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#### ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

## VOL. XXI.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

NO. 30.

MOORE.

#### NORA BRADY'S VOW.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

Sitting a little back from the others, he had been watching Nora as she came in and out, making eyes at her, and grimacing, which liberties she resented by looks of ineffable scorn

on her handsome face; and, finally, as she attempted to reach across to put the tea-urn in its place, he suddenly pinched her cheek. "Ugh!" screamed Nora, and the next instant the tea-urn, with its boiling contents, was toppled over him. He sprang up with a fear-

ful oath. Mrs. Halloran shricked, and her husband, who, in a mirror opposite, had watched the whole affair, could scarcely control his features or restrain his laughter.

"Nora-why, Nora," he said, as she cand in with a cloth to wipe up the floor, "that was extremely awkward."

"I know it was, sir, and if a vile bug hadn't stung me on the cheek, it wouldn't have happened at all. I wish St. Patrick himself was here to drive all such venomous creatures away from Glendariff, anyways. Did it hurt you, sir?" she asked, innocently, turning to Donald More, who, half-frantie with pain, had thrown himself on the sofa, where he lay growing vociferiously. His reply was full of profanity turned away to conceal the smile that flitted over her face.

Go, Nora, quickly, and tell Mrs. Shea to prepare the south chamber for Mr. More; tell her he is badly scalded. Go, have it done as soon as possible," said Mrs. Halloran nervously. "I am sorry this accident happened, Donald,"

said John Halloran. "Accident! I am parboiled. My shoulder

my arm—my thigh! Good God, Halloran! I am almost murdered!" he screamed.

"You will feel better soon. Keep quiet. Mrs. Shea has an invaluable remedy for

"Do try, John, to get him up to the south room at once, that something may be done," said Mrs. Halloran, really sorry for him.

"Yes-yes-let me get there. I shall go mad if this continues five minutes longer. Help me up, Halloran. There—Diable! I a torrent of tears rolled over her cheeks. an't walk." But, with the assistance of a "Why, surely, now, it's nothing onusu stick, and Mr. Halloran's arm, he succeeded in climbing the stairs, where, in a little while, a tated nerves were somewhat soothed. Mrs. Shea, sharing in the dislike with which all regarded him, darkened the room, and made her stirring." escape as soon as she thought he was askeep.

But he heard her go out, and, finding himself stable?" she asked.

"Nora, is Mr. Halloran's horse in the as the wind-tide cbbcd and flowed over it, she said.

swayed and undulated with a motion as armone." alone, gave vent to the revengeful feelings of his dark heart in low, bitter words. "It shall fall on them all." he said,—" all. I have not dogged John Halloran's steps, day and night, in vain. He robbed me of my first love—the love of my boyhood. She robbed me of the small inheritance, which should be mine, by mains me for life. But vengeance is near at hand." And he fell asleep, to dream of the

ruin he would work. It was past midnight, and a deep hush was head. over Glendariff. All beneath the old roof slept soundly, except John Halloran. He sat watching beside a lone couch, on which reclined his wife. She had refused to retire. A strange, sad presentiment urged her to watch through that night, lest, if she fell asleep, rest, and, folding her hand in his, sat talking low, pleasant words to her, until, quite ex- come, He would be her solace and defense. hausted with the emotions of the day, a deep slumber stole over her. And now she lay so calm and motionless that it looked like death, —strangely beautiful and solemn. He dashed heavy tears from his eyes as he leaned over thought, perchance, he might never look on her face again. Alas! long years would roll her slender, drooping form, -" what is it that's by ere he would see that sweet face again, except in visions of the night. A pang wrung his heart, and his face grew deadly white. He stooped and kissed her, then took up the small seissors from the work-table and cut one of the long fair curls which lay on her check, and placed it carefully and tenderly in his pocket- that it would be to near the sun. Oh! oh!" book; kissed her once more, and, with a noiseless step, left the room to seek his children. Oh, little pebbles of the brook of life and love! how sure and unerring is the aim with which, at moments like this, ye are slung into the forehead of giant nature, bringing him prostrate to a level with your own littleness! How the blow sinks down into his heart, making it heavier than the nether millstone, and as bitter as the waters of Marah! John Halloran could but weep now; there was no help for it. His tours and kisses fell together on their heads. He lifted their soft, dimpled very clearly. Perhaps I did not read it right," hands to his bearded cheeks, and pressed long, she said, feebly. loving kisses on their rosy lips. But it must

thing whispered that he should never see them cheer up. Our separation will be short.— her eyes fixed thoughtfully on the glowing turf, thus again; that one of that twain would flit When we meet again, the old Sunburst will her lips silent. No sound was heard but the heavenward, and leave only the vision of a shrined angel in his memory.

And now he is out on the lawn. The full orbed moon sheds an unspeakable splendor and our children will be no longer helots, but be Dennis Byrne, and tripped out on the lawn apon the scene, silvering over the antique freemen. Adicu, sweet wife. Kiss the dear to meet him; but it was Father M-Carthy. gables and quaint chimney-stacks of the old house, and throwing tremulous shadows through the foliage on the deep set windows. When should he see it again?

#### CHAPTER III.

"What? Thundering to be heard, Old Land? Ho! bravely and boldly done; Now! where are thy children gone? Ay, there, support her, she's weak; See, see how her cold limbs shake. Let her lean on that more brand! They have treated thee ill, old dame, And thou blushest with rage and shame ! Thou'rt astir,—a fearful token That the o'erstrung bow is broken."

A gleam of sunshine, that flickered through the dense foliage which shadowed the window, fell warm and golden over Mary Halloran's face, and awoke her from her deep but uneasy slumbers. Surprised to find that she had passed the night on her couch instead of the bed, she could not, at first, remember how it was. She passed her hand over her forchead, then glanced around the room with a wild and frightened look; and, when she found it and fury. Nova shrugged her shoulders, and empty, she flew toward the bed and tore back the curtains. But she saw that it had been untouched, and a low cry of anguish escaped her lips. She tottered toward the bell-rope and pulled it, then fell heavily on the couch from which she had risen, her face as white as the cambric pillows on which she leaned.

"Did you ring, ma'am?" said Nora, coming

"Where is Mr. Halloran, Nora?" she asked, as calmly as she could.

"It's altogether uncertain, ma'am, if he is not here. Troth and I thought he was snug in his bed yet," replied Nora, endeavoring to

conceal her own anxiety. Something dreadful has happened. I know and feel it. I have felt it on me these many industrious hands made so light that she not days," she said, folding her long white hands | unfrequently had more time to herself than any together, and rocking herself to and fro, while

"Why, surely, now, it's nothing onusual for a gintleman to be out airly at this season of country, he would have lingered on the road to the year. I've h'ard him say, God save him. gaze down on the tranquil beauty of Glendariff, remedy was applied, which relieved his pains that he'd rayther be out when the dew is on and thought it must be the abode of happiness considerably, and a composing draught admin- the fern-leaves and the birds whistling through and contentment. He would have known that and speaking in a whisper. "Is Mr. Halloran istered, under the influence of which his irri- the morning air, than to see the grandest show plenty teemed from those rolling lands, covered up yonder?" in the kingdom. He'll be i prosontly, and have to wait for his breakfast, if I don't be

Halloran out on the hill-side, or foreninst there no storm is on it. In the distance, through a at Holy Cross, on his back?" replied Nora. cheeringly.

"There is one thing will settle all this doubt. I dread the worst; and yet-my God! | beam, while here and there, through the moss-—it is necessary for me to know it. If they her inconstancy; and now this vixen—this should be gone, how can I bear it? Help me, virago—because I touched her dainty cheek, O my Father! thou whose cars are never closed to the plaint of thy suffering ones; endow me with strength and fortitude to bear the storms which are gathering about my

> 'Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy refuge fly, While the nearer waters roll, While the tempest's wrath is nigh."

And even then, while her troubled soul poured out its cry for aid, she felt calmer and men worn down with ineffectual labor, bowed piness. But they're over now. I cannot be when she awoke she should find him gone; but stronger. An almighty arm was about her, at last he prevailed on her to lie down and would bear her up as the bitter floods rolled by now; and in the sorrowful days that were to

She went to an old oak cabinet, and, turning the key, opened the door. One glance sufficed to show her that the shelves were empty.-"Yes, they are gone," she murmured; "gone."
"And what is it, Maire Bhan asthore," said her, and his heart almost failed him. He Nora, who had come close to her and placed her strong arm tenderly and caressingly around gone, my jewel?'

'All gone! Sword, spurs, the green uniform, epaulets, chapeau, and all. Gone with my darling to the wild hills of Tipperary, where the cruel hunters will snare and cage him, - my eagle-heart, whose worst fault is

"And what is this, suillish machine?" which had fallen unperceived when the door was opened. "It looks like his own writing, surely."

"It is-it is!" cried Mrs. Halloran, running her eye rapidly over its contents. The blood mounted to her pale cheeks, and something like exultation lit up her features, but faded rapidly, and she leaned on Nora's faithful boson cold and shivering. "Let me lie down, Nora dear, and read it to me. I cannot see

"Sweet wife" (Nora read), "I have courend. One lingering look and fond caress, and age to die for my country, but not enough to fireside, her fingers busy shifting from one for that is Nora Brady's Vow."

ones, and tell Nora I recommend ye all to her loving care."

"And so she will lift up her head, alarma," erical Nora, in a transport, "if he's to be the leader, and had a few like hisself to help. It will be done; and the English, with their red coat sogers, and their black-coat parsons, and their sneaking tithe-men, drivers, and the devil knows what besides, will be hunted off our Irish acres in a jiffy, and lave our beautiful country to *shinfene*, the right owners, by troth.

"Nora!" said Mrs. Halloran.

"Faith, ma'am, and I can see nothing to be crying afther, at all. If I only knowed where to go and how to go, I'd be off on the wildest Kerry colt I could find to help, only in respect to yourself, saillish machree, I couldn't lave you unprotected. But there is one shall go in my place, please God, and that's Dennis Byrne; and if he's kilt, it'll be the best thing could happen in such a cause. May God and the Blessed Virgin help the right."

"Amen!" said Mrs. Halloran, in a low, fervent tone; " we are in our Father's hands,-We are under the protection of our blessed and dear Lady. We may suffer, -oh, yes, that we must expect,-but, in the end, peace and rest must come. Go down, dear Nora; and the moment anything happens, let me know."

"Yes," said Nora, pausing in the old oakpanelled passage to shake her fist towards a closed door; "and if you hadn't got what you did in good time, you'd be on his track, crossbred mule that you are; but, thanks to the scalding tay that lathered your shins, it'll be some time before you can do any mischief, black informer that you are." Then, as if relieved, she walked quietly and swiftly down to "My husband is not here, Nora: he's gone. the kitchen to begin her usual day's labor, -a labor which her cheerful and faithful heart and other domestic at Glendariff.

"No event of importance occurred that day. If a stranger had been passing through the viin a verdure and juxuriance of vegetation those sunny slopes, rich in waving grain, which, "And how should be be, surely, and Mister ful and harmonious as the occan-billow when natural vista, his eye would have fallen on the gray ruins of Holy Cross, their desolate grandour and beautiful decay gilded by the sungrown arches, the bright bine waters of the Suire might be seen rippling on towards the -beautiful in its autique style and pictures. que site-from its abundance, from its productive fields—to go past the abodes of poverty, land had no blessings for, and see men and woand gloomy on the inadequate returns it would afford them, or characterized by a levity and reeklessness which, with the livery of want that they were, preached bitter homilies by its mockery.

As evening wore on, Mrs. Halloran's anxieties increased. She could think of but one youthing, and that was the approaching desperate struggle. The very indefinite knowledge she possessed heightened and augmented her terror. When? where? what? were the questions that haunted her. The children shrunk your love-tokens. But my mind's made up, back, rendered timid by her silence and pale- and, what's more, I've taken a vow." ness, and Mrs. Shea retired angry and voluble from her because she did not open her lips what are you talking about?" he asked, half when she went in to report to her concerning beside himself. the health of Donald More.

"An' it's in purgatory I've got before my comes flat to the floor, laving me the immortal toss him in. It was all through your bad doings, Nora Brady, and you ought to nurse

a great gentleman as Donald Dhu," said Nora, of chocolate for the invalid.

he tore himself from them. Perhaps some- bear your tears and a mutual farewell. But needle to the other the stitches of a stocking, wave its folds of green and gold over Ireland, chirping of a cricket in some warm corner,--the beacon of her freedom. She will lift up | Ere long the silence was broken by the ccho of her bowed head and be a nation once more, heavy, slow footsteps. She thought it might

"God save us, your reverence," she said.

kneeling for his blessing, which he gave, "And how is Mrs. Halloran, my child?" he

"She's poorly enough, sir."
"And Mr. Halloran,—where is he?"

"We do not know exactly, father; he left

home in the night, and its much comfort she needs, poor thing." "Heaven help the poor child!" said the

priest, in a compassionate tone. "Where is she, Nora ?" "She's in the room, sir, Mr. Halloran's

books and things is in, where he used to read and write, your reverence. Shall I go and tell "No. no; it is not necessary," he replied,

hurrying in with a heavy heart, for Mary Haloran was the child of his only sister, and he

Nora could not sit still or rest; so, throwing the stocking aside, she walked with a quick pace down to the lodge, once inhabited by a porter who kept the gate. But it was dismantled and almost ruined now, with its low stone walls covered with ivy and creepers, and which John Halloran had allowed to stand, because it was a picturesque feature at Glendariff. She went to the broken easement which looked out on the road, and, leaning her arms on the low sill, stood watching for the blacksmith of Kildare. She had not waited long before he came.

"Nora asthore," he said, starting at the sound of her voice, "is it waiting for me that you are here? It's no safe place for one like

"And why isn't it a safe place, Dennis Byrne?"

" Because the times is bad."

"What is the matter with the times, sure? It seems to me the times is good enough; and if men was as good as the times, we shouldn't have English sogers poking their noses into everybody's business, and kith and kin hounding each other, selling their own flesh and blood like nagur slaves."

"Whist, Nora dear! it isn't safe to talk out," he replied, looking furtively about him,

No; and that's what I wanted to spake to which indicated the fertility of the soil, and you about. Have you heard any news to-day? -but come in; it'll be safe altogether there."

"May-be not," he replied; "may-be not. There's sogers lurking about Glendariff.-They're watching for Mister Halloran."

"They'll have their watching for their trouble, then. He's not here, nor won't be again in a hurry, accordin' to my judgment,-But I've got something to say, Dennis, and I might as well say it first as last. It's a dark day when it comes to my heart, and a sorrowsea, uttering the same mysterious numbers that | ful one when it comes out. But it's no use; it sang of old, like Time, hymming the wrongs, may-be it'll blow over and may-be it won't: the evils, and the sins of men as it rolls on anyway, God's will be done. We was to be solumnly toward eternity. And then he would married in the spring coming. I have fifty have turned away from the view of Glendariff pounds and a cow to begin with. You have enough for a poor boy to settle with; and I won't say I looked to the time with sorrow. I loved to think of being in my own cot, and which the natural and rich resources of the keeping it cheery and thrifty for you, macourneen, and, troth, I had my own dreams of hap-

> "What's that you're saying, Nora Brady, afther promising me these three years?" exclaimed Dennis Byrne, aghast. "Don't be trifling with a fellow in that way, Nora; joke with anything but that, and I'll laugh with

> "You h'ard every word I said, and I'm just as much in airnest, Dennis, as if it was my dying day. And you may give me up intirely if you like. I can very quick give you back

"In the name of the Blessed Virgin, woman,

"It's aisy enough explaining what I say," she said, laying her hand on his shoulder .time," she complained to Nora, "with that | "You know, Dennis, as well as I do, what's in screeching, swearing pagan up stairs, that was the wind, and Mister Halloran's in it, where stooping down to pick up a small twisted note so crazy to get out this morning that he swears every true Irishman ought to be; and if he's a big oath, and gives a lape, when down he helped by them that have rayson enough to fight, it'll be a glorious day for Ould Ireland. honor, sure, of picking him up; an' troth if he I know that, and want it, too, if I am only a does it agen, honey, I'll get the pitchfork to poor girl. But mind, Dennis, may-be the rebellion will fail,—God help them that's risked all they have on the chance,—and, if it does, I've made a vow before Heaven, on the cross, "Thank you, dear Mistress Shea; I don't never to wed you if you don't help them that's look up to any such grandeur as to nurse such willing to spill their blood for you, and if sorrow and distress and penury come to Glendariff, laughing, as Mrs. Shea flounced out with bowl | never to marry until all is right again with them I love. If they suffer, I suffer; if they That night Norn sat silent and sad by the wander, I wander. And now be off with you;

#### CHAPTER IV.

But alas for his country her pride is gone by, And that spirit is broken which never would bend;

O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh,
For it's treason to love her, and death to defend.
Uprized are her sons, till they've learned to betray;
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their

And the torch that would light them through dignity's way

Must be caught from the pile where their country

expires."

"Nora Brady, you have done me a great wrong this day," said Dennis Byrne, grasping her arm, as she turned to leave him, while his heart swelled with indignation and grief. He had loved Nora long and faithfully; early and late had he toiled, that he might surround her with homely domestic conforts when she entered his house as its mistress; and now, when just on the eve of the realization of his bright hopes, to be told that "it could not be," to have all those beautiful dreams so rudely dashed out,-it was almost more than he could endure.

"Now, be a man, Donnis darling," said Norn, wiping the tears away from her face. "If I can bear it, you can, surely. I didn't say at all that I didn't love you, or that I was going to play a filse game with you, marourneen. I only want you to be patient, and wait may-be a year, may-be longer, in respect to the great throuble that's come on the two we love, and who has been the best friends we ever had, and that needs our help as much as we ever needed theirs; that is, if things go wrong with them, that would lay down their lives to make 'em right.''

"I see no rayson yet why we shouldn't marry. I love John Halloran, -ay, the very sod his feet presses, -an' for his sake I'd give up everything but you, Nora; but why we can't sarve him an' his as well when we're man an' wife, as now, bates me out intirely."

"That's because you're a pittioque, Dennis Byrne," said Nora, indignantly. " How do I know what's coming to pass? If poverty comes to Glendariff, I, for one, shouldn't like to heard up the gold that I airned in their service; an' who knows but that I shall have to cross the sea? There'll be enough for Nora Brady's hand to do, without having a master to the fore, to bid me here and ordher me there. And let this be the last of it entirely; if you choose to wait for me, wait; if you don't be off as fast as your two legs can carry you."

Dennis, the stout blacksmith of Kildare, was silent for some time. He knew by Nora's manner that her resolution was taken and not to be moved, and, although he felt angry enough at what he considered her unreasonableness, the thought of giving her up was like death. Next to her he loved John Halloran. They had been playmates together; indeed, the same breasts had suckled both in their infancy, for Byrne's mother had the nursing of the young heir of Glendariff until he was weaned, and the boys had grown up together, every year strengthening the tie, which in Ireland is as strong as that of kindred, until manhood separated them; and each in his sphere retained the old love and the old interest, and found many opportunities of serving the other. The friendship of John Halloran had cheered and brightened the humble life of his fosterbrother; it had saved him from many an extortion and much injustice; and the consciousness of it gave confidence and energy to his manhood, for he knew that he was his earthly providence and would never let harm, that money or influence could avert, blight his life, He thought of all this now, and the merry sports of "long ago," -of the days' fishing in the Suire, their wild adventures and long excursions to the Kerry Mountains, and the delicious leitering among the old ruins of Holy Cross. He could not but serve John Halloran, now that dark days threatened him. He felt ashamed of his momentary selfishness, and at last said,—

"Norn, mo seact n-anam astig tu \* are you; but let it be as you say. You have tould me what you will do, but what I'm to do is what I doesn't know. I don't even know where Misther Halloran is, God save him. I have heard rumors of a rebellion, but where it's to break out it's more than I can tell, an' I wish I did, for bedad! I'd like to be in the thick of

it. But there's one thing, a suillish mahuil agus machree," † he said, brightening up: "he often tould me, if he got into throuble with the government, as he said from a boy he always. intended, and was hunted by the Saxon hounds, that I must seek him beyont the clouds-that is, in a den so high up on Ballyhowry Mountain that the wild craythurs have never made their lair in it. And so good-by, Nora: the moon's up, and I'll run down to Larry Ragan's cabin an' hire the suit and wallet of the old baccah man that's been sick in it these two months, and be off before day. One kiss, Nora darling.

"The Blessed Mother of God have you in her keeping my can-buy deelish," said Nora, as she allowed him to take the farewell kiss he

Seven times dearer than my soul. † Light of my eyes and heart.

by, Dennis dear: warm will be the sheda veha on a rude pillow which he made of his cloak, when you come back. God's holy angels go moving it as gently and as tenderly with his with you. But wait one minute! I'd like to great rough hands and awkward limbs as if he forgotten the very thing above all that must be had been tending an infant, and got out his thought of. Here—hide this about you some flask and poured a few drops of potheen bewhere'; it's for Misther Halloran, if you find him where you're going to, and give it to him buckled his stock: all of which seemed to rewith Nora Brady's humble service and love, and tell him to have no uneasiness in respect to around him, then into the face of Byrne, whom Mrs. Halleran and the childer, for if I ever lave or forsake them in the dark hour may God forsake me. Now hurry off, Dennis; and in a faint voice. "How are they at Glendadon't forget the limp when you get the wallet riff?" across your shoulders."

"I'll engage you never saw such limping done afore, by a fellow wid sound legs," said Dennis Byrne, laughing, as he deposited the little package she had given him, in the depths of his breast pocket.

"Now go on, and don't be afther looking back, alama, for fear of the black luck," said Nora, pushing him away.

Cutting a stout black-thorn by the roadside, Dennis Byrne started on what might have been considered a wild-goose chase, if the results of his journey had not proved that his instincts had guided him aright. Travelling mostly by and will meet the doom of felons; others, like night, and begging a sup and morsel here and there on the roadside, evading with success the to fly into an exile of poverty and obscurity." parties of English soldiers that dashed from time to time across his path, keeping his ears open when, two or three times, he was invited to spend the night by the turf fire of some hospitable peasant, and saying but little, he all his meaning. heard that a battle had been fought in Tipperest grandeur, whose steep defiles and beetling wherever I may go." cliffs were full of sublimity and magnificence, threw their broad shadows over the fruitful stand by your honor's self," said Byrne, while valleys of Munster. Following sometimes the his broad chest heaved with emotion. steep and rugged balleagh, or forcing his way from the accomplishment of his faithful pur- said John Halloran. pose. Occasionally he sought the shelter of some sheeling perched high up among the cliffs, wishes; an' it's little I'm able to do, but I'll and whose poverty-stricken inmates made him endeavor to do it right. But let it all alone welcome to a meal of potatoes and milk, but now, sir, and go to sleep. When the sun rises could give him no information of what was I will call you. There's a snug bed of heather passing below. Up in that wild region they within our old nest, and your honor can make heard but little of what was passing among yourself alsy in respect to any one's comin', their fellow-men; nor eared they much, for in seein' that I'm going' to watch till morn." the sharp struggle for existence which for everprofitless to them. They bore with sullen as his wallet afforded, for breakfast. patience the evils of their lot, and endured the sweat and labor entailed by Adam on his race, without, many, many times, the reward of the

bread promised. It was late in the afternoon when Dennis Byrne, at the imminent peril of life and limb. reached the cave, high up on one of the highest peaks of the Ballyhowry Mountains, which John Halloran and himself had discovered years ago. But it was lonely. No living creature had disturbed the stones which they had piled up at its entrance. And it was now that the stout heart of the blacksmith of Kildare failed him, and the fruitlessness of his toils overwhelmed him; and he sat down on a mossgrown rock and wept like a child. Relieved by this outburst of tears, he sought a more sheltered place, for it was bitterly cold, and, taking a crust from his wallet, moistened it with whisky and ate it, after which he cleared several other members of Prince George's Staff, in away the great stones one by one from the entrance of the cave, and gathered moss and dead fern to make himself a lair to sleep in that night. At length, his arrangements being shower falling at the time. Passing from Le Vert completed, he threw himself down to rest. which he had never in his life of toil needed more than he did then. He east his eyes more than he did then. He east his eyes in drawing ammunition. There were about 30 of abroad: the last gleam of sunlight had fled them, and nearly all had two horses attached in away like gold-plumaged birds from the crags and peaks of the neighboring mountains, and the gray mist like a silent flood had risen from the valley, and enveloped him until he almost imagined himself to be the lone inhabitant of some desolate island. He felt awed by the deep unbroken silence and dreary solitude of his situation, and, drawing his well-worn rosary out of his pocket, he knelt down and devoutly recited it, after which he crept into the cavern, and was soon sleeping calmly and heavily.

He might have slept two or three hours,— he could not tell,—when he was suddenly awakened by something falling heavily upon him. Starting up with a wild cry, he grappled with the intruder, who was a man, and who seemed powerful enough in frame, but from some cause or other feeble and helpless.

"Who are you at all?" cried Dennis, while a cold moisture started to his lips. "If you're a friend, spake; if you're a foe, bedad, it'll not be long before you find your broken bones in the glen below!" But a stifled grean was his only response; then there was a dead silence, and the man lay limp and heavy on his arm, and his low, quick breathing gradually ceased.

"Christ defend us! the poor soul is dead; and I'd raythur it'ud be a wild wolf than a dead man, to spend the night with," exclaimed Dennis, while the cold drops rolled over his face; but now a faint moan reassured him, and he dragged the stranger out into the cold, keen air. A dark cloud which had obscured the moon sailed slowly away, and her clear, bright rays fell full on the white, upturned face which Dennis Byrne supported on his shoulder. He looked down on it for an instant in wild amaze: he pushed back the matted hair from the bold forchead, and exclaimed,-

asked while tears overflowed her eyes. "Good- Then he laid the head of John Halloran down tween the lips of the exhausted man, and unvive him. Soon he opened his eyes and looked he recognized at once, and grasped his hand.

"True-true; faithful to the last," he said,

"Well and safe, your honor; but what's this and this? What's the throuble, sir?" said Dennis, pointing to some black stains on Mr. Halloran's shirt-bosom.

"I was wounded, Dennis; not badly. Loss of blood, though, has weakened me. I wish I might have died; for to survive the ruin of all I planned and hoped for, is more than I can bear. All is lost. At Ballingarry a few desperate hearts perilled their all in the chances of battle. They expected aid from dastards, who promised but failed to come to their succo:; and all was lost. Of these noble and glorious men, some are prisoners of our foes, myself, are hiding until the hour arrives for us

"But surely your honor will return to Glendariff? Sure, sir, Mrs. Halloran's crazy with sorrow in respect to you, and Nora's put me off intirely," said Dennis, scarcely comprehending

"I fear I shall never see Glendariff, I ary, and that the patriotic band who dared must fly to France or America; not to shun to strike for freedom and their native land had death or danger, but ignominy. I shall find been defeated and routed. Not daring to ask means to send for my family. Of course they a question-(for he was among strangers), the will be stripped of everything. Oh, my God! news quickened his steps, and after many days' my poor Mary and the little ones! But, Den-wearisome travel he reached the chain of high nis, you must go back, man; you must hasten hills which, lifting their summits to the clouds, back and stand by them all. I charge you to and broken into a thousand scenes of the wild- protect them until I can bring them to me,

"I think it 'ud be better intirely for me to

" That cannot be, my friend. I know your cautiously along the windings of a narrow wolf- faithfulness; and, in leaving you with those track, he scaled one rocky height after another, who are dearer to me than life, I shall feel that deterred neither by their perils nor bleakness they have not only a friend, but a protector,'

"I will stay; I will do anything your honor

Heart-broken, and enfeebled by loss of blood, more saddened their life, in the grasp and John Halloran, thankful for an hour's repose, clutch for the barest means to avert starvation | crept into the cave, and was soon asleep. The and bitter want, they had no time to spare on next morning he awoke refreshed and strengththe concerns of others, or to waste in dreams ened. Dennis had kindled a fire of fagots in a which their life-long shadow had made idle and sheltered corner, and made such preparations

"What is that you have on, Dennis? I think it will help me in my escape to the coast, -that beggar's gown and bag. Can you spare

(To be Continued.)

the latter were, in virtue of the terms of the Capitulation, handed over to the Germans. We make some extracts:-

There was no ceremony in the surrender of the forts. A properly-authorized officer from the German Head-Quarters presented himself, and the Commandant of the fort or a French Staff officer gave it up to him, on receiving a paper stating that he did

so in consequence of force majeure. This morning I joined Major Klemm, of the Engineers, Lieutenant Rabenhorst, of the Artillery, and an excursion to some of the advanced posts at which there has been much fighting, and to Forts Nogent and Rosny, with their redoubts. At halfpast 8 we started, a steady but not very heavy snow Galant to Livry we ascended the hill to Clichy, where we met a procession of French carts coming from the Forts, in which they had been employed tandem fashion. If there were a Royal Humane Society here it would have brought every one of the animals before a magistrate and applied that the poor brutes might at once meet death by the poleaxe. I could not have believed that horses in such a condition could walk. They were living anatomies. Scarcely one of them had a pound of flesh on his whole carcass. Nearly all were white. Not only their hones were visible, but their veins with the thin blood running through them, and positively making their coats appear pink rather than white. An exclamation of horror rose from every one who passed. The poor men and boys-most of them mere lads-who led them were also starvedlooking. They were old cloaks, which were in tatters, and they seemed scarcely able to lift the wooden shoes in which they crept along. So miserable a procession I believe never before moved on We all breathed more freely when we had earth. passed it.

Passing on by Montfermeil and Chelles, of which I have had so many times occasion to speak, we made our way through the much-shelled Gournay, and on to Ville Evrart. The horrible fight which occurred there on the day and night of the 21st of December had left its very visible marks. Much of the struggle was carried on across a wall in a park attached to a chateau. Not a foot of that wall is now standing intact, the shrubbery inside is destroyed, the trees have the appearance of well-used targets, and chassepot and needle-gun balls are thicker than ever the gravel was along the walks. There is an immense building in Ville Evrart; it was a large asylum for idiots. The poor fools had been removed before two great civilized nations fought for the possession of their dwelling-place. From Ville Evrart we came to the village of Neuilly-sur-Marne, so prettily nestled between Mont Avron and Fort Rosny. The French used to assemble there, come out on the Germans, be worsted, and reculer pour mieux sauter; so Moltke made it a part of his plans that Neuilly should be shelled with vigour. Nine batteries contributed their united force to do the thing effectually. It was deserted this morning. The only wonder is how it was occupied so long. It did not suffer so much as Bondy. This latter village I hold to be unique as a specimen of what may be done by shell-

on another the chimney stack has all but disap-peared; the front walls of a score are perforated in a very ugly way, which suggests the necessity of extensive shoring. In every one of them there is a week's work for a good glazier. Passing out of Neuilly we came on a fine road leading on to a village called "Plaisance." It was lined with lofty elm trees. The French cut every one of them down to clear the way for the fire of Nogent. As they fell, so they lie. Numbers of them fell on houses as they received the last stroke of the axe, and, having carried slates and rafters with them, they repose at an obtuse angle on the first or second story. There were chalets, and kiosques, and gar-den cafes in "Phaisance." I think it would be a good speculation to buy it, leave it as it is, and exhibit it next summer and for summers to come as a bombarded suburb of Paris. For a piece of picturesque war ruin it is not to be equalled. I should have stated that at Neuilly the French have stuck up the face and cars of a white horse, and placed a lady's parasol over it; it is now the "sign" of a marketender.

NEUILLY.

I drove over there in the afternoon, passing through the ruined suburbs, the very sight of which is enough to make a man melancholy for life-he who does not belong to any of the houseless families, who has no interest in those villages, nor kith nor kin, and knows not any of their inhabitants. The rich may rebuild, redecorate, and re-establish themselves if ever they can have the heart to return to the sites which are surrounded by the wreck of poor men's dwellings never to be restored; but what are the poor men themselves to do? It seems, however, as if there would be work as long as money lasts for all the masons, slaters, and plasterers, glaziers, builders, upholsterers—for all, in fact, who make houses labitable—in France for many a long day to come. And some sanguine people say that in a year or two the valleys and hills along the Scine will smile again, but even if the timber could spring up and the forests be restored like Jonah's gourd, can the memories of this terrible occupation die out?

The misery of the people who remained in the houses under the works and at Suresnes is a fair index, I presume, of the wretchedness of the people of Paris, with which they were in communication by the Pont de Neuilly. There was one man creeping up the ramp towards the gate, as if he were in quest of scraps from the soldiers, whose aspect was twful. He was tall and powerfully built, but his clothes hung on his limbs as if they were on poles; his cheeks were sunken, his eyes bright, and as he answered a question about the road his very speech seemed affected. "Je suis en bonne saute, merci, et si je puis troucer quelque chose a manger..." Further on stood two men in the road looking wistfully at the new occupants of the walls. The elder, a welldressed man, asked, "For God's sake, if I had anything to cat?" My companion offered bim money. "Money, I don't want that. I want tood. See!"
He pulled his hand out of his pocket and showed it filled with 5-franc pieces. "What is the use of money when there is nothing to buy?" That man was the picture of starvation, and his campanion of despair. We told them to come in to Versailles. "They will not let us." "Have you tried?" "No. We know they will not." "But try." They had not the energy left, I fear. Next day, however, help was sent out to these poor creatures, and I never shall forget the chorus of joy of a group of men, women, and children at the assurance that they would receive some bread and meat in the next 24 hours. They gave us a piece of bread on which they had been living for weeks-that and a few potatoes, now all gone, and horse-flesh-" et d'antres choses." It was like a fragment of a "mud pie" to look at, and certainly did not invite one to taste it. "And we pay dear for it too." I would not have offered it to a dog.

BONDY.

The French had not evacuated Bondy, and they were not to advance till it was clear. I halted with them, and awaited the order to advance. It came at half-past 1 o'clock, the order being that the 23rd one we set out. Two companies of infantry led the way. Then came the General and his staff, then a troop of dragoous, then the infantry, and then the two batteries bring up the rear. The instant the order to march was given, the advance guard began to sing "Wacht am Rhine,' and the band of the main body made the air resonant with that martial air. Up to the village of Bondy we had groups of French soldiers and peasants viewing us with subdued gaze. Some of them raised their caps; but I heard them say, "The barbarians!" On approaching the village of Bondy, we found barricades of clay, paving-stones, and hewn trees, the construction of which elicited the admiration of the German Staff. They exclaimed that nothing could be better. Having passed through a perfect labyrinth of these defences, we entered Bondy itself. What a spectacle! I was not very much astonished. But I should have been overwhelmed if I had not seen Bazeilles, near Sedan. Bazeilles is admittedly sans pareit. In your columns I ventured to say that, as a ruin, Pompeii could not compete with it; I adhere to that statement; but after Bazeilles I will rank Bondy. And the spectacle exhibited in the latter village is perhaps the more extraordinary from the circumstance Baseilles was deliberately burnt by the Bayarians; while the work done at Bondy has all been executed by shells thrown from the siege batteries at Rainey. Well, it was a considerable village; when I saw it to-day not a house in it had a roof and not one had a perfect wall. Into every homestead numerous shells had entered, sign-boards remained without the vestige of a sash or a window, over shops the name of the proprietor still figured, the title of his metier had been ruthlessly ent off. I can assert, after a careful examination, that there is not a window sash, not to say a pane of glass, in the village; and and when we entered to-day there was not a sound, save the tramp of our own horses. Not an eye looked upon us-all was desolation and ruin. For a coup d'ail of the effects of a bombardment, let all travellers visit Bondy.

Having emerged from Bondy we were within three

miles of Paris, on a high road which used to be lined with stately trees. The trees were there, but they lay on the road; they had been felled, and this grand nighway to the most beautiful capital in the world has been destroyed for 50 years to come. Here the battalions divided. Three of them were to take the road to Noisy. There was a delay and I resolved to ride on to Noisy alone, as time pressed. On reaching the village of Noisy le Sec I found the French peasants standing in the street in great numbers. A whole school of orphan school girls were there to see the Prussians" pass. Noisy le Sec had suffered too, but after my experience of Bondy, I was rather surprised to find that it had not suffered more. About one half the houses had been injured by the ruthless projectiles; but many of them had roofs. Some of the peasants scowled at me and voted me a barbarian; but others seeing I was not a militaire gave me the benefit of the doubt and I got on pretty well to the village of Romainville. Here was the fort of that name on the right and Noisy on the left. All the villagers were out, few of their houses had suffered, though the parish church had more than one bruise and there were many fragments of shells on the high

"Holy St. Patrick! but it's him hisself!" ing alone, but there are few houses in Neuilly Hodenberg in communication with the Commandant. I upon the city.

road.

whole and entire. In one a shell has dropped This gallant gentleman was sad, but dignified, in his through the roof and right down to the basement; sorrow. He was in full uniform He said to me that it was, indeed, a sad duty he had to perform, but he guerre, c'est la guerre. All the French garrions, 800 in number, had marched out that morning. There were seventy-four, twenty-four, and twelve-pounders mounted on the fort, besides many smaller guns. While I was speaking to him there was a shout; "What is that?" said he. "Sir," I replied, "it is the German column which has arrived to enter the fort, and the shout is their 'hurrah.'" He shed tears, as did two officers by his side. The German battalions had arrived. The 12 pioneers crossed the bridge and entered the fort singing "Wacht am Rhine," the main body was drawn up on the glacis outside, and they played the Saxon National Anthem. The whole of the troops shouled in strenuous accents, the Staff rode on and took possession, the French Commandant bowed with sorrowful grace, and the great fort of Noisy was thus surrendered into the hands of the enemy. Within the next hour Romainville, Rosny, and Nogent also were occupied by the German troops. IXSIDE PARIS.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

The very lowest classes are by no means keenly desirous of peace, because they will again have to work for a living instead of making a " queue" at the bakers shops. They have never lived so well or so comfortably as during the siege. One evidence of it is that there are obsolutely almost no beggars. Indeed, Paris during the siege has presented far fewer external signs of miscry than London does at ordinary times. The suffering fell upon a class too proud to complain of it, or to go through the process, to them humiliating, of drawing rations with the class

At this moment interest in Pars is directed certainly far more to the question of food than of politics, and the crowds on the day of the elections were considerably more earnest and animated round the will all cease, and the markets are so abundantly on the bills of fare at the cafes. Thirty-seven trains of provisions had arrived yesterday since the opening of the communication. The streets are also fuller of wheeled vehicles; the hidden horses, no longer in peril of their lives, are coming to light, and the singular feature which has, I think, made Paris so pleasant to the pedestrian, of streets which he could not only cross without fear of being run over but down the centre of which it was agreeable to walk, is rapidly disapppearing. In proportion as the carriage traffic increases will a difference be perceptible on the now crowded pavements. Uniforms are by no means so abundant as they were a week ago, and there is more light in the evenings; nor, so far as I am able to judge, is there anything to lead one to hope or believe that the lives and habits of its population are likely to be to any extent changed or modified by the sufferings through which they have

(From the special Correspondent of the Tribune.)

Paris, Feb. 4 .- In accordance with the terms of the Convention, an exchange of prisoners has taken place between the French and Prussian authorities. Our papers have made very much of the captures of Bavarians, Badois, and Poles-alleged to have been effected during the last few months, but we now learn that the total number does not reach 1,000. The siege lasted 135 days. We had the affairs of Chatillon, of Le Bourget, of Champigny, of La Malmaison, of Buzenval, besides intermediate skirmishes, night surprises by our Free Corps, and other more or less in-significant "pointes," as the French style a dash at a post in advance, yet we have taken only this small number of prisoners, though, at the time, they were reported to be almost legion. It astounds me how we could have continued to give credit to accounts authoritatively circulated, knowing, that the system was a continuation of the one invented by the functionaries of the Empire, to mislead and deceive. As vigor which has prevailed all through, led to the same result. We withdrew in excellent order, and the

Prussians breathed once more.

Every day facts come out illustrating the utter incapacity of those men upon whom we relied as superior to Trochu. Instead of surrounding themselves with men as guides familiar with the precincts of Paris, they blundered over the ground hap-hazard. The officers—chiefly from the provinces—were quite ignorant of the topography of the environs. The Prussian officers, on the contrary, are acquainted with every inch of ground, and are provided with

charts, which denote every road and by-path. Only a few days before the capitulation, an old officer, decorated with many orders for acts of daring courage, offered; if he were allowed, to pick out 500 tried men to go and spike the guns of the battery of Chatillon, which was doing much damage to the southern quarter of Paris. The offer was declined. upon the plea that it would lead to a useless sacrifice of men. Then we must not omit mention of Capt. Beaurepaire, a volunteer in the National Guard, though legally exempt on account of age. He, too, is an old officer. Early in October he declared himself ready, if he could unite a body of 12,000 soldiers, to go and disperse the Prussian army of investment or to so harass it as to compel it to raise the siege. It must be borne in mind that at this time the Prussian forces were few in number, and the investment scarcely commenced. The proposition was entlusiastically acclaimed. The Captain, after considerable difficulty, obtained acess to Trochu, and submitted his plan of which the latter expressed his approval, and assented to its being attempted. The 12,000 men came forward, but an excuse was found for deferring the operation, and thus the time ran on. Again and again did the Captain come forward, ever Champigny. What he there learned and saw satisfied him a bold movement would be successful: but again cold water was thrown upon his plan, notwithstanding it had been approved by Trochu and encouraged. We now know that if the French troops had renewed the attack on the third day, instead of being brought back in good order across the Marne," the safety of the Prussian army would have been fatally compromised. The Prince Royal of Saxony fully expected the attack, and admitted to a member of his staff, that if it succeeded the only alternative for the besieging army was retreat.

The council of the Acclimatization Societywhose fine collection of animals fit for food, has been sacrificed—has, by a formal vote, erased from the list of patrons, honorary members, donors, subscribers, the name of all the German personages, who have taken part in this way. Were these gentry to invade the capital, they would beat a loss for conveyances, and must reconcile themselves to inspect the bombarded quarters afoot, for only 300 hack horses are left. We have devoured their brethren, and greatly have they disagreed with many of us. It is probable, if the Prussians come in, that many sightseers may go out to witness the humiliating spectacle their entry will present. Even now, hundreds of people flock to the barriers, to traffic with those s On arriving at the fort of Noisy I found Hauptmann | who only a few days ago, were hailing fire and iron

Paris, Feb. 7.—Rosinante has brought me back with much wheezing from Versailles to Paris, and with me he brought Gen. Duff a leg of mutton. At the gate of Versailles we were stopped by the sentinels, who told us that no ment could be allowed to leave the town. I protested, but in vain. Mild, blue-eyed Teutons, with porcelain pipes in their mouths, bore off my mutton. The General protested, too, but his protest failed like mine. I followed my mutton into the guard-house, where I found a youthful officer, who looked so pleasant that I determined to attack the heart which beat beneath his uniform. I explained to him that it was the fate of all to love. The warrior assented, and fate of all to love. The warrior assented, and heaved a great sigh to his absent Gretchen. I pursued my advantage. "My hady-love," I said, "is in Paris. I am taking her now a leg of mutton. On this leg hangs my hopes of bliss." The battle was won; the vanquished victor stalked forth, forgetting the multiply for the man and gave orders that the the soldier in the man, and gave orders that the General, the Englishman and the leg of mutton should be allowed to go forth in peace. Rosinante toiled along towards Paris. Having reached Paris, I resigned poor old Resinante to the knackers, and with my leg of mutton under my arm, walked down the boulevard. I was positively molbed. "Sir" said one man, "allow me to smell it." With my usual generosity I did so. How I reached my hotel is a perfect mystery. N. B.—The mutton was for a friend of mine. Gretchen was a pious fraud.

HARTS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM. - His Majesty rises at seven o'clock in summer, in winter some times later. He never sleeps but in his campaign bed, which is carried to all military maneuvres which he attends. If there is a bed in the room where he stays it is taken out and the campaign had substituted. This consists of an iron frame; is only a foot high, and has but little furniture. Only a small pocket watch is hung up by the wall near his bakers' shops than the polling booths. Now this couch, this being a souvenir with which the King was presented in 1841, on accompanying his royal stocked with fresh meat that horseffesh is unknown father in a journey through Switzerland. At a previously fixed, or otherwise at the ordinary time, if the King has not already rung, two attendants enter the room. On days when there is to be a battle this occurs at a very early hour, as at Sadowa, where he was awoke at 4 a.m., and at Gravelotte, where he was awoke at three, for the King likes to be present at the marching out of the troops. If this is not necessary, despatches, &c., are laid on the table where the King drinks coffee, so that they come immediately into his hands. The King, as soon as he rises, dresses from head to foot, and remains the whole day, merely unbuttoning his overcoat if he is alone in his room, or receives only persons in his suite. When other persons are received he always appears with buttoned overcoat, as, also, when he steps up to a window to watch troops marching by, or if he knows that military persons can see him. On returning from journeys and reviews, or from a battle, he changes his linen, but entirely dresses again. A dressing gown, slippers or any other domestic buxury, the King has never used, even during indisposition or sickness. The King opens all his letters himself, even during serious illness they must be opened in his presence. He sorts them. On a first perusal, he makes signs or marginal comments on them. These signs have a fixed signification, and the officials into whose hands they come know how to deal with them. Everything goes according to a regular method, and the King has really only one habit--that of working.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7. - The triumph of Mr. Martin in Meath was celebrated last evening by a banquet in the Antient Concert-rooms, Great Brunswick-street. About 150 gentlemen, of whom 14 or 15 were Conservatives, took part in the entertainment. It was time wears on, every delusion we were under disappears. We first believed in the strength of investions of the company, the extreme Nationalists believed ions of the company, the extreme Nationalists being ment, and in the overpowering forces with which the associated with simple Repealers and mild Federal-Prussians were straggling us. It turns out that we ists, all concurring in the desire for home rule, but were never invested by any army exceeding 160,000, differing in their views of how its full benefits the bulk having been detached upon service in the should be realized. A few would rest and be thank-Provinces. That on the 21st October, when the sortic | ful at a Federal Parliament, others would go further in the direction of Malmaison was made, only 10,000 | and demand a separate Parliament as it was before Prussians occupied the road to Versailles, and no the "accursed union," and not a few would desire a JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Times war correspondent describes the aperance of the environs of Paris, and the fort, when the latter were in virtue of the terms of the Capitus.

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Division, under General Monthe, was to occupy latteries were in position, nor had the enemy established any works. When the French approached covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy, and the creation and the covery one believed our troops were energy, and the covery one believed our troops were energy and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were energy and would achieve the covery one believed our troops were in position, nor had the enemy each and the covery of the covery one believed our troops were in position, nor had the enemy each and the covery of the covery one believed our troops were enemy. marck and M. de Moltke packed up their traps and prepared to run. A little more boldness and the victory remained in our hands. But, the same want of the prepared to run the first stage on their journey towards I rish independence. Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Bandon, presided, and with Mr. Martin represented the Parliamentary strength of the association. The other members of the House of Commons who have been identified with the Repeal agitation and other popular movements, were significantly absent, their places being very inadequately supplied by civil letters of apology. There was but one barrister present, Mr. P. G. Smyth, and but one Protestant clergyman, Rev. Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D., who has clung to the cause with honest enthusiasm. Very few Roman Catholic clergymen joined in the demonstration. The chief of those who did attend was the Rev. P. Lavelle. When the toast of "The Queen" was proposed about one-half the company showed their regard for the "golden link of the erown," which they purpose shall be the only one between the two countries, by remaining scated and silent. The rest of the company honoured the toast with loyal manifestations. Mr. Murtagh, his proposer in Longford, gave the teast of "Mr. Martin's Health." In acknowledging the compliment the hon, member for Meeth declared how very proud and very happy he felt at-receiving the praises of his countrymen, though he knew that the honour conferred upon him was far beyond his deserts. The company, of course, said "no, no," and was more happy. There was still in all his joys, however, as he said, one reflection which troubled him, and that was that among all the men of high talent and great accomplishments there was scarcely one to whom the general population of the country would give the same confidence they had bestowed on him. The cause of that was the cause of all the evils of the country. The English stood between the aristocracy and the affection and confidence of the people, who were naturally disposed to welcome a great aristocracy. They had no mean envy for wealth or distinction, but they were to be rebutted. His last effort was after the affair of naturally disposed to reverence legitimate authority. Referring to the Meath election, he said that since he entered public life he had but one set of principles, but one political object—to obtain the restoration of National home government-to obtain it, if possible, peaceably and without disturbance of social order, and without revolution. He was a true Conservative as well as a true Liberal, but he had but small respect for Irish Conservatives and Liberals who wanted the manliness to defend their own principles in a free Irish National Parliament, and who had the baseness to intrigue and bargain for the support of their party with the enemies of their country. In 1848, notwithstanding his intense repugnance to bloodshed and civil war, he expected the rebellion and expected it not only with resignation, but with a feeling that it would be his duty if it should break out to take his part in it with the people. The circumstances of Ireland were such at the time as seemed to him not only to justify but to command a loyal citizen to join in rebellion if his country determined on it. But he made one great mistake. The people of Ireland were not prepared to fight, and in their unarmed condition they did not dure the desperate venture of the contest with England. The mistake he made in supposing that the country had the means of armed resistance had operated upon his idea of Irish policy ever since. Ever since his return to Ireland he had discouraged secret conspiracy, and advocated the policy of keep-

#### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 10, 1871.

ing continually before the world an open protest enced him in deciding to dispose of his property in gainst the Union, proving to England, if she can against the Union, proving to England, if she can against the Union, proving to England, if she can that country; but that he lield a strong opinion that face, which he thought there would have been if the peace, without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorses when the lorses were also were a very large proportion of the Irishmen who held office under the Government in their hearts desire heme government as much as anybody. He had remarked in the report of an election in the county of Limerick recently some talk about the right of Irishmen to share equally with Englishmen and Scotchmen in the public offices and emoluments, and about the desirableness of Trishmen taking office in order that there might be Irishmen in the country trained to the forms and practices of public business. Well, the Irish people did consider that they have a right to office in Ireland, and that every office in Ireland, from the Lord Lieutenant, inclusive, down, ought to be filled by an Irishman. But when the people of Ireland saw that every Irishman who received an appointment from the English Minister ceased from that moment to be a patriot, if he had been one before, he did not wonder that there should be a sort of prejudice in Ireland on the subject. (Hear, hear.) But suppose that the organization he had spoken of had been es-tablished and was working successfully, and that the great majority of the Irish representatives were advocates for home government, then how should they act in order the more honourably and easily to obtain the realization of their not for wit and good fellowship, of which there seems wishes? He was afraid that the policy which seemed best to him would not obtain immediate favour throughout Ireland. His policy was thisthat Irish Nationalists elected Parliamentary representatives should go to the London Parliament for the sole purpose of protesting there against the Union (applause), and demanding its repeal. He | which actually took place : " Examiner - You think did not deny that it might be quite proper for Irishmen elected to the London Parliament to express their opinions there on any subject before that Paraiament: but he thought it would be their duty -at least he felt it to be his own duty, as the representative of the Nationalists of Ireland-to take especial care that he left the whole responsibility of leges to override the reports of the examiners, and to legislation for Ireland to the English, who alone admit men to matriculation whose examinations have to assist, the English in making laws to bind his ing a good service to the cause of education by bring-The speech was received with applause .- Time

Speaking of Limerick converts, the 17ster Daily Examiner reminds us, that Sir Vere de Vere, Bart, proposer and cousin of Mr. Monsell, is a convert; his brother Stephen, who represented the county Limerliving ports, is also a convert; while Mr. Monsell himself, vice-licutenant of the county, and colonel of the Limerick Militia, is a convert : as well as his brother-in-law, the Earl of Dunrayen, lieutenant of the county. These, however, are but a few of the "pervert" aristocracy of Limerick, in whom the patriotism of Carryowen is revived by a return to the Faith of their fathers.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN TRELAND.—The Daily Espress, through its London correspondent, states that the Irish Catholic members and a few Protestant members of Parliament are pressing the Government to form a great National University for Ireland, to which the existing Queen's Colleges and a number of Catholic Colleges should be affiliated, the funds of Trinity College also being distributed among the various colleges of the country. It is believed, the correspondent adds, that the Government will adopt this scheme, and that, moreover, they will this year confine their efforts to University education.

THE GLADSTONE-DEASE CORRESPONDENCE,-The famous letter of the Premier to Mr. Dease, has quite fluttered the devocates of bigotry in certain quarters. Over and over again Mr. Gladstone has been asked for an explanation, and the explanations have been given one after another, until now nothing remains to be explained. According to the latest and authorised interpretation Mr. Gladstone meant merely to do his best to ensure the personal liberty of the Pope in matters civil and religious. Most assuredly such is not a natural interpretation of the words used in his letter to Mr. Dease; and if Mr. Gladstone persists in such an interpretation, he must be prepared to see his support from the Catholies of Ireland and England become beautifully less. In that case the return of John Martin for Meath will not be the last or greatest of his defeats before Catholic constituencies. We venture to predict that Mr. Gladstone's tergiversation in this matter has done Mr. Monsell more harm, in the eyes of the electors of Limerick, than the most active of his opponents could have hoped to have inflicted .-Cutholic Times.

Complaints of isolated attempts at outrage continue to be made from some portions of Ireland, but the Executive is taking active measures to repress crime. The Catholic hierarchy are discontented with the Government for not dealing with the subject of Irish education. It is rumoured that Mr. Maguire, M.P., is about to be appointed Poor Law Commissioner.

SEA WAIFS .- Nearly 200 casks of oil from Pittsbugh, Pen, have been driven on shore along the south-east of the county Wexford, and on Monday the occurrence was reported to Mr. Coghlan, the receiver of the wreck. None can tell out of what ship they were washed overboard, or if she herself be still floating on the sea. The casks are marked, and information may be gleamed through that channel. The working people laboured hard to save the oil and prevent its returnining again to the deep.

The deputation who waited on Lord Derby at happy to say that there was no reason whatever in found six punctured wounds on Davis's head and legitimate Sovereign, Pius IX. happy to say that there was no reason whatever in found six punctured wounds on Daviss new and logicimate Sovereign, American Sovereign, American

must have. He had advocated a poted similar to patient with the same as the had adopted by Hungary since 1848, and which had had pularly considered as one of the greatest evils of he was carrying water from a well when he heard of nations, in any way justify it, even if it had been happily succeeded. Now that he was returned for happily succeeded. Now that he was returned for nations, in any way justify it, even if it had been his brother would reside on the Irish estates; but walked briskly past him. He took no notice of the dition, and antecedent to the usurping expedition, what notice has been dition, and that it was, in fact, subsequent to that He gave the following satement.—In the suppose that it is supposed that it was fired by the deceased or his dagger, marked by every evidence of trickery and needed only a little organization to bring about such mature consideration, decided to part with it, as it brothers, who were the only persons in the locality fraud, and avoided by the great mass of the population o needed only a fittle organization of things that, in almost every constituency was impossible for him to reside in Ireland, as he having arms. The head constable of police swore a state of things that, it does not got the first opportunity, a man like him-could not but feel, in the uncertain state of affairs that he found pieces of metal and glass about the in Ireland, as the interpolation of the land glass about the self, whose whole object was home government for in that country, that the rights of an Englishman bed. He also saw the deceased's gun standing beself, whose whole organized as representative. He and an absentee were less certain to be fairly dealt tween the bed and a press. It bore no mark of the colonies, have a direct and vital interest in the Ireland would be recently discharged. He did not exscandalous the rule to which the holders of would be considered. He should hope to find an the shot was fired from the inside. A majority of the Irish offices under the Government were sub- honourable man as purchaser, who would be dis- the jury, however, returned a verdict of "Accidental jected, for the rule of those offices was that an Irish- posed to treat his tenants as fairly as they had been death," man appointed under the Government must either treated by his father; and, though circumstances the district, as it is supposed that the effect will be

A Curious Case.—At the last Quarter Sessions at Monaghan a woman named McKeever was sentenced to three years penal servitude for setting fire to a stack of lay, but it was subsequently discovered that | M.P., for Meath, writing to the Irish Times, says :the minimum punishment prescribed for arson by "A painful impression has been recently produced Act of Parliament was five years penal servitude, on the public mind by reports in the newspapers The case was brought before the Queen's Bench to of renewed agrarian outrages in the counties of have the sentence altered, when it was further discovered that is was a "cock" of hay, not a "stack," to the public, through your columns, the outline of that washurned and the learned judges were of opinion | a land case, the facts of which have been stated to that the important misdescription was fatal to the 1 me by several of my constituents in the County indictment. The woman, therefore, got free alto- Menth. I think this case is one of much public inkether. A result slightly puzzling to the nou-legal | terest, as affording an illustration of the system, mind.

a lady, Mrs Leggatt, passed with much credit. The plores. Seven or eight tenant farmers upon an compounding of drugs and the exercise of the Apo- estate which, a few years ago, was purchased by the the cary's art seems a good field for the fair sex. It present landlord, have recently on the expiring of certainly grates less on one's prejudices than the adop- leases which they held from the former proprietor tion by ladies of the surgical or medical branches of received notices to quit, and they expect to be disthe profession.

Higher hash Education.—The old stories of Oxto be none, but for unscrupulous laxity in the Queen's College of Ireland. The Catholic Critic, a journal ap- yours, pearing once a month, and devoting its chief care to a continued exposure of the worthlessness of the Queen's College system, gives, among many instances, the following as an examination in ancient history, the ancient Greeks were a great people, do you not? "intend to pursue classics any further? Candidate-"No, sir. Examiner-You are passed, sir. Good "morning." It appears from evidence given, that it is "the constant practice" for the Council in the Coling to light the delinquencies of the Mixed College system. Whether the Government will have the ourage to deal with the Irish Education question Education in Ireland is clamouring for legislation. The papers of the Irish Committee which we are publishing each week, and which are being circulated

for the recruiting service The arrangements Dublin are not working so satisfactorily as might have been expected and as are required for supplying the deficiency of strength in the army. Increased expense has been incurred, and the results are very meagre. In five months ending on the 1st of January 361 recruits were enlisted by the Staff officers. That gave an average of 72 in the month. In January, which is the best month in the year for recruiting, there were only 66 recruits passed in Dublin. There are eight out stations for recruiting for which special allowances are made; there were only eight men brought up, and of those five were rejected. There are no Staff officers in Dublin now on the recruiting service, and officers of experience regard the new system as more costly and less efficient than the old. Many who are passed by the field-officers inspecting are afterwards rejected at Head Quarters.

It is intended to call out the Irish Militin in May next. This is a practical answer by the Government to the taunts of the "National" Press.

The state of the county of Westmeath is still exciting serious apprehension. A correspondent of the Express mentions as an instance of the "reign of terror" that a comfortable farmer, residing near Kilbeggan, received a notice lately, warning him that he would be shot if he did not give up some land which has been in his possession for the last 20 years. The farmer tenant had received £50 from fifth son of Francis Shearman, Esq., of Grange, Co., landlord to enable him to emigrate, and he had not been allowed to sell the good-will of the farm, but his son is now living in the locality, and it is supposed that the land is wanted for him. In another case a poor woman was threatened with death if she did not give up to the former tenant some land which was let to her many years ago. She request- zarre, and his acts of bravery induced his own Goved the landford to take the farm off her hands, and, crument to offer him a baronetey, an honor, which he time promising to restore it whenever she desires it. Some gentlemen are contemplating the necessity of closing their establishments and leaving the country rather than be obliged to submit to the tyranny of the Riband Society, and have to be constantly guarded by the police.— Times Cor.

The finding of a verdict of "accidental death" by he coroner's jury in the case of Humphrey Davies, the bailiff, who was shot lately at, Foxford, county Mayo, excited great surprise, and is strongly commented on in the local journals. At the inquest the wife of the deceased swore positively that she was seated at his bed side, where he lay in the act of feeding one of his children when a shot was fired through the window. She called to her husband to get up and fire out at the assassin, and receiving no reply she repeated the request. He then raised himself on his elbow, and throwing off the clothes showed that he had been shot. On this she ran out and alarmed his brothers. Margaret M Hale, a servant, swore that before the shot was fired there was one pane of glass broken in the window, and after the shot she saw two more panes broken. 'A woman Knowsley-hall to present a memorial praying that named M'Nalty had come twice to the house that he would not sell his Irish estates were gratified by evening to inquire whether her muster had come home. After hearing the shot the witness, who had distinct promise to comply with their request. The following is the answer which Lord Derby gave to the memorial:—"Tord Derby worlied that he was the memorial that the was following is the answer which Lord Derby gave to against the wall, where she had often before seen it. which it commenced in the year 1859, by forcibly of Wednesday a reply was received from the Home the memorial:—"Lord Derby replied that he was The doctor who attended the deceased stated that he occupying the City of Rome, and dethroning the Office upholding the judgment, and declining to re-

eert. He thought the Home Government Association possible, an isolated one that would injure the corpus of the amining the gun carefully and not searching the That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray well to begin wind a searching the last your retitioners, therefore, humbly pray county clubs and farmers' clubs throughout the estate; but they must clearly understand that he house before by stating that he did not think it your Henourable House to make such an expression county clims and lathers (county clims and lathers) country who had made a declaration in favour of did not pledge himself to sell to them exclusively necessary, as the gun exhibited no sign of having of your opinion as may move Her Majesty's Governcountry who take makes of a beginning as a or to refuse other offers, nor should be part with the been discharged, and the family was so afflicted that ment to refuse in any way to sauction or recognize home governments. He thought the adoption of such lessates for less than their fair market value. The he did not wish to search. The jury expressed distinction of the States of the Church by the a policy, and the working of it with zeal and energy, question of leases to the small tenants came upon satisfaction that he did not make a complete exam- Government of King Victor Emmanuel, as being would in a very short time give this country a com- him, he said, by surprise, as an Act had been passed ination at the time. Some witnesses deposed that contrary to justice and to the law of nations, and would in a vision the protection, and he thought for their protection, and all the stronger for the the deceased was in the habit of using pot metal for injurious to the rights and interest of your Petitionplete Nationalist representation, and a closed officers weaker tenants, whose rights the Legislature had shot, and one of them stated that ten months ago in Ireland, such as addermen, town councillors, done everything in its power to protect. He should he lent Davis a hammer for the purpose of breaking and Poor Law Guardians, should be Irish Nation-make no general promise which was liable to be and Poor Law Quantum, such a strong facts and when that state of things should arise inisundersteed, but when the proper time arrived positively sworn to by Davis's wife, and corroborated the contrast would render more striking and they would find that any fair claims made by them by other witnesses, while there was no proof that This finding is bailed with satisfaction in oppose home government for his country, or, if his might sever the connexion with his Irish tenants, to exonerate the inhabitants from the payment of a National sentiments are very wrong, he must keep his friendship towards them would always remain them to himself. When he stated this he believed the same." to defeat the intention of the Legislature in passing the Peace Preservation Act .- Times Cor.

JOHN MARTIN ON AGRARIAN OUTRAGES - Mr. Martin, long prevalent in a great part of Ireland, which, in A LADY APOTHECARY.—At a recent preliminary my opinion, leads to most of the unhappy outrages. examination in arts at the Apothecaries' Half Dublin | the existence of which every good Irishman depossessed and expelled from homes. The tenants, with their families, number sixty souls. The rents, ford examinations in last century are quite equalled, as I am informed, are not in arrear, and the tenants are to be dispossessed in order that the lands may be turned into a great grazing farm.—I am, sir, truly John Martin,"

CHARGE OF STABBING. - The un-Trish crime of stabbing has unfortunately just been committed in this town, (Nenagh), and apparently without the smallest provocation, a baker named Gibbon being the victim, and a young man from Kildare, called Charles Carty, the person charged. Carty and some Candidate-Ido, sir. Examiner-Right. Youdonot other men have lately been brought to Nenagh to erect additional telegraph wires, and being out late at night, three or four of these mechanics paraded the streets cursing Tipperary, Gibbon it appears was on his way to his night work when he was stopped and asked if he was from b-y Nenagh, and, replying that he was, one of the party drew a legislation for Ireland to the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English and the E blow was given; Gibbon fell, and the men ran off, but being of a strong constitution, he rose to pursue them. Meeting a police patrol, he described what this Session, we somewhat doubt. But the state of Ind occurred, and in less than an hour Carty was captured, and has been committed to gaol on the injured man's informations, and in all likelihood the case will be tried at the Assizes in the early part of ick from 1854 to 1859, is a convert; and his brother last, are fixing the mind and will of the whole pop- felt by the inhabitants, as the knife has not been platform—Tablet used in any Tipperary quarrel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CINCUMSTANCES. - SWINгово, 3rd Feb., 1871.—A woman named Broderick, residing neas Ballinvolor, near this town, died last night, or early this morning, under the following circumstances: - She and her husband left here about ten or eleven o'clock. It is stated that the woman was somewhat under the influence of drink, returning home from the fare of Charlestown.-When about midway from here, on her way home, her husband states she became very ill and weak,-He was unable to proceed further with her, and went to obtain the assistance of a neighbor who, with his donkey, took her to her own house, where she immediately expired. The constabulary have taken the husband, John Broderick, into custody pending the result of the coroner's inquest to be held to-morrow, of which I shall send full particulars.—Cor. Mayo Examiner.

Loxnox, Feb 28. - Despatches from various parts of Ireland, received to-day, reports that several acts of agrarianism have occurred in which a few persons were killed.

DECEASE OF A KILKENNY VETERAN.-Lanuary 5th, 1871, died at his residence, No. 50, Moray place, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel John Shearman, of the 13th Regiment of Foot, Knight of the Royal Military Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. He was born in Kilkenny in the year 1784, being the Kilkenny. During the Peninsular war, in which he served with distinction, he was appointed to the command of a Calabrian regiment, which, with some British troops, were sent to guard an important pass. His services with the Italian regiment were awarded by his being made a Knight of St. Maurice and Laernment to offer him a baronetey, an honor which he in order to protect her, he has done so, at the same | prudently declined. He lived unmarried, and died at the venerable age of 87 years,

APPREHENSION OF A MURDERER.-About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, Detective-Sergeant Taylor and Police-sergeant Norman apprehended Patrick Gilli-gan, native of Shankill, Galway, on a charge of having, on the 6th of January, 1868, in the barony of Tasquin, parish of Kilkerin, murdered a man named Michael Glynn. The above officers have been on the look-out for the prisoner for 18 months, and he was apprehended at a farmhouse at Acton Grange, near Warrington. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates on Saturday, and remanded for a week, in order that the Irish constabul may be communicated with.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Count von Moltke is, we (Tablet) are credibly inormed, a convert to the Catholic faith.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—The following Protest, under the form of a petition to the House of Commons, is being signed in most of the Catholic parishes of Great Britain :—

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED CATHOLIC INHABITANTS HUMBLY SHEWETH - That the Government of King

lation.

That your Petitioners and the rest of Her Majesty's numerous Catholic subjects, at home and in

ers and the rest of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

GENERAL DE CHARETTE. - Of this truly Christian gentleman and brave seldier, the special correspondent of the Baily News at Rennes thus writes -- I had to call upon General de Charette yesterday, and I can easily understand now why the troops under his command always fight well. I do not mean his own corps of Pontifical Zonaves only. A great many of these are gentlemen, and altogether it is one of the finest, best trained, and best disciplined corps one would wish to see. But I mean the corps of Irregulars, and even of Mobiles, who are often brigaded with the Zonaves. Monsieur de Charette struck me as being the very ideal of the French officer and the French gentleman, "Behold a Frenchman' indeed?" His name is synonymous with everything that is chivalrous, daring, brave, and patriotic; and yet is the most maffectedly simple mannered man it is possible to meet-open, frank, and soldierly, with the most perfect ton and breeding. Kindly and cheerful looking, he is yet a firm, serious, and determined man. Such a chief must make good soldiers. We know only too well how imbecile, conceited, incapable, and selfish chiefs have made had solders of youths who might have fought admirably if faith, affection, honor, hope, patriotism—all those feelings which alone can sustain the true esprit de corps in its highest sense— had been kindled and kept alive among them.— There would have been less running away if there had been more high-minded colonels, War Contributions.—The tenacity of the German

memory is exhibited in the list, which, our Corres-

pondent gives of the exactions of French Republicans. There is nothing to be said in defence of those old practices of war, and we may admit that if the compiler had carried on his list from 1892 to 1813 he would have been able to show a more monstrous total. We feel now how much the Germans have remained under the dominion of the vindictive spirit with which they were imbued in the early part of this century. In this country the hatreds of the great war have wholly died out. The Nile and Trafalgar, Vittoria and Waterloo, are glorious names, but the animosities of the generation which won these victories have passed away. They are great events, far gone by, and dim as it were in the depths of history. The difference between us and the Germans does not arise from the fact that Germany has often thought herself menaced during the last fifty rears, for we, too, have more than once believed the attitude of France to be flucatening, and, indeed, all our war debates and the discussions about the national safety suppose that the French intend to invade us. The reason that the anti-Gallic feeling has died out in England-and it was extinct long before the Crimean alliance-is that in the war against Napoleon England never had the invader on her soil, never suffered a great humiliation, or even a serious reverse. There is no degend of 6 the accursed Frenchman" among us, as there is in Germany, mixing itself up with the traditions of every household and of every corner of the land. Our conflict with the French was political rather than personal; the two States were arrayed against each other, but the English people never saw a Frenchman, except the poor prisoners at the hulks. In course of time they almost forgot what their neighbors were like, and their animosity was directed against an ideal rather than against flesh and blood. Exactions of any kind we never suffered. Although we spent hundreds of millions, it need hardly be said that they affected us less than would a tenth part of the sum if "requisitioned" by an enemy .-The exactions of Napoleon after Jena, and the indignities he inflicted on the Monarchy, engendered hatreds which never at any time prevailed in England. This was proved on the fall of Napoleon, when Wellington, with the full support of the British Cabinet, energetically maintained the cause of France against his vindictive allies, the Prussians, They would then not only have rolled back the French frontier as they are now doing, but they would have extorted from their enemy vastly more than the Coalition, under British advice, thought fit to demand. These considerations serve to explain, if they do not excuse, what seems the want of generous forbearance to a fallen enemy which at this moment distinguishes the German people. The spirit of Shylock appears to have entered into German chivalry. But, in spite of this entering of unconscionable items, all to be extorted at the cannon's mouth, it is far less the desire to have the money which animates the "statisticians" and their friends than the gratification of reminding the French of their former misdeeds, and of the power of Germany to retaliate. There is one short, but sufficient, answer to these speculations. It is that no such sums as German opinion is being instigated to demand can possibly be obtained from France. Even if we put aside all other considerations, this is sufficient to induce Versailles to moderate its demands. It may be logical, but it is uscless, to urge that, as France has prolonged the war five months since Sedan, she is bound to pay a larger indemnity. The Paris campaign, if it has taxed Germany, has utterly exhausted her adversary. The successful litigant has a right to the costs of each new appeal, but this right is of little value, if the last appeal leaves his opponent bankrupt. The Germans will have to recognize that war, however triumphant, is pecuniarily a losing game, and can never be made to pay its expenses. Though the cost in this instance is not to be reckoned by the fabulous figures of the German journalists, we doubt whether it can be defrayed by France within any reasonable time. As the German Government has determined to take Alsace and Metz, it may as well also make up its mind to look upon these as the chief part of the Indemnity for the losses of the war, and to moderate its claims on the almost empty treasury of its beaten enemy.

"THE CONFESSIONAL UNMASKED."-George Mackie, the lecturer engaged by the Protestant Electoral Union, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the last Hampshire Quarter Sessions for selling The Confessional Unmasked, applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for a reversion of the sentence, on the ground of the informality of the proceedings and the misdirection of the Court. commend any relaxation of the sentence.

against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it is cause the union of war, and without decemanion of war mes. To transport them all at once by rail would require a train of 10,000 waggons, assuming each wag-Meath with a carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as the carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as the carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as th touch its neighbor, it would go one and three-quarter times around the earth. In 1f. pieces such a girdle would go four times around the earth. If the ten milliards in 5f, pieces were heaped up on each other in a column, they would reach the height of 5,400 kilometres or 1,080 leagues (3,240 English miles). thought there ought to be the country discharged. He did not expected to see if the country discharged to see if the country discharged. He did not expected to see if the country discharged to see if the countr He thought the Home Government Associa-Paris and to fall in the direction of Berlin, the part would be hardly one fifth of the entire length from the base of the column. If a ready cashier, who can on an average count 40,000 5f, pieces per hour, were alone to attend to the counting of the ten milliards, and if he were to begin at the age of 30 and to be engaged at it eight hours a day and 300 days in the year, he would be 135 years old before he had completed the task. He would then assuredly be convinced of the truth of the proverb, Money does not bring happiness,"—Times,

Absum Superstitions - A friend from Shrewsbury, England, tells the following story to prove how superstitions the poor still are in retired places. The doctor that attended his family had lately been called in to see a girl suffering from epileptic fits. Her mother had been doctoring her, but on a sudden had abandoned her remedies. The reason of this change the doctor could not discover. At last, the mother told him the secrets of her great remedy for epilepsy, and the reason of its abandonment, Look'ee here, doctor," said she, "it was always Jane's custom at the full of the moon to have a tit; so, one day, I thought of an old remedy of my mother's, and called our old black tom-cat to me. I put him in a basket with his tail out, and went to the dresser and cut off the last joint of his tail, and then I took that and dropped the blood into a tea cup with some lemon juice, and gave it to Jane, And so I did every month, and each time I gave her a joint she got better. Well, at last the time came to cut the last joint off pussy's tail; but this time he guessed what I was going to do, and sprang out of the basket, scratched me down the face, and has never been seen since; and that's the reason, doctor, why I sent for you." Another recent instance of folly with disastrous results is recorded. A man had died of typhoid fever. A boy afflicted with wens was brought to the side of the dead body and the dead hand was placed upon his neck. He took the disease in consequence, and the malady was communicated to the family and spread through the whole neighbourhood. The disease was of a violent type, and many deaths followed,

#### UNITED STATES.

Conversions in Burlington, N. J .- Mr. H. H. Roward, of Pennsylvania, formerly a Methodist, and the son of a local preacher of that sect, was received into a Catholic Church at Burlington, N. J., on Septuagesima Sunday. A correspondent of one of our exchanges, who signs himself "Anglican," writing from Burlington, mentions this fact and says further: It is a strange fact that where the Anglican Church is so flourishing as it is in this plece, I have been informed that several persons have of late been, converted to the 'Church of Rome,' including also a prominent professor of Burlington College. This institution, conducted on the strictest principles of the Anglican Church, would be the last place to expect anything for the Church of Rome. Yet such is the case. This phenomena I am at a loss to account tor,"—N. V. Freeman.

REVENGE .-- Yankee women continue to take the law into their own hands against men where they judge to be guilty of offence against them. The New York Times notices the course adopted recently by a lady of Wayland, Steuben County, in that State :- Feeling herself agricved by certain remarks of one Mr. Lewis, a merchant of the place, she took the simple precaution of shooting him dead when, the other morning he visited her house on business. Having cased her conscience by the performance of this duty, she next proceeded to the and requested him to step outside, as she wished a private interview. This he declined to do, but invited her into the house, and led the way into a bedroom. Following him as he entered, she put a pistol to his head and fired. From the effects of this wound he, too, has since died. Finding her character not yet spotless this worthy woman then determined to offer up a third victim on the altar of insulted reputation. She directed her kind attention and her unerring aim towards her nephew in an adjoining room. This time, however, fortune failed her, and before she could fire she was seized, her weapon taken from her, and herself placed in enstedy, with her fair fame not yet thoroughly vindicated. When asked why she committed this double murder she is said to have replied rather inconsequentially, and with a screne oblivion of the laws of God and grammar, "that she would learn Mr. Lewis not to be the cause of so much talk as there had been about her." Whether her lesson will have the effect of diminishing the talk about her we do not know. There can be at least no doubt but poor Lewis has been effectually taught to hold his tongue for evermore.

YANKEE PREJUDICE AGAINST " NIGGERS." - Tho Southern people have been accustomed to have negroes about them from their infancy; most of them were nursed by negro women; and they seem, therefore, to have less repugnance to personal contact with the black people than is felt by great masses of people in the North, especially by the Irish element. One of Lee's generals, now a Professor in a Southern University, told me that every time his old black nurse came to see his family, she put her arms round his neck also, and kissed him as she used to do when he was a child "It is our way here," he added, "but you will go far enough to find a Yankee who could endure that." It seems however, an the authority of a New York paper, that "Yankee prejudice" on this point is not absolutely insurmountable. A colored man from abroad, visiting New York, was received by a merchant who had been in business connection with him for years, had realised a fortune in consequence, and felt that, in spite of his color, he must treat him courteously. On Sunday he invited him to church, a very fashionable one, and took him to his own pew. A prominent member of the church, sented in a pew hehind, discovered with amazement and horror, seated at the merchant's side, an unmistakeable "nigger." The minister made the same discovery almost as soon as he began his sermon, and was so put out that he lost his place and nearly broke down. After service the prominent member plucked the merchant aside, and said indignantly—"Brother Smith, what does this mean ?" "What does what mean?" "Bringing a nigger to this church?"
"The pew is my own." "Your own! is that any reason why you should insult the whole congrega-tion?" "But he is intelligent and well-educated." "Who cares for that? He is a nigger!" "But he is a friend of mine." "What of it? Must you therefore insult the whole congregation?" "But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination." "What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow niggers?" "But he is worth five inillion dollars," said the merchant.
"Worth what?" "Five million dollars." "Worth five million dollars! Jerusalem! Worth five million! Brother Smith introduce me."— Home

# The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM

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HONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 1871. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1871.

Friday, 10-Of the Holy Shroad. Saturday, 11-SS. Forty Martyrs. Sunday, 12-Third of Lent. Monday, 13-St. Gregory, P. C. Tuesday, 14—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 15—Of the Feria. Thursday, 16-Of the Feria.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repust on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At this season a large number of subscriptions become due. We shall deem it as a favor notice of him; it is said that he has purchased if mail subscribers in arrears will settle their an estate in Bohemia, to which he will retire accounts as soon as possibly convenient. Our City subscribers will be waited on, and we hope they will be prompt in settling. To those who can call at the Office we would be very grateful.

We would respectfully invite all who are interested in the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to is a hard one; nor will the announced resigextend its circulation If each one would send | nation of their seats in the Assembly by MM. the paper.

To our paying subscribers, our best thanks are tendered.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in a Mandement addressed on the 14th of February last, to all the Clergy, Religious Communities, and the Faithful of this Diocess, publishes the Decree of the Holy Father, Christ's Vicar upon earth, which solemnly proclaims the Blessed Patriarch Saint Joseph-the virgin spouse of the ever Blessed Virgin Mother of God, and the guardian, and the foster father of Jesus, God made man-Patron of the universal Catholie Church. Of this Decree which is dated 8th of December, 1870, the following is a translation :-

> DECREE. URBI ET ORBI.

As Almighty God appointed Joseph son of the Patriarch Jacob over all the land of Egypt, the world. He chose another Joseph of whom the first Joseph had been the type, and whom He made the Lord and chief of His household and possession, and guardian of His choicest treasures. So also He espoused to Himself the Immaculate Virgin Mary, of whom was born by the Holy Ghost, Jesus Christ Our Lord, who before men deigned to be reputed the Son of Joseph, and was subject unto him. And Him whom so many Kings and Prophets had desired to see, Joseph not only saw, but conversed with, and embraced with paternal affection, and kissed, and most sedulously nourished-even Him whom the faithful were to receive as the Bread that came down from Heaven, that they might obtain eternal life. On account of this sublime dignity which God conferred on His most faithful servant, the Church has always most highly honored and Spouse, the Virgin Mother of God, and has the Church is beset by enemies on every side, superiority of the French over the inhabitants by the progress of its pupils in this method; and is weighed down by heavy calamities, so of England, Scotland and Wales. As we said and truly if the devotion and energy of the intervals.

that ungodly men imagine the gates of hell have at length prevailed against her-therefore, the Venerable Prelates of the Catholic world own petitions, and those of the Faithful com- ism in France. mitted to their charge, praying that he would the Sacred Œcumenical Council of the Vatican; and therefore our most Holy Father, Pius IX. Pope, being moved by the recent mournful in arms. events, has been pleased to comply with the all the Faithful, and has declared-

SAINT JOSEPH PATRON OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH;

and has commanded that his festival, occurring by the miseries inflicted by alien tyrants upon without an Octave on account of Lent.

Finally. He has ordained that on this day sacred to the Blessed Virgin Mother of God and her most chaste Spouse S. Joseph, a declaration to that effect by this present Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites be then published. All things to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Sth day of December, 1870. CONSTANTINE, Bishop of Ostia and Veletri, C. CARDINAL PATRIZI, Prefet of the Sacred Cong. D. BARTOLINI,

Loco † Sigilli

Secretary. In consequence of this Decree His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal enjoins its observance in of March, in honor of the glorious Patriarch St. Joseph, Patron of God's household upon earth.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Peace at last! The Treaty having been assented to by the Assembly at Bourdeaux, and ratified by the German Emperor, the War is at an end, and the detachment of Prussian troops—of whose cutry into Paris on the 1st inst, an account will be found on our sixth page-have been withdrawn from the City. The Emperor is on his way back to Berlin. As for the ex-Emperor of France, the unhappy Louis Napoleon, no one seems to take any after a short sojourn in England, whither he will at first proceed in order to join his wife

France will now set to to "reconstruct her-

self," as the phrase goes. The task before her

in a new subscriber, and if the new and old Louis Blanc, Rochefort, and others, on the would make it a rule to pay their subscriptions, ground that the cession of French Territory is of the French and German armies which will the process of articulation is no bar to the that would be doing something substantial for illegal, make that task easier of accomplish prevent the Germans from encountering the pupil's intellectual development. The commu ment. It seems as if France were about to be French in their movements both in and out of nications which in the future the Deaf and ravaged by civil discord, now that her soil is Paris. delivered from the curse of foreign war. All that outsiders can do is to wish her a happy issue out of the troubles which night a century of "glorious revolutions" have brought upon her. The increased taxation, the oppressive tariffs to which the already heavily burthened people of France will have to submit, in order to meet the expenses of the war, will, it cannot be doubted, augment and intensify the sufferings of the poor, and their hostility to the rich. Socialism, or the long impending struggle betwixt those who "have" and those who "have not," will receive a fresh impetus, and perhaps lead to a culbrate generale. The only hopes for France lie in a sincere and general return of her people to the Catholic faith, which alas! has been so extensively renounced, especially in the large mining and manufacturing districts of the country. Not that we believe that irreto save corn for the people; so when the fulness | ligion and immorality are more rife in France of time was come, and He was about to send than they are elsewhere. On the contrary we on earth His only-begotten Son, the Saviour of | believe that as a whole the French are morally. immeasurably superior to the people of Eagland, Scotland and Wales; that, notwithstanding the ostentatious display of vice in Paris it writing, as also an essential element; but and other large Cities-(which after all are not worse than London)—that strikes the eye, and impresses the imagination of foreigners, the domestic virtues-conjugal fidelity, attachment of children to their parents, and of parents to their children-are more held in honor and more faithfully practised by the French, than by their censorious neighbours on the northern side of the Channel: whilst it would be a foul insult to France to compare her people in these respects with those of the United States. The family ties are strong in France, "strangely strong," as the Protestant writer of "Fair France" recognises and admits-"stronger than we in Eugland have any idea of." When to this we add the fact that, as compared with the praised the most Blessed Joseph, next to his rural population of Great Britain, the French peasants are remarkable for their sobriety—as besought his intercession in times of trouble. is admitted also by the same authority—we And now that in these most troublous times have good reason for asserting the moral St. Louis) has especially distinguished itself

Our hopes therefore for France are based, vouchsafe to proclaim Saint Joseph Patron of not upon what her statesmen and her orators the Catholic Church. They also renewed still can accomplish, but upon the priests and their more carnestly this their prayer and desire at sacred ministrations. France once more the first Catholic country in Europe, will be again than four month's practice and instruction we the Mother Country, as in the U. States, and foremost in science, in arts, in literature, and were presented on the 23rd of February last

desires of the Prelates, and to commit to Saint are rumors, we know not how far they may be by lads deaf and dumb from their birth; and Joseph's most powerful patronage, Himself and true, that the Sovereign Pontiff-whose heart is that in a manner perfectly intelligible, though oppressed not so much by the daily insults heaped upon his august head by the Piedmontese and their allies, the canaille of Rome, as hitherto unexercised vocal organs. on 19th day of March, be celebrated for the his loyal subjects, and the outrages upon Holy future as a Double of the First Class, but yet | Church-is failing in health. His courage, also in other countries from the moment that however, never fails him; and we know that light was thrown upon the nature of their in-He who prayed in particular for the predecessor of Pio Nino, that his faith might not fail, will strengthen His present Vicar on earth, and give unto him to see the confusion of all his

We have as yet ro authentic history of the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, whose action will be of so much importance to the Dominion. The U. States papers pretend to treat with contempt the claims of Canada for compensation for the injuries inflicted by U. States citizens at the time of the so-called "Fenian raids;" but it is confidently asserted that their amount will be more than a set off for the claims for compensation for injuries inhis Diocese, and prescribes the celebration of flicted by the Confederate States man-of-war the fitting religious exercises during the month Alabama, upon the shipping and commerce of the Northern States.

We give below the latest items received by

LONDON, March 5.—It is reported that parts of Paris are disaffected, and that the revolutionary element have entrenched themselves at Montmartre, where they have a battery of 27 guns, and all the approaches guarded.

LONDON, March 6 .- The Times publishes a despatch from Versailles that the prescribed limits of France are being rapidly evacuated by the German army.

A corps of 40,000 French soldiers from the Provinces is now marching into Paris to replace the troops of the line and Mobiles, who us whose voice is harsh and dissonant, conleave the capital on Monday.

Negotiations for a definite treaty of peace will commence shortly at Brussels. It is said Favre will be the French plenipotentiary. It is probable that Arnim, acting on the part of that such be the case, why not employ both Germany, and Baron Baude, as representative of France, have already settled the main points, but the detail will occupy several months.

Numerous conversations held at Bordeaux and Versailles with deputies to the National tated. We may well admit that the French Assembly, including Grevy, Gambetta, and Favre, compel the belief that civil war will occur, ensuing in an Orleans restoration.

An extensive organized emigration from the ceded provinces will occur immediately. Large bodies of Alsatians will emigrate to America.

EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTES,-In the education of these unfortunate beings, two principal methods are employed. The one, spoken of as the French method, comes to us from L'Abbe de L'Epee, founder of the Royal Institute for Deaf-Mutes at Paris in 1760; the other is known as the German method, which has been made popular by Samuel Heinicke of Leipsig, who was contemporary with, and the rival of, the first named.

The first method relies above all things on signs or imitation, combined with writing, without however excluding articulation. The second method deals with articulation as an essential portion of education, combining with looking upon signs only as an accessory which it seeks to get rid of as soon as possible.

In France, in England, Canada, and the U. States, the first named, or French method, is generally followed in the education of the deaf and dumb. The process of articulation is resorted to mostly with those who are but incompletely deaf; and occasionally, though rarely, with others, who display a great aptitude for this branch of instruction. In Germany, and the Northern parts of Europe generally, the German method is in vogue.

Nevertheless for some three or four years past several Institutions have adopted the process of articulation with all the pupils-as for instance the Institutions at Poictiers, Antwerp, Brussells, Gandt, London and Montreal, where already the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The Montreal Institution (Cotean

before, we dare not so far insult the French as good Religious by whom it is directed were to institute a comparison betwixt them and the not known to us, we might deem it an easy of this Institution has devoted five months to the study of articulation in the best Deaf and Dumb schools of Belgium and Germany; and returning to Canada in October last, trained some professors in this art; and after not more of these unfortunate beings; and that, as in with a splendid seauce, in the course of which Affairs in Italy remain unchanged. There Addresses in both languages were articulated the Hall in which the scance took place, was much too large for the full display of their

The feasibility then of teaching Deaf-Mutes to articulate is recognised in Canada—as it was firmity-mutism. This infirmity is the consequence of deafness. After careful observations it has been found that, in almost all cases, the organs of speech are in existence in their normal state; but that their functions are hindered by the defect of the organs of hearing. But this defect can in some degree be supplemented by Sight and Touch. For instance:-It is desired to make the pupil articulate the letter A. The teacher places the pupil's hand on the surface of his-the teacher's -throat, whilst at the same time, the pupil places his other hand on his own throat. Then that these claims will be rigorously pushed, and the teacher opening his mouth as wide as possible, pronounces loudly the letter-A. The vibratory motion thereby produced is transmitted to the pupil's hand, and prompts him to reproduce by the required opening of his mouth, and the position of his tongue, an analogous sensation. By dint of exercise, the required speed and exactitude for the due pronunciation of the letter is obtained.

> Of course all the letters of the alphabet are not so easily pronounced as is A; but it is a fact that all the pupils of the Institution at Coteau St. Louis, numbering fifty-two, have learnt in four months to pronounce, not only all the letters of the alphabet, but also a great many-words and phrases; some of them even manage to read tolerably well.

> It is objected that the voice of Deaf-Mutes is generally disagreable; but are those amongst demned to silence?

It is also urged that the intelligence of Deaf Mutes is more slowly developed by the German, than by the French method. But, granted methods simultaneously?-as was certainly done by the RR. Abbes de L'Epec, and Sieard; and as is practised in Belgium, and at Arrangements are being made by the staffs | the Coteau St. Louis in Lower Canada, where Dumb may hold with those who hear and speak will under this consideration, be much facilimethod of instruction is a great blessing to the deaf and dumb; but without the power of articulation he will always be isolated from society, and even in his own family, where it may well happen that there may be none able to converse freely with him by means of signs; and it is not pleasant to be obliged constantly to carry about a slate and pencil, whilst there are some who can neither read nor write. For this reason we see that these unhappy beings do generally congregate in the great centres of population, in order to entertain one anotheras for instance in the large cities of Paris, New York and Montreal.

The only well grounded objection that can be urged against the use of the German method is its costliness, since it requires the employment of a greater number of teachers, and indeed of special teachers. The children mast be taken in hand sooner, and must perhaps be kept at school a little longer; but what father of a family would grudge such sacrifices for the good of his child, so niggardly dealt with by The children must indeed be taken in hand

earlier, and for this reason-There is much more chance of obtaining a good articulation from a child of seven or eight, than from a young man whose organs of speech have grown old in idleness. It has also been noticed, that articulation when taught to pupils of about the age of twelve-and of course the older the pupil the greater the risk-is very apt to bring on pulmonary diseases; whilst on the contrary the same process is highly beneficial to children beneath that age. This has been noticed at the Institution of the Coteau St. Louis. The younger pupils have enjoyed excellent health since they have been trained to articulate; whilst three others who were above 12 years of age when the process was commenced with them, have been menaced with consumption, and have consequently been only able to take their lessons in articulation occasionally, and at

Besides why delay in getting instruction for these poor children? Is it not a foolish econopeople of the United States—with their filthy thing to make one, deaf and dumb from his my to which we must attribute the fact that at have presented to the Sovereign Pontiff their divorce laws. There is no place for Mormon-birth, capable of speech. In fact the Director the scance of the 23rd ult. we saw on the plate of this Institution has devoted five months to form a number of stout. form, a number of stout grown men able to earn their living?

Let us hope that our Legislature may yet be touched by the poverty of the greater number in almost all other lands, it will open its purse, and thus help to restore them to society.

PUTTING A FINE POINT UPON IT.—The Witness of the 2nd inst., complains of our allusions to certain of his entecedents, for which under the lash, he has been compelled to eat humble pic, and to publicly acknowledge himself a liar. To two of these dirty transactions our contemporary altudes in the following

" One of these was some story about a Scotch nobleman which so offended His Lordship that he sent out instructions to prosecute the Witness, and the other was some statements concerning a Roman Catholie deaf and dumb asylam which receives public money deaf and dump asytam which receives public money, and which the clerical principal of that institution thought should be prosecuted. The paragraphs in both of these cases came to us from respectable, and, as we believed, reliable parties; but they had made mistakes in some details, which we promptly corrected, giving, at the same time, the parties own version of the affairs."

The "mistakes in some details" merely, which the Witness so naively pleads guilty to, were these. In the first case, he had accused a Scotch nobleman of a crime most cruel, and most brutal; and the details given by the Witness were that the Marquis of Ailsa when out sporting, had shot two little children for the offence of gathering blackberries upon his estate. We fancy that most people outside the particular conventicle of the Witness, will be of opinion that there was in this foul and utterly groundless attack upon a gentleman, something more than a mere "mistake in some details."

The other story was equally malicious, and equally false. In substance it was to the effeet that M. Belanger, the Director of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Mile End. had from evil motives criminally kept secret the death of one of his pupils, whose body he had caused to be buried surreptitiously, and illegally without an inquest. The facts being, as the editor of the Witness might have known, had he made the proper enquiries at the proper quarter—that M. Belanger had himself invoked the Coroner; and that an Inquest by that functionary had been held on the body of the deceased. Here again, as in the case of the crime attributed to the Scotch nobleman. there was not merely a "mistake in some details" of a story substantially correct, or in its main features true; but a wicked lie from beginning to end. For this lie too, as for the first mentioned, the Witness was compelled by legal proceedings to make an abject apology, and like a whining well whipt hound to ery aloud for mercy.

· The Witness says that it does not see "how it can steer entirely clear of errors in the future more than in the past." It is no question we repeat of "errors," but of deliberate evilspeaking, lying, and slandering. There are two classes of men whom the Witness hates with a rabid animosity-Gentlemen, and Catholic Religious. The natural instincts of the man account for the first antipathy; for betwixt such as he is, and gentlemen, nature has put eternal emnities. The second antipathy is the result of prejudices and of a very defective edueation. These antipathies, coupled with the man's disregard of truth, and his absolute insensibility to honourable feelings, of which he can no more form even an idea than can ablind man of color, are what lead him into error, and so often expose him to the sad necessity of eating his own foul words. How to avoid this in the future is as easy to the Witness as it is to his City contemporaries, none of whom have been to our knowledge ever placed in the same painful and degrading predicament. He has but to adopt as his rule of conduct this: That the possession of a press and type confers on him no peculiar privilege; and that it is the duty of every man, before he utters a word to the prejudice of his neighbor, to assure himself that it is true. Had the Witness thus acted, he would not have accused a Scotch nobleman of most foul and wanton cruelty; or permitted himself to publish an accusation almost equally damaging against the Director of the Mile End Deaf and Dumb Asylum,

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POOR .- In the Montreal Gazette of the 3rd inst., we read an announcement which will gladden many a heart, and will cause the poor to sing with thankfulness. The announcement is to the effect that the Government proposes to abelish the Food and Fuel Taxes, and to allow flour and coal to enter free of duty. God grant that this may be true!!!

As the Montreal Herald of the same date truly observes, nothing can be more cruel to the poor than a duty on coal in a country, and with a climate like ours; where fuel is so scarce, and becoming scarcer and dearer day by day; so dear that to the thousands of poor in our

large cities, a stick of firewood—with the thermometer at fifteen or twenty degrees below many charitable societies-Protestant and Catholic-that flourish in our midst. That under such circumstances there should ever have been a tax imposed upon fuel, an article of first necessity—the scarcity, and consequent monstrous price of which causes suffering in Canada for which we should seek in vain a parallel shivering over the extinct ashes of a fire, which, with the actual cost of fuel it was impossible for them to renew, will bless God in heart and pray for the statesmen who have at last had compassion on their unspeakable misery-of which alas! the rich, and the imposers of taxes know so little. We copy some remarks upon the subject from the Montreal Herald:-

There can be no article upon which a relief from taxation would be more welcome than upon coal. With the constant diminution of the supply of firewood Canada proper, is more and more feeling the inconvenience of being one of the coldest countries of the civilized world, and at the same time one which is most destitute of fuel. Fuel is one of the prime necessaries of lite, and one of the most considerable causes of household expenditure. To tax it, except to obtain necessary revenue, is, therefore, extremely unjust. It is to increase the price of a commodity, whose use is more necessary here than in most other parts of the world, while the cost of obtaining it is, even from natural causes, higher than elsewhere. Every house-holder feels it, not only in fuel, but in gas, upon which the discount has been reduced by 4 per cent, to meet the extra cost in production, and travellers feel it in the increased charge | After Mass, the Procession, on being joined by

decline to accept it; for one would be hardly willing to take in friendship the hand of a garotter who had just knocked him down and stolen his pocket- Hall. In the evening, the usual Promenade hook, even though the thief should at the same time tender as much money as would pay a cab to convey his victim home. The illustration forms a just comparison with the attitude of the Italians as it must appear to the Pope, and the Papal party throughout the world."

The Herald we say is right in supposing that the Sovereign Pontiff, that the entire Catholic world, spurns, and will for ever spurn with contempt all guarantees, all conditions that the Government of Victor Emmanuel may offer. No such guarantees can be of more binding force than were the solemn Treaties by which that very government was bound-even whilst making its unprovoked attack upon the States of the Church-to refrain from all such action. Those Treaties at the first favorable opportunity, the Piedmontese Government with which thank God the history of Europe furnishes few examples, and which show how very dull is the Italian sense of honor-shamelessiy and deliberately violated. How then can it be again put trust in the promises or oaths of such a people, or their rulers?

If, as the Herald continues, Protestants and ciety to pass without a protest. philosophers take a view of the question differcut from that taken by the Pope and the Papal party, it is because Protestants and philosophers do not realize the truth that that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. Now it is morally wrong to violate Treaties, and to break plighted faith, even with Papists.

The Rev. Mr. Voysey, a Protestant minister of the church as by law established in England, and of whose case we gave an outline a few weeks ago, has had judgment given against him by the Privy Council, and has been sentenced to deprivation, unless, within one week from the finding of the Court, he shall have recanted his so-called heresies.

This is hard measure to Mr. Voysey, who has done no more than all, without a single exception, of his brother ministers of the Establishment have done, and must ever continue to do. He has repudiated some of the Formularies and Articles of the Church of Englandbut there is not an Anglican minister who is not in the same predicament; the said Articles and Formularies being so irreconcilable, so selfcontradictory, that by the very act of admitting one of them, another is denied, or repudiated. The London Times commenting on this case, which will be one of the causes celebres of the Protestant Church of England, sees and admits

"What is the case? It is, in the first place, that there are inconsistencies in the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England, especially between them. It is too true that any test which should compet absolute, complete, and literal assent to the whole of the subscribed mass would leave the Church, or at least its

pulpits, empty altogether,"-London Times. In other words—if by a laxity of discipline, three instantly responded. What is the heroism of and a peculiar moral code, it were not allowed to the battle-field compared with this?"

all Anglican Protestant ministers, to disbelieve, and to avow their disbelief in some of the Artizero of Fahrenheit—is an unaccustomed luxury, cles and Formularies which they have suba luxury beyond their reach, to which they scribed to, there would not be a single minister would be utter strangers were it not for the left to the Establishment. Now Mr. Voysey claims the application to himself of the same lax system as that which, without a solitary exception, is applied to his brother ministers; he demands that he too be allowed to deny some of the Formularies and Articles which he has subscribed, without being on account thereof deprived of his stipend, or benefice. In prinin any other country upon carth—will be in- ciple Mr. Voysey is no doubt right; but in deoredible to future generations. Thank God gree he has outstripped in the denying process however it is about to be repealed; and many most of his clerical brethren—even the authors and many a poor family who in the coldest of Essays and Reviews. Upon his head, theredays of our bitter winter, have had to sit fore, the thunders of the Privy Council have

> ORDINATION. - On Saturday, the 18th of February, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh conferred the Holy Order of Deaconship on the Rev. Francis Navier Darragh, at the St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ont.; and on the 24th, Feast of St. Mathias, Apostle, the Rev. Gentleman was promoted to the Holy Order of Priesthood. The Rev. F. X. Darragh is a native of Montreal and a Student of both the College and Seminary of \$t. Sulpice. We wish him a long and fruitful exercise of his Sacred Ministry.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Procession will form at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., on Craig Street, in front of St. Patrick's Hall, and proceed by Bleury and Lagauchetiere Streets, to the St. Patrick's Church, where Grand Mass will be celebrated. which the steamboat companies make for passages, the male portion of the Irish congregations, will re-form in St. Alexander and Lagauche-The Montreal Herald takes a very sensible tiere Streets, and proceed by Radegonde, Vicview of the relative positions of the Sovereign toria Square, St. James Streets to Place Pontiff and his Piedmontese enemies. The d'Armes; thence through Notre Dame and St. Herald says, speaking of the absurd guarantees | Joseph, to McCord Street; returning by Wel--(for who shall guarantee the guarantees?) - lington and McGill Streets, to the St. Patrick's which the Piedmontese Government proposes Hall, where the Procession will disperse. Soto give for the independence of the Pope in cieties meeting in the St. Patrick's Hall will assemble at Eight o'clock A.M.; and Societies "It will not be wondered at if the Pope should meeting elsewhere will join the Procession at half-past Eight A.M., in front of St. Patrick's Concert, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, will be held in St. Patrick's Hall. A Catholic clergyman from the United States, and a distinguished Protestant minister, will deliver addresses.—Com.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.—A petition from exemption from the burden of paying duty upon copies of the Bible by them imported into Canada, has been presented to the Dominion Parliament by the Auxiliary Bible Society of Quebec. The grounds of course urged for this exemption are, the benefits, or the supposed benefits, which the said Society would confer upon the public by a **che**aper circulation [ a disregard of truth and pledged word, of far as the principle is concerned, whether the Protestant Bishop. dollar, or to one million of dollars; and we C.S. Cherrier, Esq.

cannot therefore see how those who denounce (C.S. Cherrier, Esq.

O Boothold Visc. the exemption of conventual property which is supposed that any one, not a fool, will ever employed in supporting the poor, and therefore in alleviation of the public burdens, can allow the petition of the Quebec Auxiliary Bible So-

> We trust that in our next issue we shall be able to lay before our readers a report of the Meeting of the Catholics of the City of Quebee, which was announced for Sunday, the 5th inst., and was to have taken place in the Laval University. Amongst the names of the gentlemen who, it was expected, would address the meeting, we find those of His Honor the Mayor,
> M. Garneau, and MM. Chauveau, Rheaume,
> K. J. Leclaire. Planondon, Turcotte, Blanchet, and Dr. Larue. Jacques Grenier..... With such a host of good men and true, we have no doubts but what the meeting will be worthy of the holy cause for which it has been convened, and will uphold the time-honored reputation of the old Catholic Metropolis of

Signor Moreno, President of Ecuador, has formally and officially protested against the attack upon, and seizure of Rome by the Piedmontese; this Protest has been forwarded to Florence. The present Sovereign Pontiff labored as a missionary in South America in his younger days; and the many and exalted virtues of which he then gave proofs endeared him to the people who still cherish an affectionate regard for their former pastor.

THE "MARK OF THE BEAST."-We clip the annexed passage from the Montreal Gazette of the 6th inst. It is evident that "the thirtythree volunteers, bore upon them, what the Montreal Witness would call the "mark of the

"Offorty-eight Sisters of Charity tending the small-pox patients in the Bicetre Hospital, Paris, eleven died of the hideous malady. Volunteers from the Sister-hood were called for to fill their places, and thirty-

An adjournment of the Provincial Parliament about Easter time is expected.

The Ottawa Citizen publishes the following, as a genuine Yankee advertisement :-

Absolute Divorces legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State, or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice, free.

Moore & RICHARDSON, Counsellors at Law, 80 Brondway, New York.

Ottawa, Dec. 26 1870. In the Toronto Globe we find a paragraph illustrative of the blessings of Godless Edu-

Rownvism.—It is quite time some active measures were adopted by the police to keep in order the roughs who congregate on Sunday nights at the corners of the streets on the west side of Yonge, as the nuisance to respectable passengers is becoming intolerable. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a knot of blackguards took up their stand on the corner of Temperance street, and their language was something abominable, every expression being either an oath or something worse. One gentleman ventured to remonstrate with them, but was assailed with a volley of abuse and disgusting epithets.

The Catholic World, March, 1871. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Fifty cents per single copy; free by mail. The present number of the glebe house adjoining were destroyed by fire on the Catholic World contains articles on the following subjects:-1. On the Higher Education; 2. The Two Godmothers; 3. What of Our Fisheries?; 4. A Beautiful Legend; 5. St. Patrick; 6. Our Lady of Lourdes; 7. S. Baring-Gould on Christianity; 8. Uncanonized Saints; 9. Feast-Day Literature in Mexico; 10. Which is the School of Religious Fraudulence?; 11. Dion and the Sibyls; 12. Prayer; 13. The Stations of the Cross; 14. Early Missions in Acadia, II; 15. The Ghost of the Lime-Kiln; 16. Our Saint of To-day; 17. Italian Unity; 18. New Publi-

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—February, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

The best thing about the present number is that in it is brought to a conclusion the long, dreary, and utterly uninteresting narrative of the Red River Expedition; how such trash ever found admission into the columns of Old Ebony is a marvel. We are done with it however at last, and may it rest in peace. The other articles are interesting. We give the list:-1. What we may Learn; 2. Frank Marshall, part 1; 3. Narrative of the Red River Expedition, (conclusion); 4. Lord Lyttleton's Letter to the Vice Chancellor of ()zford on the Study of Greek: 5. Fair to Sec. partii.; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; 7. New Year's Musings; S. Wake, England, Wake; 9. Position of the Government.

List of subscriptions received for the victims of the O Berthelet Esq... Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co.... J Bte Rolland & Son.... Victor Hudon, Esq.... A Roy, Esq.... Frothingham & Workman.... Villeneuve & Lacuille..... Bover, Hudon & Co..... Institut Canadien..... F X Sincennes.... John Pratt.... D Masson,.... Hua & Richardson..... A Urquhart & Co..... A & É Amos.... Tiffin Bros.... Chs Garth.... T&F Ross.... There remain many other subscriptions which cannot be published yet, all the reports not having

> The result of the civic elections is given below: ST. ANN'S WARD. Smith .......368 ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Mulliny......437 Majority for Mullin.....48 ST. LOUIS WARD. Lorunger .......552

Majority for Loranger.....129 ST, JAMES WARD. Bastien .......621 Robert......269 ST. MARY'S WARD. 

Hon, Mr. Trutch has arrived in Ottawa, charged with full powers to complete the arrangements for

the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation. Hon, Mr. Tilley is spoken of as Lieutenant Governor of the new Province, and, should be accept office, will probably be succeeded by Hon. Mr. Smith Westmoreland], or Mr. Bolton [Charlotte].

Mr. Royal, late of the Nouveau Monde, will be Government candidate for the Speakership of the Manitoba House of Assembly.

The next Provincial Exhibition is to be held in Quebec, if the Ancient Capital will subscribe \$6000 towards expenses,

San Acement.-A very sad accident occurred near St. Therese de Blainville, on the St. Eustache read, on Tuesday morning last. An old lady named Miss Margaret McAllister, 74 years of age, who had been living for some years entirely alone in a cuttage, was burnt to death. Between one and three o'clock on Tuesday morning some parties passing noticed the house on fire. They gave the alarm but before assistance could be rendered the house was entirely consumed. A part of the body was discovered among the runs, leading to the impression that the unfortunate lady had been trying to make her escape An inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon before the Coroner from St. Scholastique, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.-Gazette 2nd inst.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Hickson grocer, St. Lawrence street, was broken into on Saturday morning last and about \$250 taken from the till. Entrance appears to have been made into the store from an adjoinig cellar belonging to a man named Minoque and an employee of his who has since dis-appeared is suspected of being implicated in the robbery. The money taken consists of \$20 in silver and the rest in bills. In another drawer was a large amount of money about \$9,000 which the thieves overlooked altogether. The case is being investigated.—Daily News

We regret to learn from the Halifax Chronicle, that the Catholic Church at Ship Harbor, together with Sunday, the 6th inst. The Rev. Mr. Maas, is in charge of this Mission, and occupied the glebe.

A scheme of local legislative union between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is on foot. Remark the progress of the Confederation idea in the Maritime

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, Feb. 27 .- We learn that the Rev. Thomas Etienne Hamel, L.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy at the above institution, has been elected Superior of the Quebec Seminary and Rector of Laval University.

The scarcity of coal in the New England States has induced the Acadia Coal Company to ship coal to

The intelligence from Washington, that the Congress has taken off the duty on coal, has been rereived with great pleasure in Nova Scotia,

A HOAX.—Cars! Cars!!!—The advertisement, which appeared in a French contemporary, over the name of Col. Martindale, asking for a supply of fifty cats at one dollar each, for the protection of government property, turns out to be a cruel houx The doors, windows and even chimneys have had to be barricaded against the relentless intruders from St. Sanyeur, who for the last two days have been en-deavoring to dispose of cats of every possible description and color. A slight computation gives the number already offered for sale at seven hundred, Outside the building the mewing and caterwauling has been deafeningly distracting. The famous case of Gugy and Brown had to be postponed till the disappointed cat merchants were convinced of the hoax. —Quebec Mercury.

Ottawa, March 2 .- About half past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large dry goods establishment of Messrs. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co. The tlames spread with great rapidity, and the building was entirely destroyed, with almost all its contents. The books and papers were saved. The stock was one of the largest in the city, being worth about \$100,000. The stock was insured for \$61,000 The building was insured for \$10,000. The following are the insurances :-The building-Hartford, \$4,000; Imperial, \$6,000. The stock—In the London, Liverpool and Globe, \$6,000; Etna, \$7,500; Western, \$5,000; British and Mercantile, \$3,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; Queen, \$10,000; Provincial, \$3,500; Hartford, \$4,000; Phoenix, \$10,000; and Royal, \$7,500. The fire was confined to the establishment, although the adjoining buildings were in

Ottawa, March 3,-The rumor is again revived that Hon. Mr. Tilley will be appointed Lt. Governor of British Columbia, so soon as that colony comes into the Canadian Dominion. 1, believe that Mr. Tilley sappointment will be in every way satisfactory to the people of the Pacific colonies.

Mr Edward Blake, and a number of members, have left town to attend to the elections for the Local Legislature. The House of Commons consequently wears rather a deserted appearance.

Arrangements are being made by the Government for opening a through route to Fort Garry, by way of Collingwood, Thunder Bay and Lake of the Woods. Steam launches will be used for the water sections, and waggons or cars in transways for portages.

Crime is decreasing in Montreal; only 235 prisoners were confined in gaol on the 28th ult, as compared with 410 at the same date last year, and only 10 of those were awaiting trial.

It is stated by the St. Thomas Home Journal that more property has changed hands within the last three mouths in that town than within the previous ten years, and there is more demand for bricks than can be supplied. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Catholics intend to build very large churches, costing not less than \$10,000 or \$14,000 each. Many blocks of buildings will be creeted this year, and there is not a vacant decent residence in the town.

SAD NEWS FROM THE NORTH-WEST,-Our Missionary Sear, taries have received letters from the Rev. George Macdougall, confirming the painful intelligence of the ravages of small-pox in the North-West, and giving particulars of the sad suffering and becave ment in his own family from this terrible medady. The ordeal of suffering and trial, through which Bro Macdougall and his family have passed in their loneliness, can hardly be imagined by those who have never been placed in similiar circumstances. The small-pox has swept like a desolating scoarge over the country, carrying of hundreds of the Indian population. Their neglect of many of the laws of health and want of the ordinary advantages and conveniences of civilized life, render them a ready prey to this fell disorder. These terrible scenes of suffering and exposure have vastly increased the labours and exposure of our missionaries. Before his own family was stricken, Mr. MacDougall writes:—"Small-pox has swept away hundreds. To relieve the sufferers, and seek to lighten the sorrows of the bereaved, has been our work. Of all men, the ignorant, destitute red man is the most wretched when a strange disease appears amongst them; many have died alone and unattended. Nota few have sought relief by plunging into the river; and multitudes who recovered from the disease have perished from destitution .- Chris

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, F. Fortier, \$2; Monckland, A. R. McDonnell, \$2; Sydney, T. M. Rogers, \$2; St. Damase, Rev. G. N. Gauthier, \$2; l'Assomption, P. Flanagan, \$1; Yorkville, A. A. Post, \$1; Eastwood, J. Slattery, \$2; Aylmer, J. Fleming, \$2; Chatham, N.B., Miss A. Quinlan, \$2; Alexandria, T. Chisholm, \$2; Marysville, T. Lee, \$2; Mabon, N.B., Rev. K. J. McDenald, P.P., \$5; Pointe Claire, L. McNab, \$2. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atheriey—J. Kerr, Jarratt's Corners, \$2; D. McCormick, Severn Bridge

Per Rev. Mr. Kelly, St, Edouard de Frampton-J. Codd, S1.50; J. Duff, S1.50; T. Duff, 75c.; J. Jor-

Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugene-I. O'Callaghan.

Rigand, \$1.50. Per P. McMahon, Milford—Self, \$2; Mrs. M. Call, \$2 : J. Power, \$2 ; J. McKenna, \$2

Per J. Killoran, Scaforth-Self, \$2; O. O'Reilly

Per J. Harris, Guelph-B. Carroll, \$2; M. Carraher, \$2; Maynooth, J. Lynch, \$2; Barnett, E. Scanlan, \$2.

Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphaels—A. Corbett Martintown, S2. Per P. Leonard, Elginfield-J. Brown, London

Per Rev. B. C. Bochet, St. Patrick's Hill-P. O'Brien, \$1; E. Power, \$4.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Douro-P. Scott. Chandos, S2.

Per J. Sears, Lochaber, N.S.—Self, \$2; J. Wall \$2.

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

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

March 7.

Flour & brl. of 196 b.—Pollards \$4.00	60	\$1.25
Middlings	W	5.25
Fine 5.50		5.60
Superior, No. 2 5.90		6.00
Superfine 6.30	60	6.40
Fancy	,	0.40
Extra 6.90	tià	7.00
Superior Extra		7.30
Bag Flour # 100 lb 3.00		3.10
Oatmeal # brl, of 200 lb 5,90	tớ	6.00
Wheat of bush, of 60 ths, U. C. Spring. 1.20		1.23
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots 5,90		6.00
Seconds 5.10		5.15
Thirds	60	0.00
First Pearls	w	0.00
Pork W brl. of 200 h-Mess 22.50	60	23.00
Thin Mess	iii	21.00
Prime 18.00	Œ	00.00
Buffer 群 指 0.21	w	0.22
Cheese # lb 0.12	tiv	0.13
Lard W B 0.12	W	0.13
Barley \$# 48 b	(ii)	0.67
Pease 37 66 lb	úd	1.00
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR TOWNS IN WHICH AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		

#### WANTED

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

SITUATION WANTED

#### BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or

ustom trade. Country town in Upper Canada preferred. Ability in either department first class. Address "D. M. D," True Witness Office.

#### TEACHER WANTED. WANTED an ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC

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

### MASSON COLLEGE.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF ST. JOSEPH AND ST. PATRICK.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

March 16th, at One O'Clock, P.M.

DRAMATIC PART :

1. " Le Col de la Mouzaia."

2. " Dance and Tableaux, illustrating Chinese manners and customs,

MUSICAL PART :

1. "Miserere"-by Verdi-Chorus, 2, "Robert le Diable"-Chorus,

Piano, Band and Orchestra.

Entrance Gratis.-A collection will be taken up at the close of the entertainment for the benefit of some good work.

The "Villeneuve Omnibuses" will leave Chapelean & Jette's Holel, St. Lawrence St., at 8.15 a.m., and return the same day.

### THOMAS CRIBBIN,

TOBACCONIST,

No. 117, Sr. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the matter of EDMOND GATES, Trader,

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to ob-

(1871), after which dividend will be paid.

Joliette, 27 February, 1871. A. MAGNAN, . Assignce.

jection until the fourteenth day of March next

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal. CANADA, In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE,

On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act. FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, By Bourgouin & Lacosta, His Attorneys ad litem.

C. F. FRASER,

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

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

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—In the National As sembly this evening M. Thiers energetically demanded the immediate discussion of the trea-

After reading the conditions of peace, M. Thiers said that for himself and his colleagues they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the resolution. No member could abstain from vo-Assembly decided to meet this evening in com- France, is to be deducted. mittee, and to hold a public meeting at noon tomorrow. The Assembly Chamber is strongly guarded by troops, but the city is tranquil.

At the evening session the Government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was opposed by several of the Deputies from Alsace and Paris. M. Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to lose no time. It was necessary that the treaty should be discussed without the least delay. The Assembly might thus spare Paris from great suffering. The Government could not feel responsible for the consequences of delay.

BORDEAUX, March 1 .- In the Assembly today the Committee of Consultation which accompanied M. Thiers to Versailles made a report unanimously recommending the ratification by the Assembly of the preliminaries of peace. A deputy from the Department of Moselle adjured the Assembly to reject any terms involving the cession of French territory. He strongly denounced Napoleon. A violent agitation arose in the Chamber on an attempt made by Monti, formerly private secretary of the Emperor, to speak in justification of the Empire. The assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation the resolution offered by M. Turge, decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France. The Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 ayes against 107 noes.

THE ENTRY INTO PARIS.-March 1 .- At eight o'clock this morning the approaches to the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde. the Quay, and the Rue de Rivoli, were all barred by the artillery caissons across the stricts interlocked. At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first Prussians were inside Paris, directly within the gate. The sixth hussars spread out, and came up the avenue of the Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer of about 20 years, sword in hand. It is said he was selected for the honor as a reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried their carbines resting on their thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triumphe, and under it they went without drawing bridle over heaps of stones and sand, which had been left, possibly, to prevent their passage. They reined sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees, with the Tirailleurs in front. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the Armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign. They turned out in as perfect. order as if on the parade ground at home, city reports as follows:-

Six to nine a.m. Visited the disturbed districts. The chief thoroughfares were quiet, and a few persons were about the streets. The shops are cosed, the windows shut, and the as-, are posted : of sentries at less the streets to prevent soldiers; ed until the 1st of March. going beyond the line of demarcation.

From 10 to 12 a.m.—The same aspect prevailed, with more people in the streets in small transfer of the capital of Rome. crowds, and with more Nationals on duty. At Rue Royale, Rue de Rivoli, and the Place de la Concorde, are double lines of waggons, entting off communication with the civilians, who are allowed to pass the Champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning, and going to Mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and their conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France, but no threats against the government are made. On the Champs Elysees at 8 a.m., hardly a person was seen. All houses were closed except three or four small cases, roof of a Princess who has, ipso facto, incurred No one was seen at the windows, and only a few Italian, American, and English flags were fly-that the Pope has consented to receive any ing. One single French flag hung over the member of the Royal family is perfectly false. Palais of the Corps Legislatiff.

President Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. Famine, he says, compelled surrender of the forts, and obliged the government to open negotiations. They were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to a partial occupation of Paris. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine to secure the execution of the convention. Thiers arges the people not to break the convention, and thus entail frightful misfortunes upon France.

An order of the day issued by General Vinoy says the government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guard the care of the city, the maintenance of order. The least agitation pay their respects at the Quirinal; but, save will, says the General, furnish a pretext for an nine miserable exceptions, no lady of the Patriirreparable misfortune which only calmness and leaste has set foot in the Palace, or will do so, dignity can avert.

to prevent disorders.

state, and says that serious occurrence are apprehended.

A Paris despatch of Wednesday says the Germans occupy all the quarters assigned them, and that perfect tranquility prevails.

exchange formal ratifications, and that the Em- | been fabricated by this ingenious process. peror had already signed the treaty.

LONDON, March 2.—A Versailles despatch says the French indemnity is payable in three as they are called, nine are edited by Romans, instalments, viz., one milliard thalers (£40,- only one by a stranger; whereas of the liberals, 000,000) in 1871; two milliards in 1872; and five are edited by strangers, and one only by a garded, and that marriages have been contracttwo milliards in 1873. Interest is only pay- Roman. A little clerical paper called Frasta ed without his sanction. This is clearly a able on the last instalment, from which this is seized about once a week, but though it has breach of military discipline which the Emperproportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace been out only two months it circulates 7,000 or is fully competent to punish, and he has and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliard copies .- Cor. of Tablet. ting in the present state of circumstances. The thalers, and the cost of railways in Eastern

LONDON, March 3 .- A despatch to the Duily Telegraph from Versailles gives the text of the preliminary articles of peace signed by Thiers and Favre on the part of France, and by Bismarck, Bray, Wachter and Jolley on the part. Tablet. Germany. They provide as follows: The line of demarcation between France and Germany as at first proposed is retained, with one exception. It commences on the north-western frontier at the Canton of Cattenom, in the Department of Moselle; runs thence to Thion- 66) you speak of the policy of isolation and ville. Briey, and Gorze; skirts the south west- non-intervention, and most justly say of it: ern and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz, thence proceds in direct line to ation of such a principle, and international so-Chateau Salins, and at Petticourt, in that arron- ciety no less than national. What protects dissement, turns, and follows the crest of moun- | Switzerland, and Holland, and such little States, tains between the valleys of the Rivers Seille from aggression, except, first, the sense of iusand Vezouse, in the Department of Meurthe, to the Canton of Schermeck, in the north-western corner of the Department of the Vosges;

Paris, March 2.—Favre has gone to Verof Paris by virtue of the terms of the conven-strive to strengthen.

sailles says the Germans will evacuate Paris would say something in favour of protecting to-day, and Prince Frederick Charles retires the "little States" of the Church from the from all military charges. immediately behind the Seine. The Emperor, "unprovoked" aggression of King Victor Emand Crown Prince will leave in a few days for manuel. I confess I fear that, as you say, Ferriers or some other point near Paris, on "society will go to pieces" if it be not done. populace wreaked their vengeance on several strive to arouse in the British public the straightened in his means as to be unable to pay men and women who were seen communicating "sense of justice," in which it seems hitherto with German soldiers.

wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering work? their hands, saying, "Now peace is concluded | Even if the revolutionary principle were we are friends," but they were repulsed with | true, that a nation may, at its mere caprice, the reply, "We are conquered, but with the cast off a lawful sovereign, it is also true that conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can the Roman people has never east off the Pope. penetrated into the city, but were soon recog- the secret societies have always failed to excite act that will be regretted in after years. nized, and their lives being in danger from the the least appearance of insurrection, or even of people, were protected by the authorities, and re-conducted to the German lines.

THE INDEMNITY TO GERMANY .- The Rothschilds have undertaken to pay to the Germans the amount of the French war indemnity with-

The Journal des Debats says that during the three years allowed for payment of the indemnity, 50,000 Prussian troops will occupy Champagne, Correspondents posted in different points of the exercising the right of requisition, and living at the expense of the French Governments. If nermont is completed before the time expires Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

### ITALY.

pect of the Ty desolate. The National Guards Chamber of Deputies continued to-day the dis-sible that they should have been fairly given in quets in every avenue, with lines ; cussion of the Guarantees Bill, and then adjourn- the time; while the Roman people remained in

MASS AT THE QUIRINAL .- Princess Margherita has chosen to bring a Genoese priest with her as chaplain to say Mass. He has (says the Funfulla, and it is probably correct) received orders to refrain from doing so in the Quirinal, through the Cardinal-Vicar. The excommunication which strikes the sacrilegious occupants of the Apostolic Palace would naturally and specially extend to any ecclesiastic who defied the censures of the Church so far as to offer the Adorable Sacrifice under the the awful sentence of the Church. The report Neither the Prince nor Princess will be allowed to approach the Holy Father.—Tublet.

ROME.—The Herald's special, dated Rome. March 3, says the report that the Pope is to leave the Vatican is not true. The question was discussed with the Pope by Cardinal Antonelli, at the instigation of the Jesuits, but His Holiness has decided to remain. The Pope is suffering, and in weak health, and fears that if he departed the people would say that the Papacy was discomfited.

ROME, March 3. — The Bavarian Minister here has provisionally assumed the functions of German Ambassador to the Holy See in place of Count Von Arneim, transferred to Paris.

THE VICE-REGAL COURT. - The Roman and trusts in their devotion and intelligence for nobles are pathetically invited by the Press to as the excommunication extends to all who fre-The proclamation of Thiers and orders of quent the Court. The Press has, by a most Vinoy have produced a good impression in ingenious device, contrived to multiply the Paris, but military precautions have been taken number, and it is well to explain how, that at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which your readers may not be deceived. In the ac-LONDON, March 1. - A special despatch counts of Court and Carnival galetics the same from Paris to the London papers expresses the person is named by different titles. The opinion that the city is in a very disturbed fashionable chronicle, for instance, says: "We noticed the Duchess Rignano, the Duchess Massimo, the Princess Doria, the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the daughter-in-law of Prince Massimo," being all five one and the same lady. Donna Vincenza Cesarini also The Emperor-King has "inaugurated" his

Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to and shows that out of nine persons 29 have marry without first obtaining the consent of the

ROMAN JOURNALS. - Of 16 journals in Rome, 10 are clerical, and six liberal. Of the clerical.

#### ' PROTECTION FOR LITTLE STATES. (To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Sir,-The following letter was sent by me last week to the Editor of the Spectator. As it did not appear in that paper I ask you to be kind enough to give it insertion in the

Your obedient servant,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC. (To the Editor of the Spectator.)

SIR,—In an article of your last number (p "All society would go to pieces under the opertice in the larger States; and, secondly, the belief of those who lose that sense of justice in the sense of justice which remains to their neighbors. thence it runs to Saaels, dividing that commune, and the fear that they will resent unprovoked aggression? We say this fear is a healthy fear:

I am a constant reader of your able paper.

the right bank of the Seine. The Parisian: May I not now at least hope that you will religious newspaper. Scarcely any one is so to have been deficient? Or is a little State to A crowd of Parisians, observing some Prus- be subject to unprovoked aggression because it sians in the courts of the Louvre and the is 1.000 years old, and of vital importance to is fresh every week, containing all the important tested and maintain the good reputation they have Place du Carrousel yesterday, attempted to all Christendom? Or is the unprovoked ag- news from all parts of the world; something use force for their expulsion, but were kept gression to be condoned because, when the about the house, the farm, and the school; back by the line of troops, and pieces of cloth crime is accomplished, there is added to it the were hung over the gate to hide the Prussians. farce of a plebiscite held in the midst of

> discontent among a population enthusiastically devoted to their Pope-King. Hear the revolutionary Press, and the Riforma in particular: or liberty. . . . During the struggle (of Mentana) no hand was held out to help us. and, after it was over, no one of the inhabitants administered a word of consolation over our discomfiture,"

votes of strangers, or votes given by the handful, or otherwise manufactured till their number PIEDMONT.-FLORENCE, Feb. 16.-The became so great that it was physically impostheir houses, in obedience to the Pope, in order Signor Lauza declared that he would fix a day not to sanction, even by a negative vote a revofor the Bill to be discussed, before the final lutionary principle,-I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

AUSTRIA.

### A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A very strong reaction is now setting in in Austria, and the ladies of the court are at the head of it. An Austrian friend, taking up one of my newspapers the other day, where a long boy. list of Catholic names figure as attendants at a charitable ball in the north of England, said to me :- "Mais votre societe Catholique, que fait elle! Pie IX est prisonnier! La France meurt, et chez vous les Catholiques dansent!" In Vienna every kind of rejoicing or fete has been suspended by order of the Empress, out of respeet to the two terrible calamities which afflict the Catholic world in Rome and France. I need not say that the Roman houses, which have so long and so hospitably opened their salons to the old Catholic families in England, feel that a certain fellowship between them exists, which could searcely be more gracefully acknowledged than by a participation in the common mourning

#### of Christendom in the approaching season. GERMANY.

Bertin, Feb. 28.—The Prussian Cross Gazette states that orders have been given to the Municipal authorities of Berlin to prepare quarters for the Saxon, Baden, Bayarian, and Wurtemburg troops who will pass through Berlin with the other returning troops. The orders say that it is the wish of the Emperor that all parts of Germany should be represented on the occasion of his entry into the capital.

The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar Alexander. The Emperor in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace had been concluded, says :-- "We have arrived was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. The Prussians remember that you prevented the spread of war. God bless you." The Czar replied that he shared the joy which was felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The

notified Bismarck of the vote of the National arini, Principessa Santa Croce, and Duchess de exercise of his prerogative. As is well known, Assembly ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Santa Fiora. The Imparziale quotes the lists, in the Prussian army officers are forbidden to Sovereign—a consent accorded or withheld according to circumstances. It has come to the Emperor's knowledge that during the very exceptional order of things which has existed for the last six months this rule has been disreissued an order cancelling all these marriagos, and rendering them nul, and void. It may casily be understood under what circumstances ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picanit & T. Gardler, D. S. Lasham and all deals & Co. the eve of bitter separations, many of them for ever. As among the Lutheraus in Germany marriage is purely a civil ceremony, to which the rites of the Church are quite secondary, it THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD is possible that the Royal dictum may be sufficient to put asunder those whom man has joined; but should any of the contracting parties, as is quite possible, happen to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, in which marriage is regarded as a sacrament, it is not easy to see how these union's can be annulled. It acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates should be added the Emperor is pleased to add the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child We believe it the should be added the ramperor is pleased to add the board, and stress less, hearth, and comfort to that any engagements which may have been mother and child. We believe it the best and street remain in the Woods in the that any engagements which may have been formed may continue in force. It is to be surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSEN-TERY and DLARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether the small mercy.—Pull Pull Gazette.

THE URSULINE CONVENT at Blois, in France, sent to its kindred institution at Berlin to petition that the establishment might be exempted from the payment of war charges. The Superior of the Berlin convent applied to Queen sailles to demand the immediate evacuation it is a fear which every true statesman should Augusta direct, and when the Prussian officers appeared before the establishment at Blois to request it to lodge 50 men and horses, they were A special telegram to the Times from Ver- and I have been constantly hoping that you presented with a paper signed by King William, commanding that the convent should be freed

omy any one can begin to practice is to stop his affections, oftentimes incurable, two or three dollars a year for a paper which will give his family an amount of reading, which, if purchased in book form, would cost from twenty to twenty-five dollars. And the religious newspaper the church and Sunday school information; discussion of the leading questions of the day, will render articulation easy. Being an article of The perusal of such a paper every week, by Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soldiers, and under terror of the daggers of a all the members of the family, is an instead of the Germans mob of assassins fresh recking from their bloody portantial in the work of education. The best school to the Germans mob of assassins fresh recking from their bloody portantial in the work of education. The best school to the world, and the master many who now occupy distinguished useful- Traches are universally pronounced better than other ness ever had, was the family newspaper. The man larticles. who supplies his family with a good religious newspaper, and encourage its reading, is doing much to entertain and instruct his household. The effort to practice economy by keeping himself, wife, and chil-1 "Troches," so-called, sold by the ounce, are a be friends." Some disguised Prussian officers The agents of King Victor Emmanuel and of dren away from such means of improvement, is an Poon Buttation and Nothing Like BROWN'S BRON-

> A Balloos Duel-In 1808, says a writer in All the Year Round, there was a duel connected with balloons. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique qurreled about a lady performing at the Paris opera-MHe. Tirevit. They agreed to fight a balloon duel, the - All these populations are so brutish that | victor to win the lady's favor. They ascended in they care nothing about Italy, or unification, two balloons from the Tuileries Garden, each with his second. They were to fire at each other's balloons with blunderbuses, not at the cars, nor at the men. The balloons were about eighty yards apart, and when they had ascended to a height of of an article were always the measure of its value, about half a mile a signal was given from below.—
>
> M. le Pique fired and missed; M. de Grandpre fired cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which our discomliture."
>
> So also on this last occasion it has been shown that the votes of the plebiscite were for the and his second were dashed to pieces. The and he and his second were dashed to pieces. The triumphant De Grandpre continued his voyage, and from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion

At one of the stations on a certain railway, recently, an anxious inquirer came up to the door of the tatingly pronounce its fragrance as indestructible, as baggage-car and said, "Is there anythig for me? After some search amongst boxes and trunks, the baggage-man rolled out a keg of whiskey. "Any-thing more?" asked the wet grocer, "Yes," said the baggageman, "there's a grave stone that goes with that liquor.

All the Same-A country doctor, being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry his game bug. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy, everjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclained. "Lor master there's a covey; if you get near 'em won't you physic 'em ?" "Physic them, you young rascal; what do you recan? said the doctor, "Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the

A bur-tender in Philadelphia cruelly burned a cross on the foreheads of four little boot-blacks on Ash Wednesday, telling them, after he had learned by inquary that they were Catholics, that it was done with some ashes he had received direct from the Pope. He has been bound over for trial. A Busic Student .- "What are you going to do

after you graduate?" said a gentleman to a college student who is fitting for the ministry. "Damfino, replied the youth, "preach the gospel, I s'ppose."

The administration is denounced in Illinois for taking the tax off planners, which we don't use, and keepin' of it on whisky, which we do."

When are soldiers like writers for the press? When they charge by the column.

Bustol's Sarsapamela.-Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called 'mineral specifics," Bristol's Sarsaparilla is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, crysipelas, and all diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and glands, are due to the Vegeteble Kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man, that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies, and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged, vitality, the agonized a soothing balm, to the broken in spirit a reviving clixir, to the sufferers of the gentler sex a present help under all their special difficulties, to all the most certain and innocuous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by,

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### THIRTEEN HUNDRED!

Editors of leading papers in the United States have received sample packages of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, with the request that each should state the ef-VERSAILLES, March 2—M. Favre to-day does duty in the same way—as Duchessa Ccs- new accession of dignity by a very unpopular or on his sick friends. We make the following brief Mass., U.S.

extructs : R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the Daily Times, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the Lora Gazette, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was "promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constitution, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehonds no return of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, honds no return of the compount. Joseph Rawards, Esq., of the Tribune, writes: "I was, so I thought, a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive.

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

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" THE UNIVERSAL AVER."-On my journeys over the continent-through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States-in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country .- Field's letters from abroad.

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Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belturbet, Co. Cavan Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his where-abouts will be thankfully received by his sister the CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber in withdrawing from the late firm of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Pro-duce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Aun'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. Carment, Compressigeneral stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Catheal, Cornheal, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Brean, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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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

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June 14th, 1870.

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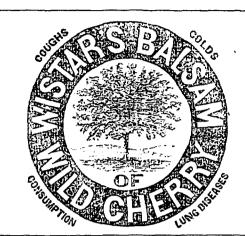
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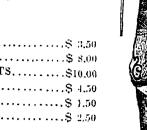
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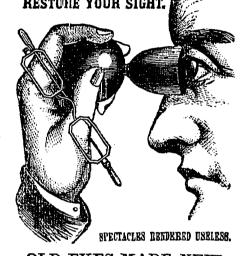
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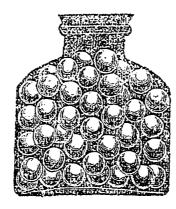
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IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and bright-

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

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THE COMPLEXION

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

toilet it tends to PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with ridges and forrows. Murray & Lamnan's Florida which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and ridges and forrows. Murray & Lamman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of tion being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping fer any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



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

### SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to THE undersigned begs to return his grateful ac-produce this effect than the constant use of Murray knowledgments to his numerous friends and custhe basin. It removes reduces and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South-America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water

to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is future, he remains accustomed to its use.

As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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

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

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic guns-the tollet waters, every thing entering into its composi- whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.-The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

## BLOOD AND HUMORS

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

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

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

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& Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in tomers, for their very liberal patronage during the pust ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are disas a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every-day use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable heautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor creations him with having an interest in other drug as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every- pensed, the charges will only be such as are comditing him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this op-REFRESHING POWER.

cstablishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the former it is future, he remains Their obedient servant,

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