BENOIT. Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

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GEO. A. CONSITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Perth, Co. LANARK, Ont.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA. To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870. ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

- LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS. 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. 3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons. 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court. 5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$150.] The gift of a Roman Artist. 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas. [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian. 7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome. 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.] 10 A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$20.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada. 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonart, D.D., Bishop of Birtha at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houper, a member of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.] 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

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BANKRUPT SALE. THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. May 13, 1870.

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CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, FORTS, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SUP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND and PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND, both of the City and District of Montreal, as well individually as having heretofore been traders and co-partners there, under the name or firm of Kinmond Brothers, Locomotive Engine Builders, and also co-partners in the late firm of Sykes, DeBergue and Company, Railway Contractors, Insolvents. ON the Twenty-fourth day of October next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge, under the said Act. WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND, PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND, By their Attorneys ad litem, KERR, LAMBE & CARTER. Montreal, 22nd September, 1870.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. THE re-opening of the Classes of the JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL took place on Thursday, 1st of September last. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions. The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculation. The second comprises a course of three years. First year,—Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic, Mental Calculation. Second year,—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation continued, Translation from English to French and vice versa, Initiatory Geography. Third year,—Study of both languages continued to the Rudiments of Composition, Book-Keeping, Rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History and History of Canada. In all the classes, Religious Instruction is under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History. Terms from 3 to 10 shillings.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal, } In the Superior Court. In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, trader of the city of Montreal, as well in his own name as having been partner in the firm of "N. Patenaude & Co." as belonging actually to the firm of "Craig, Chabot & Co." Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said act. F. X. CRAIG. Montreal, 15th August, 1870.

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

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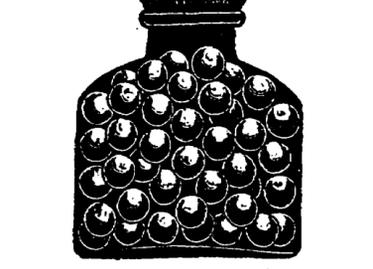
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SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin.

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

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS of HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs.

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 medicine, we presume few could give an intelligent answer.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. In this country it is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums—the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.

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.

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.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, NOS. 6, 8, AND 10, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THIS Establishment will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the twenty-ninth of August, instant, at nine o'clock, a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical course of instruction is imparted in moderate terms.

For particulars, apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddeford, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE—58 St FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his Office, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax.

2ND SECTION. 3rd year.—Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions.

3RD AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Poëtie Littéraire. MATTERS: 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on Domestic and political Economy.

5th year.—Class of Science. MATTERS: 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

4th Architecture; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry. LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum. Half Boarders.....20.00 Day-Scholars.....10.00 Bed and Bedding.....6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00 Use of Library.....1.00

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES. Dwight's Diarrhoea Mixture. Brown's Chlorodyne. Dixon's Blackberry Carminative. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Butler's Blackberry Cordial.

Parties going to the Sea-side or Country should lay in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhoea remedies.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England. HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.)

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET.

HOUSES OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 a.m.; and from 1 to 4 p.m. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.