## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

# Mitness,

#### ${f AND}$

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# VOL. XXI.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1871.

NO. 22

THE TWO COTTAGES;

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

#### CHAPTER I.

In a quarter of a large town, principally inhabited by the families of working men, there gtood a row of cottages, each consisting of three Pooms and a little yard. Among these cottages there were two which formed a conspicuneatness and comfort, with its windows garnished with plants and flowers, and its snow-white curtains and blinds. The other had an air of misery and neglect, which showed itself but too

well off; they mostly complain of not getting ment. on with their large families, and want more wages. It makes a man afraid to marry, and yet it is miserable to be single when we have no one to care for us."

"In answer to your question," said Brady, "I must tell you that I have had nothing to help me but my own earnings and my wife's good management; it is to her, indeed, that I owe my comfortable home."

"How did you get such a treasure?" said

Jones, smiling. "I will tell you," replied Brady, "and if you go the same road, perhaps you may find

such another." hen I used prudence and reflection, and was determined not to take the first flaunty, silly, showy-looking girl that I met with. I saw plenty of smartly-dressed girls at the chapel on Sundays, in the streets, and at the ing, till at last I met my Mary. She was scseemed to have both good sense and good prin- dress finely don't reside in poor cottages. ciples, and her manner was always reserved and steady. After a time, I asked her, and she and just the one for a poor man's wife, for she kind and generous to the poor.

thirty pounds, so when she came home we had our two rooms comfortably furnished, a good stock of linen, and plenty of comfortable neat clothes for herself, with ten out of the thirty to Lately, the cldest had gone out to service, and keep for future extras. She set to at once and the second girl as apprentice to a dress-maker. got all my clothes mended, and from that day The eldest boy was a kind of porter in the to this I have never had a wrong word with her. She is a good, religious woman, and makes her children and me good too. I give her all my earnings, and she explains to me how makes them go so far. I have never wanted born, or we had sickness among them, she had place clean and comfortable. After supper, case, from bad to worse. we read a little, and have night prayers, and On one occasion the neighbors heard cries then the children go to bed, when Mary and I for help from Sheer's cottage, and on running have our quiet hour to ourselves for reading or flate enough, for any man, that gets up at five

o'clock in the morning.

Wind house it is

"I wish you would find we such another wife!"

Brady. And so they party for the night.

### CHAPTER II.

"Oh, you must seek her as I did," replied

Brady and his family were, as he truly said, happy and comfortable. They had experienced of course, days of sickness and trial, and at times heavy calls on their savings, but still they got on. As their family increased, he felt the advantage of his wife's care and prudence. When they were first married, she was never ous contrast. One was the very picture of idle, but making and preparing for the future. She bought by degrees bedding for the third room, and as each little one came, had a scparate bed for each, the boys in a room at the top of the house, and the girls in another, misery and neglect, and the girls in another, plainly in dirty windows, broken panes of glass, Brady and his wife having for themselves a plainly in unity white say, In the first lived a shut up bedstead, which they placed in the and general united states and general united Brady was originally represented in the same annoyances to imerge from infancy, and this was a duty which thing bad in you, at any rate," answered though at area no made and Irishman and a brave, owing to his being an Irishman and a Brady said he thought poor people often neglected. "However poor they may be," he "I with formores in criming the least of the Catholic, he succeded by patients and got gletter. However, poor they may be, and lies," continued Brady; "and although there humor, joined with firmness, in gaining the said, "they might put up at night (even if humor, in ac his fellow-workmen. After a they have no more than one room) a division are plenty very bad, and half-and-half ones, good will of his fellow-workmen. After a they have no more than one room) a division of not having a home, he married; but how wife, in this as in everything else, watched over this came about, we shall hear by-and-by.

by means of old boards, &c." Brady and his it was the fault of our Pivine Saviour that and guarded their little ones from will and Judge was called the saviour that Brady had been a married man for some they were amply repaid, by seeing their seven they were amply repaid, by seeing their seven they were apply repaid, by seeing their seven they were grown up about children such as Christian parents might retime, and his children were grown up about children such as Christian parents might rehim, when a fellow-workman asked him one joice in; the boys, fine, honest, manly fellows, nim, when a remark that with his large family, and the girls as good and useful as many douand only a mechanic's wages, he had such a ble their age; and all loving and obedient to comfortable house, and everything as nice as their parents. James often went on a Sunday comfortable house, and so much more to spend? to the schoolmaster to ask how his boys were us. Our religion, my friend teaches us to love "You must have good friends and help," getting on! and both parents made it a point added John Jones (for that was the name of to attend the school examinations, to show the the man who spoke;) "few of the men are so children the interest they took in their improve-

Mary was very strict in keeping the children to school, and if any fault was found with her girls by the nuns, she corrected them immediately, feeling, justly, that no school correction or instruction will be successful if children are

spoiled at home. In summer, Brady took all the children on Sunday evenings for a nice walk in the country, or sometimes on a little tea excursion. In winter he had them round him by the fire, to enjoy some treat, or read an interesting book, and at these times he questioned them as to their progress during the week, and encouraged them to ask for advice, and tell him all their difficul-"You see, my friend," continued Brady, ties. The eldest boy was now fifteen, and a "I believe that there is a God above us, who pupil teacher at the school, the second lad was

We must now say something of the inhabitants of the second cottage, mentioned in our first chapter. It was occupied by Richard houses where I worked; but I would not have Sheer, a railway porter, and his family. Sheer any of them, for I thought it would be a bad had married about the same time as Brady, and look-out for me if she were to continue to put brought home a very smart, fine-looking girl all my earnings on her back in that foolish, as his wife. It made quite a sensation in the useless way. Neither would I take a wife out street when the porter's wife turned out on of those rich families, where servants learn such | Sunday, with her silk dress and mantle, flowers extravagant ways: so I was a long time seek- in her bonnet, and a fine parasol. Brady was so disgusted, that he desired his wife to have cond servant in a family where only two were no acquaintance with her. "No decent man." kept; she had a great deal to do, and I liked said he, "ought to allow his wife to dress in her cheerful, hearty, busy way in doing her that way, making herself look like a wrongwork through the house, for I was often em- doer; for only that class dress so and live in a ployed there to do one job or another. She poor place. Those that can have a right to

At first, while their family was small, Mrs. Sheer managed to keep up her smart appearsaid she would take a while to consider, and ance; but gradually the finery became faded, consult her mistress and her director; in which and she had no means of supplying herself with she was right, for she had no other friends so more. The house was the pattern of untidigood to advise with. I suppose they satisfied ness, and the children dirty and neglected. In her about me, and so she consented. I saw her short, she proved herself an idle, indolent slatlady, and she told me she was a very good girl tern, without either the will or the power to make a respectable and comfortable home. never knew her to waste a morsel, or spend though her husband's wages were much better money uselessly on herself, although she was than many of his class. At the time at which we have now arrived, the Sheers had two boys "I found that between us we had saved and two girls almost grown up; the latter had their mother's fashion of being very smart on Sunday, and dirty and slovenly during the week; bold, rude girls they seemed to be. grocer's shop where Brady's son was.

They all turned out as might have been expected from their training, or rather their want of training; their mother never corrected she spends them, and it is a wonder to me she them, but let them do just as they liked, so that they had become selfish and wilful, hard good meals, and even when the children were and unfeeling, as human nature will become if left without correction or restraint. As for things so well arranged, as to make me feel it the father, he became so disgusted with the as little as possible. I never care to go out for dirt and discomfort of his home, that he began pleasure, I always find it at home. The chil- to leave it for the public-house, and now and dren are not a trouble, but a comfort, to us, then, alas! he would come back the worse for and when I go home of an evening, I find the drink. So things went on, as is always the

in, they found that he was beating his youngest while his father abused him and his mother in his friends had shown him things in quite a posed Brady; "and be firm yourself in exhe was breaking fast."

Thereof I do, and I while his father abused him and his mother in his friends had shown him things in quite a posed Brady; "and be firm yourself in exhe was breaking fast."

Oh dear! what shown him things in quite a posed Brady; "and be firm yourself in exhe was breaking fast."

Oh dear! what shown him things in quite a posed Brady; "and be firm yourself in exhe was breaking fast." chatting, and we retire to rest at ten o'clock, boy, from whose face the blood was streaming, "How happy you must be," said Jones.— came home and found no supper prepared for get them to talk to him on such subjects.

him, he began to knock things about, and to curse and swear which the boy laughed at .-

A very different scene appeared a few doors off. There sat Brady and his wife, the very picture of quiet, happiness and comfort.-John Jones had just come in to ask if he might spend an hour with them.

"It is so lonely for a man that does not care to go to the public," he said; "so if you will only let me come in now and then, I won't interrupt your usual way, and I like to hear a bit of reading, so go on with the book you had open when I cutered.'

"It is a book that has a little religion in it," said Brady; "and as you are not of our way, it may not please you.'

"Oh, never mind; I don't believe all that people say of your Papists; I never saw any-

"I am not so good as many, many Cathofore, Catholics. But, as I said, you must not judge of our religion by the conduct of all of us; for if everyone lived up to what it teaches, there would not be a bad man or woman among God above all things, and our neighbor as our-selves. Is that bad?"

"No; that's very good, sure enough. But there are so many other queer things you believe and do, said Jones.

" Never mind what you think we believe and do; but let me tell you what we really do believe, and are taught by the Church. You know, of course, as much as this, viz: that God made the world, and that after the disobedience of our first parents (which branded all their posterity with sin) God was so good as to send His only son as a Redeemer."

"O yes, I know all that," said Jones.
"Very well. when our Saviour came, He taught the apostles the new law, which was to be followed by mankind henceforth, and commanded them to teach others, on and on, till chen (whichever it might be called), was quite the end of time. He made Peter the superior full. Besides all the children, there were Ester and head of them, as He said, 'Thou art | Bell, a young friend of Mary Ann's, and Pat-Besides the above text, you will find that St. mother on her feast, and the teatray came from that would have kept us comfortable." Paul says, 'There is but one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism."

"I remember that too," said Jones.

you ought to belong to that Church which has the one Fuith that cannot err? For our Lord says, 'Lo, I am with you all days, till the consummation of the world.' You Protestants say you can err, therefore, you cannot be in the right way; for our Divine Saviour would never appoint a way for men to follow that might prove to be a wrong one. No, He showed but one road to Heaven; and He left us plenty of helps in our ministers and teachers to show us that one way in the Catholic Church, And if people won't follow it, they go to destruction. At the day of judgment we shall see that God settled one way to Heaven, and man had no leave to follow any other."

"There is a deal of truth in what you say, and when I know more on the subject. I shall be better able to understand your religion."

"You can read, John Jones, and when a man can do that, he has no excuse for ignorance; and the best way to know our belief is through our own books of instruction and devotion, and not in what our enemies say of

"If all your people were like you and your wife, there would not be such a bad opinion of your religion. But do tell me," continued Jones, "why you pray so much to the Virgin; the apostles did not.'

Brudy quietly took the Bible, and put it be fore him, saying, "Look at the first of St. Luke, 4Sth verse.'

Jones read it and looked somewhat abashed. "Now please for the future," said Brady, "to call her 'blessed." But as to your objection, we know that the apostles venerated her, and that after the death of the Blessed Virgin Mary, they and all the saints prayed to her. People that are humble find great comfort in having an honored fellow-creature that they can ask to intercede for them with the awful Majesty of God. And God has shown in Scripture that His faithful servants were to intercede with Him for sinners as in the case of holy Job." How much more, then, she who Mother of God.

Jones looked very thoughtful, and said that

us," put in Mary, "Ay," added Brady, themselves, that they can't be too soon taught At this, the father said he would teach him "do; it is my wife's feast, and we shall have a what is necessary for them; the girls only want better behaviour, and in a violent rage he little merry meeting; our Mary Ann and a to read and sew well, with a little writing and nearly killed the lad. pleasant for you."

keep holy the Sabbath day?' "

"Yes, it does; and I hope we do keep it in their Sunday clothes, trotting along to our churches and chapels, and in some towns carlier; but here we go for the eight o'clock mass, and many to confession, and to prepare for the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist; that ends about one o'clock, or a little earlier; then we attend at half-past two o'clock for the cate- | play and diversion?" asked Murphy. chetical instructions which the school children have, half an hour before vespers, or the three o'clock service, which is not over till near five o'clock. Now I don't think many of you Proabout the Sabbath. And after that, do you think that our Heavenly Father would be displeased at working people having innocent re-creation? Mind, I say innocent recreation and amusement. It is very often not so much the things themselves, as the way they are done, and above all, too, the innocence of heart and mind that makes the difference; where that is pure, and all is done in simplicity and gratitude to God, no innocent amusement can displease God, on a Sunday, after the fulfilment of our religious duties. I put going to public-houses, and other places of sin and temptation, as, of course, out of the case entirely."

"I will come," said Jones; "and I wish truly that I did on a Sunday half what you do.

Good bye, till then.'

CHAPTER IV. Mary had obtained the permission of Mary Ann's mistress for her daughter to spend the Sunday evening with them. Though Mrs. Brown generally disapproved of servants going out visiting on Sunday evenings, from the number of idlers and ill-disposed persons abroad on that day; yet, knowing what excellent people the Bradys were, and the good example and training they gave their children, she never objected to Mary Ann going to them. So, on Sunday evening, when Jones got to Brady's cottage, their small, neat little parlour, or kither mistress, who, hearing what Mary Ann wished for an hour to go out to purchase, most kindly desired her to get the tray, and take it the best of things as they come; if I can help "Then," added Brady. "don't you think as a mark of her mistress' esteem for her mo- you, I will, with pleasure. Poor people must ther. Mary Ann was greatly delighted, and earn, both as husbands and wives, and when her parents much gratified with it all. On the table were placed the various little articles each child had prepared for their mother; even the little thing in the infant-school had knitted her a pair of garters, and all had presented her with some gift from the savings of their reward pence.

After tea the children and young people amused themselves in various ways, till, at last, Mary announced that supper was coming. This was another pleasant feast, consisting of a large meat-pie, a rice-pudding, some roasted apples, and a great dish of custard; a goodly display, gratification.

After a cheerful, innocent evening, Brady places, for he never allowed his girl to pass through the streets at night alone.

twenty miles a day.'

"But you must eat hearty, and keep up your strength with good food," said Brady. "I have ment on a Sunday; but I can't af-

ford it oftener." "Then I don't wonder you feel the long

walks. Why, man alive, that will never do." "I don't know how it is," sighed Murphy; "I give Kitty all my earnings; I don't drink, and yet she says she can't make it go further than it does."

"What do you earn a week?" asked Mary. "I dare say I get, one week with another, about eighteen shillings; but I don't think my wife is a good manager. I wish, Mrs. Brady, you would advise her a bit; she would take it kindly, I'm sure. She was very young when we were married, and had no one to put her in the way of things; and since I got down in the world she is all astray. I get out of patience was so far exalted above all others as to be the sometimes, and angry, when I see the children not kept constant to school." "But you ought to insist on that," inter-

"Ay," said Mary, "poor people's children happened to him?" exclaimed his wife.

"Come and spend next Sunday evening with are required to go out so early to earn for gion; if they have time for more, well and "But does not the Bible say, Thou shalt good, but the mother should look most to their sewing and catechism. The boys, of course, want more learning; and therefore we don't, holy. And if you are out at seven o'clock in for that reason as well as others, let them lose the morning you will see plenty of Catholies, their time in playing about the streets after school hours. In fine weather I make them go a walk in the country, or some useful message, but never idle a moment's time; for, I am sure, if every idle word has to be accounted for, every idle minute has,"

"But don't you think children require some

"Of course they do," replied Mary; "but even useful occupations can be made amusing to them. And at any rate, mine are never allowed to play in the streets; if I have nothing testants do as much as that, with all your talk for them to do, I send them to play in the

"Can you trust them?"

"Oh yes; we have taught our children to be steady and obedient, and as good in our abscence as when with us, and to remember God's presence more than ours."

"I'm afraid Kitty and I are not such good and careful parents as we ought to be; but I am never at home till evening, and can't look after the children.'

"But you can inquire into things, and make use of the Sunday for instructing them," said Brady.

"I shall feel for ever obliged to you and Mrs. Brady," replied Murphy, "if you will take us in hand; for you are both more knowledgable than we are; and do, Mrs. Brady, come and see Kitty while she is troubled with the little one's illness."

" I shall be very glad to do whatever I can for her; and, please God, I'll go to-morrow and see her.'

Next day Mary went, and found Murphy's wife (whom she already had a slight acquaintance with), and the youngest child, better than she expected; the other little ones (except the eldest) were playing about.

"Not at school?" said Mary.

"No," replied the mother; "I was so busy with baby that I could not get them ready."

CHAPTER V.

" But where is your eldest girl?"

"Oh, she is gone to school, for Patrick is our father as well as our maker, and that we is our father as well as our maker, and that the father as well as our father as wel ought to ask this gardante in cook and as a steady as a woman of thirty. it.' Well, what the apostles taught, the Calanother friend or two. On the table was a Brady, he is very cross at times, and last week tholic Church has continued to teach to the clean white cloth, and a handsome tea-tray, threatened to go off and enlist. But ye see, he present day, and she has her unfailing line of with a new set of tea-things; the latter was is sore put to, having to earn for us in such a Bishops at Rome, from St. Peter until now. their daughter Mary Ann's present to her way. When we married, he had a bit of land

"It is hard," said Mary, "but God has so willed it, and we must all, you know, make your baby gets better, I think I can get you half a day's employment, now and then,"

"Thank you Mrs. Brady; but how can I leave the child and the place?"

"Oh, very well; the child is old enough to stand and sit by herself, and you can take her to the infant school, and leave some food for her, and she will be quite as well and happy there as with you,—if you can't trust her and

the place to your oldest girl."
" I'm afraid she is too giddy."

"That's a pity," said Mary, "for all poor people's children should be steady and useful asbut not more than Mary's good management soon as possible; good as my husband is, I ascould enable her to prepare for her husband's sure you he would be in a fine way if, when I was ill, my little ones were not orderly and useful, and the elder ones able to look after took his daughter and her friend home to their the youngest; and the sooner you get yours into order the better for your own and their advantage. I make it a rule in my place that While the young people had been playing, Brady asked Murphy how he was getting on.
"I earn middling," answered he. "But it breaks my strength sorely, them walks of breaks my strength sorely, them walks of down to breakfast by eight o'clock, and then prepare them for school. I did it myself till one of the girls was old enough, and then I made her attend to the others. I give each child a good breakfast of milk and bread, and sometimes porridge and treacle. Each one has in her little bag, with her name written on it, a piece of bread, and I send a can of stew, or broth, or rice. To each one also I give a spoon and tin mug, so that they can eat their dinner at the play hour of one o'clock. Then they have their evening meal at five o'clock."
"Oh, but, Mrs. Brady, I could not afford to

give the children such food as you do; we mostly have to do with a cup of tea and bit of bread, unless on Sunday, when we have meat."

"And do you mean to say you don't give your husband meat oftener than that?"

"He takes a bit of bread and cheese and gets a drop of beer as he goes along." "Then I don't wonder he looks so ill."

"Do you th'n' he looks ill, Mrs, Brady?" "Indeed I do, and Brady and I were saying

"Oh dear! what should we do if anything

and the first think of the said of the first and the first think the said of t

proper food." "What can I do, Mrs. Brady, with so many

mouths to fill, and so little to do it with?" " I think you might do better, though," said Mary. "Just calculate whether tea and bread do not cost nearly as much as food that, if properly cooked, would support the strength more. I had to look at things that way, or I could never have kept my husband as comfortable as he has been; poor men's wives ought to be the best of good managers. Take my advice, and try for a little time a different plan, and you will see the sense of what I tell

"It is prudent always first to lay aside your week's rent; then make your purchases according to what you have to lay out. Get in six pounds of rice at twopence or twopence-halfpenny per pound, some cocoa and meal, as much as you require for the week, and a little sugar or treacle; and for your bit of meat and vegetables go to the market on Saturday night. and you will pick up things much cheaper than at other times. Sometimes get a sheep's head, which may be had for very little, and that, boiled with some carrots or turnips and celery tops, and thickened with a pound of rice, will make two good dinners for you all. Sometimes you can get beef-bones for a trifle, which, with rice and vegetables, would make a good pot of soup, and the big bone, after being stewed, you could sell for twopence. When you have bones to make broth, always stew them well so as to get all the good out of them, and then add the vegetables and thickening. Of course you know, that what you don't eat you must not let lie in the saucepan, for it would spoil and not be fit to eat next day; you must pour it off, and cover it up for next time.

"Another day, you can get some herrings, when they are in season, and make a dinner of them, fresh, the first day, and put the remainder into a saucepan with a little salt and water, just enough to cover them, and when done enough, and cold, pour a little vinegar on them, and that will make another nice meal, with bread or potatoes. Sometimes one can pick up a bit of pork or scraps of meat, which make an excellent stew with potatoes. One or other of these things you might always have for Murphy to take in his can as he goes out. The children, of course, don't always require so much solid food as a hard-working man does; for them, a good mess of plain boiled rice, with treacle or pepper and salt, and sometimes skimmilk, will often answer very well, but it is not enough for their father. Neither grown people nor growing people, depend upon it, can live upon tea and sugar and slops, which have no nourishment in them whatever.

"What you say, Mrs. Brady, is very true, and I am much obliged to you for so much advice and instruction, and I will begin and try and manage as you tell me."

"If you had a small place to yourselves,' said Mary, "you could manage much better. for you might have a pig, and the bones that your husband collects, after being washed, could be stewed for twenty-four hours, and make a very good wash or broth for it, with such other things as he might get at the houses and farms as he goes his rounds; and you might have a decent man or woman in your spare room to lighten the rent. The children could take the pig sometimes in the green lanes for the grass, and gather acorns in the season, and dry leaves in autumn for its bed—a better employment for them than playing about the streets after school; then what are you going to do with that heap of corks sorted in the corner there?" continued Mary.

"Sell the good ones, and burn the broken ones, they are no good."

"Yes; they are.'

" What would you do with them?" "I'll tell you; I have as good a mattress as

you'd wish to have, of cork shavings." "You don't say so; well, you are a knowl-

edgable woman!"
"When you and the children have time, take an old knife and fork, and cut the old corks into thin shavings, and collect them till you have enough to stuff a bag for one of the children to sleep on. A course bag of anything strong will do, and you must put the corks in smooth and tight; I don't give my boys anything else to sleep on but that or straw. I have always accustomed them to what is clean, but hard; though, of course if they were ill, I should put them on something softer, for I have one feather bed, of feathers I collected, picked, and baked myself; and clean white rags clipped by the children into very small pieces make them very good pillows.

"You see, Mrs. Murphy, how much comfort poor people can have by good management .-If all poor men's wives were cleanly and provident there would not be so many men driven to the public-house as there are, to get quit of the dirt and misery and bad diet of their home; my husband would not eat a bit, if the cloth on his supper-table were not clean, and the place neat and tidy when he comes in from his work; so I have to get it all done while he is out. I find great comfort in the public washhouse. where, for a penny, I get hot water and the use of tubs, and can dry my clothes without damping my own house with them; they are one of the greatest benefits that the gentry have bestowed on the poor, and to you that have only one room, they would be a great relief, and keep you from many a cold you would otherwise get by sitting and sleeping with damp clothes about.'

"Indeed, I find it so," said Mrs. Murphy.
"I often take our bits of things there to wash, and Murphy, when he has two pence to spare, gets a bath there which he enjoys very much.'

"Yes; with but one room, where the children are so much with you, he can't have the convenience for cleanliness he would like, and it is a great blessing to be able to get those baths for a penny or two."

One of the children came into the room at this moment, and Mary said to him, "Now,

Secretary of the second

"Then take more pains to nourish him with piece of board, and cut me up those old corks, and when you have finished them all, as I show

you, I'll give you a penny. "I find it a very good plan, Mrs. Murphy, to pay mine this way, now and then, to encourage them, besides their reward penny every Sunday, if they have done well during the week; and they save it up to buy something week; and they save it up to buy something to create national Churches, over which the State useful. I never allow sweets to stuff their or the Sovereign should hold an easy control. The stomachs with, for that is a foolish way to world thought to have its own way, and Divide et here," said a soldier, who lighted us with a piece of spend money, and only does them harm. Has impera became its maxim. The Council met in its candle. Lying on some straw was a poor fellow your Johnny no better clothes than those he has on ?"

"No, indeed, those are all he has."

"Then you must keep him steady to school and you will find, if he is always kept clean and attentive, he will be given clothes by some of the ladies that look after the school; so do make an exertion to send him every day, and at the hour fixed for him to be there. You may depend upon it, Mrs. Murphy, we parents have an awful responsibility, and if we fail in anything towards our children, we shall have to answer for it. I never reflected half enough before I married, upon the great duties I took upon myself. it is an anxious thing to think that we have to answer for the souls of husband and children, if we by our neglect have any hand in their being lost."

"The Lord bless us, Mrs. Brady, you quite frighten me."

"I tell you only the truth," said Mary; we are apt to be blinded by so many things, and it is only the great help of God's grace that enables us to get through all our duties; we can't be too attentive to our religious duties ourselves, nor strive too much to keep them to them."

"But what can poor people do, that have to earn their bread, and have so little time?"

"Oh 'where there is a will there is a way?" And God helps us the more we stick to Him and strive to have His blessing; and as wives, we must feel that we cannot be sure of a man's not being led astray, unless he keeps to his religion, and minds what it teaches.'

"You have the comfort of a Christian man at any rate, Mrs. Brady.'

"So have you Mrs. Murphy; let us then keep them up to it, by doing even more good ourselves, and helping them on in the way of salvation. When mine comes home of an evening I get him to read me a chapter out of a good book, and night prayers for the children, and when they are gone to rest he somemake for them all. I know you must have more difficulty on account of some of the children sleeping in the same room with you; but if they are made to go to bed early, they will not hinder your quiet half-hour every evening. Now I must bid you forewell for to-day, but I will get you a little arrow-root for the child, if your little girl will come to my place for it. And now remember what 1 have said about your husband's food. And be sure of this, that it is not the want of money, but the want of management, that makes so many comfortless homes and so many scanty and ill-prepared meals."

(To be Continued.)

THE KINGDOM OF THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE

The position of the Holy Father in the midst of the world is now as grand and as majestic as it ever has been. He has been deposed from his Sovereignty for a moment by a band of Revolutionists: e is confined to his residence; he is persecuted and insulted; but he remains firm, full of confidence in is restored to his rights. And the million and a the Providence of God, the only witness among the half or two millions of Catholics of Great Britain Princes and Governments in the world to Christian Order and to the claim of Christ to reign over the men whom He created out of nothing. He has not failed to speak with all the sincerity and simplicity of an Apostle; he does not fail to stand erect, in the midst of ruins, in all the hope and confidence of a Prophet. God has wonderfully preserved his health and strength, and he is the joy and consolution as well as the fortisude of all who approach him. Much of his time, which is not spent in the laborious duties of his office, is given to prayer. The world wonders at, and cannot understand the fortitute and confidence of this old man, who in his feebleness is stronger than the world. Writing to the Bishop of Mondovi, about a fortnight ago, the Holy Father said: "Knowing as We do that the gates of hell cannot provail against the Rock that has been founded by Christ, and that God has made the nations of the earth 'sanabiles,' from the very enormity of the crime that has been committed We are led to hope that God will at last arise and judge His own cause; We believe that He will all the more from seeing Ourselves completely deserted by all human means wherewith to oppose the great evil that has been committed. At the same time this confidence ought to make Us all the more ready to fight the battles of the Lord, to vindicate His hon-our, to defend His sacred rights, which are committed to Our keeping, and to protect the flock He has trusted to Our care from the wolves that seek to destroy it.

It is not strange, though the world is unable to comprehend it, this same faith and confidence, this same courage and determination are animating Catholics throughout the world. A few years ago men prophesied the end of the Catholic Church. When the Council was doing its work they prophesied that its definitions would dissolve its organization and would break up its coherence and obedience. When the Temporal Power was about to be taken away, the authority of the Church, men said, would fall with it. And what in reality is the case? The Church in no period of her existence during the present century has ever rallied the devotion of her children to her cause more effectually than at the present moment.

It may be convenient for men to blind themselves, whether Protestant statesmen and politicians, in England or clsewhere, and to imagine that the 'enthusiasm that has been awakened is confined to the clergy and to a few converts and devotees. But a time will come when even politicians will be awakened out of their dream. Governments and Princes indeed have apostatized from Christianity; they have become pagan, and the servants of secret societies and of revolutionary theories.

But the Catholic people throughout the world are beginning to feel their strength. The press, the post, the telegraph, and steam are bringing them together more than ever into one compact and solid society. They are beginning to understand one another, as never before. The Catholics of Germany and Italy and Spain, and of France and Switzerland and Belgium and Holland, with those of England and Ireland, the Colonies and the States of America, are all brought together and unite with one Catholic heart and will. The General Council,

expand like the stone seen by the prophet to enlarge until, as a mountain, it filled the whole

England and Germany, and which Gallicanism imitated in France, and Pombalism in Portugal, and Josephiam in Austria, and Regalism in Spain, was weakness and foolishness, laughed at and gainsaid shivering with the cold. The blanket which had by all the powers of the world, that is by the Press been thrown over him was of little service. Near and the Governments, and in a few months it condemned the heresy and senism of nationalism in religion. It would seem in the infinite wisdom of God that the Council by the condemnation had accomplished enough for the moment. It had condemned nationalism in Religion; it had undone the work of the Reformation. Its teaching was not to remain sterile. It was to bear fruit at once. The Catholics of every nation were to be knit together by common sympathy in the sufferings of their Spiritual King: they were to be brought around Him, and to confess before the whole world that they are members of a spiritual kingdom that knows distinction neither of race nor country. It is in this manner that the secret societies, which have for the last century been seeking to undermine Christianity throughout the world, are being foiled by a society of men no less devoted, no less strictly bound together and, we may add, no less powerful in their influence upon the destinies of the world.

For ourselves then, so far from being dismayed at the persecution which has fallen upon the Church, we recognize it as being the divine alembic that is to renew its strength in order to contend with and to convert the world for ages to come,

We have but to cast a glance over Europe at the present moment in order to see how the dormant energies of Catholics in every country are awakening. In Austria and Hungary meetings have been held in almost every town in behalf of the Pope. The Osservatore Cattolico has published between 20 and 30 different summaries of these necetings and the resolutions that were passed in them. And now we learn that the Austrian Ministry has fallen.

Throughout Germany and Prussia the people have united in protests and addresses to their Sovereigns and to the Pope. And now we hear, from the Mainzer Journal, "that, in consequence of the number of Catholic demonstrations in Germany in behalf of the Pope, the Prussian Government has officially requested Bishops of that kingdom to state what measures they think the Government should take: whether by negotiation, by a Congress, or by arms, to restore the Pope to the freedom desirable for the discharge of his duties as Head of the Church."

In Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland the same unity of feeling and the same moral pressure is being made use of by Catholics for the same com-

In Spain the "Catholic Association," which has its branches in every province and town, and gathers times reads for an hour to me while I mend and into one nearly every true Catholic of the kingdom, by prayers, petitions, and agitations, is joining in the general movement.

It was supposed for a moment that Portugal, honey-combed as it is by freemasonry, would stand aloof; but so far from this being the case the Catholic Press and people of Portugal are as determined as any other. Again, the United States of America were said to be free from any complicity with the action of Catholies in Europe, and to be indifferent to the Sovereign Independence of the Head of the Kingdom of the Church. But facts have shown that in no country in Europe have the manifestations been more logical, more determined. and more numerously attended than in America. In New Orleans over 10,000 Catholics met upon one day to Protest. In Baltimore 50,000 assembled and drew up one of the most remarkable declarations that have yet been published upon the necessity of a sovereign and territorial independence for the Head of the Church. We gave an extract from this document in our issue of last week. And in other towns of the States and of Canada, the same thoughts have been expressed and the same manifestations witnessed.

And to end, by coming nearer home; we have the whole of Ireland roused to a state of indignation, thick will certainly not be calmed until the are one in head and sentiment with their brethren in Ireland and throughout the world. We know not what measures the Catholics of England and Ireland may be driven to adopt; but this is certain, that they will use all their Constitutional rights. and will oppose every Government that commits itself to a course of hostility to the Kingdom of the

Church and to the Sovereignty of its King. The Church has been deserted by Kings and Gov ernments. But she has entered into alliance with the people. The people are her inheritance—the people and the poor are always with her. Christ had "pity on the people," and he chose them to be his own. His ministers are drawn from out of their ranks; His ministrations are poured out upon them; the Governments have persecuted the Church and now the Church is shaking the dust of the Palaces from off her feet. The people throughout the world are declaring that she is their kingdom, and that their Head must be sovereignly and territorially free and independent. And power is no longer with Kings but with the people-and the Church.-London Tablet.

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. (From Correspondent of London Daily Telegraph.) A correspondent attached to the Ambulance Department writes as under :--

PARIS, Dec. 1.

As our waggons rolled slowly over the frozen road between Maison Alfort and Creteil, we reflected on the hardships to which the troops were exposed. That they might have less weight to carry, they had left Paris without blankets. The morning was still piercingly cold; the first faint streaks of day-

light had made their appearance in the horizon; far away to the front the bright light among the trees of the plantations to the right and left of the road indicated the bivouac of the French troops. As we approached, a picturesque scene presented itself. The men were already occupied with the preparation of their morning meal—the habitual soup or coffee, without which the French soldier is unfit for work. The Prussians are aware of this, and have on more than one occasion surprised their antagonists while engaged in concocting the soup, in the mysteries of which the French soldier is a master. The scene was indeed most interesting-more so to the observers than to the actors. Some of the mer were carrying wood, others lighting fires; some were cutting up vegetables, which in Paris would be nearly worth their weight in gold, others examining their rifles or arranging their kits; here soldiers watched with evident anxiety the cooking of a piece of horse-fiesh-there a group of officers stretched their benumbed limbs before a fire composed of two entire trees; the whole being rendered more mysterious by the bright blue smoke of the wood fires which appear to cling heavily to the plantation.

It was scarcely daylight when our waggons drew up in front of the church at Cretcil. The positions of the two armies had remained unchanged during the night. The French occupied the village, the Prussian outposts were at a distance of a few hundred yards beyond. Are there any wounded who

this, that it has definitely confirmed and strength-ened that Kingdom of Christ which is to grow and altar is dismantled, the seats have disappeared altar is dismantled, the seats have disappearedtaken possibly for firewood. From the walls are still suspended several pictures, among them one of Him who preached peace and goodwill towards The work which the Reformation attempted in men. On the stone floor, on some straw near the entrance, is the crouched-up body of a wounded

officer, who has died from cold during the night. Within a few yards a soldier, wounded badly in the leg, lies on a mattrass; a third unfortunate sits bolt upright, motionless, silent. "But the worst are to him was standing a monk in his white robe, with examined the wounded man, and said, "He should have some hot soup at once. When was he examined by a surgeon? What has been given to him?" "Alas, Sir," replied the monk, "we have been unable to give him anything. I have watched the wounded during the whole night. No surgeon has visited them. It is impossible to obtain any soup." "Chocolate, hot wine, anything warm: the man is half-starved and frozen." "I can drink nothing," said the soldier, faintly; "give me a piece of chocolate." We gave him some, which he ate with avidity. The other man was lying on his back, covered with blood. Having ordered some hot wine to be prepared, the doctor said that he would take the two cases to Paris the moment we returned from the field of battle, which we were might have unfortunately been overlooked. As we that the first man had received a penetrating wound might have been saved if they had been attended | direction would not be renewed. to yesterday-that they might even yet recover when under proper treatment in Paris.

As we approached the Prussian lines we found a still unexploded shell, which had fallen short of the village; and near it, sheltered by a wall, were two French soldiers lying side by side. They had evidently dragged themselves into that position for warmth after having been wounded-an indication that if they had been found on the previous day they might have been saved. When we discovered them both were dead from cold. On the other side of the Prussian shell-an emblem of death and of man's vindictive passions-I found an infant's bright blue leather boot-an emblem of life and innocence. How the property of some prattling little childwhether French or Prussian-had been carried to the battle-field, it is impossible to conjecture. Possibly the father was a soldier, and had taken it in his knapsack, to recall more vividly to his mind the dearest tie he had on earth; perhaps he now is numbered with the dead. After an unsuccessful search we returned to the village. No wounded men could have survived exposure for the night, Creteil at one time, as you are aware, was occupied by the Germans; and, what between their dilapidations and those of the French, it now presents a most unhappy aspect. When the enemy first made his appearance, the inhabitants "skedaddled," carrving with them all the moveable goods and chattels of which they were possessed. There are inscriptions on the walls in both German and French. Amongst others are: "Death to the Prussians," in French : "God save the King," in German ; " Death to Badinguet;" while another inscription consigns Bismarck to a much worse fate, in language which will not bear repetition. On many of the houses are still hanging notices of "Apartments to let furnished"-a cruel mockery in a place where every stick of furniture left behind has been made use of for barricades or firewood, or to form shelters for the troops. When we reached the church we found that some of the ambulances had already left with the wounded, of whom two only had been left behindthose with the penetrating wounds in the chest and the abdomen; both were dead. Words cannot sufficiently condemn the peglect and callousness of the French Army Medical Corps, the complaints against which are universal.

By this time the sun had long set, the moon had risen, and the night was bitterly cold; but to leave mangled humanity on the battle-ground was an impossibility-we must make room for more. Some wine was given to those whom we had already found, they were covered with blankets, and again we started. The army surgeon had disappeared, but a man told us that he had been ordered to show where the wounded were lying. At the last barricade he stepped aside to allow us to pass; and, saving something about his not being paid to search for wounded near the Prussian lines, he "evaporated." In vain did the Sapeur-Pompier and his companion. carrying a stretcher call on him to return. Not even an echo replied; all was silent as the grave. We pushed forward up the rising ground by the road inclining to the left. Suddenly, a few yards ahead, we heard several shots exchanged, and then a volley. We were close to the extreme French advanced post, crouching behind an embankment to the right, and a barriende thrown across the road, protected by an isolated house. Addressing an officer, we asked if there were any wounded. there is one in that outhouse." We entered. Lying on his back, on the floor, was a wounded soldier unable to move; he had been there for several hours. He was put on the stretcher, and we descended the

When passing the French outpost, a soldier cried out to us, "There are more wounded higher up on the hill-listen!" We stopped, and in a second heard a voice shrick in agony, "A moi, Francais!" The moon shone brightly, but it was impossible to distinguish the position of the wounded man. All was still-a pin might have been heard to fall-the men listened with breathless attention; in a few moments the heartrending appeal of a man in despair again swept over the hillside—' A moi, Francais!" "We have heard him calling for help during the last hour," said a corporal. "Where are the encury's outposts?" I asked. "Within thirty yards." "Will you let a couple of men come with us to assist in carrying him, and we will go in search of him?" "I will ask the captain," replied the non-commissioned officer. The doctor and myself exchanged a look in silence, the Sapeur-Pompier and his companion were ordered to carry the wounded man we had already found to the ambulance, and we retraced our steps up the hillside. The captain permitted three men to accompany us; we crossed a dwarf wall, and immediately were beyond the French lines. But one soldier only followed us. "What," said the officer, " is there but one of you with sufficient courage to bring in a wounded man? I will find you two Within a few seconds two new auxiliaries more," joined us, and we mounted the hill.

We passed a soldier lying near the wall, and turned the lantern on; he was dead. "There is a man in the quarry," said one of the outpost. Turning sharply to the left, we entered the quarry, and found a poor wretch stretched on the ground .-"Was it you who called?" "Yes." "How long have you been here?" "Since nine o'clock this morning." He was deluged with blood. The difficulty was to remove him-we had no stretcher. The place was covered with various articles in use with soldiers, as if cast away in hasty retreat; the full tide of battle had evidently crossed the spot .-Luckily, we discovered a wooden shutter, and on it we carried the wounded man. We had scarcely cleared the quarry with our burthen, when the sharp "ping" of an enemy's rifle was heard, followed immediately by another from the French outpost. this moment, and Mary said to him. "Now, which summoned together the Prelates of the have not been removed? Yes; there are some on "Oh, the cochos! Who is that who find on an amJohnny, take this knife and fork on that old Catholic people of all metions, has accomplished the rising ground to the right, and four or five in bulance? Do you not see the Red Cross! should

or the property of the

an officer. In a few moments we were within the lines, and a quarter of an hour later the wounded man was in the carriage with his fellow-sufferers, They were packed as tightly as herrings in a barrel; but we were satisfied by the thought that none of our living freight would be found the following our fiving freight would be found and conforming morning on the battle-field, like those at Creteil, dead from cold. It is difficult to imagine that a nation supposed to be civilized would fire intentionally on the wounded, or on those in search of them. Such, however, has been the case on more than one occesion. After we had quitted Champigny last night, Monseigneur Bauer, the almoner-in-chief of the Ambulances de la Presse, went between ten and eleven o'clock, with some ambulances, to search for the wounded reported to be still on the field, and to bury black cloak, and wide-brimmed hat. The doctor the dead. Mounted, and accompanied by a flag-bearer and a trumpter, he approached the Prussian lines, The trumpet was sounded, according to custom, four times. The reply was a rattling discharge of rides, Before leaving Champigny last night, several buttalions were falling in, ready to march for an unknown destination. "Is the American ambulance here?" cried a voice in English. " I want to talk English." It was a French soldier in heavy marching order who spoke. He told me he had lived long in America, and had served during the Civil War. "This is not war—it is butchery. At Chevilly," he said, " they marched us to take walls with the bayonet My regiment lost altogether over 900 men. This morning we were surprised-how, I men. This morning we were sold; for the enemy surrounded us before we knew it, like a cloud! I about to traverse in search of any wounded who must leave you now; for the regiment is ordered to march-where to, I know not Good night, sir: I walked on I asked the doctor what he thought of am glad to have spoken Eagl's' again. He was a the two men whom we had just seen. He replied smart active fellow; and I regretted that I had not the opportunity of longer conversation with him, in the chest, while the second had a penetrating I left Champigny with the inpression that an atwound in the abdomen; and he added, that both tempt to cut through the Prussian lines in that

> HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES (From Tires Special Correspondent.)

Versailles, D. c. -

A calm after the storm. The snow falling softly, Not a sound in the broad avenues of the city of Versailles. The waggons and carts of many convoys passing along the paved streets make no noise on the stones. The forts are silent. Like some wild beast eneaged, poor Paris has her fits of fury and of dejected, moody silence - perchance repose which cannot bring her comfort or strength—the sleep of a wounded man who is tortured in his dreams. The change from an attitude of savage energy, such as she assumed in the last days of November and the beginning of this month, to this profound lethargy, is most striking. You have all seen how the lion rouses him up, gaunt, hungry and furious, from his torpor rushes at the iron bars of his prison and strives to tear them down and get free; and how, with sullen growl and baffled purpose he retires to the corner of his den and lies down, with glaring eyes fixed on you, motionless but for the heaving of his wearied flanks. So is Paris now .-There were last night some outbursts from the forts, but in my morning walk towards Ville d'Avray I heard only the pop-poping of the outposts across the Seine, which put me in mind very much of what must be going on now by many a coverside these frosty mornings across the Channel. And this cold will bring misery unutterable on the l'arisians, among whom there was no great store of wood, as they had not laid in their winter provision of fuel .-If complaints were heard a month ago, what will they be now? The plagues which desolate armies and are nursed by famine have every scope in beleagured cities. Smallpox, typhus, hunger-a fearfal sisterhood to be dwellers within your walls-and an enemy relentless at your gates. For me, I confess, the sight of Paris now is heart-breaking. Will no one force her will, and make her pale lips breathe forth the word which can save her, "Peace?" A little incident which I heard yesterday much affected me. When the French field-batteries advanced in front of Creteil-and I see an erroneous opinion has been expressed in England that the columns did not advance beyond the cover of the guns of the forts, whereas some of the places named as positions occupied by the French are ont of fire-they were exposed to galling returns from guns inside the Prussian field works, under which the battery horses dropped on all sides. The French held their own gallantly and from time to time when a horse went down a group of men would gather round him, regardless of shell and bullet, and then disperse or return to their pieces. No one could make out what they did, but the officers and men inside the Prussian villages saw this happen over and over again. When they pushed out their skirmishers to feel the way towards the enemy on the retreat of the French inside the walls the mystery was cleared up. The skeletons only of the horses were left; the heads even in some cases were gone. The carcasses were disembowed, and all the flesh carried away. They could not afford to lose an ounce of that precious food, and some, no doubt, were killed in obtaining

it.
The Times correspondent tells the following story, but does not guarantee its truth :- A Prussian officer and a party of men came to the residence of the Marchionness of B---, an old lady, who had not fled like her neighbours. He seemed to know the name, for he inquired of the villagers where the house was, and if the lady was still living in it. He entered with his men, stormed and swore in the hall till he saw the mistress. He ordered dinner for his party, spat on the carpet, took up a chair and dashed it against a mirror, threw a vase down from its stand, broke a clock over the chimney-piece, and behaved, in fact, abominably. The old lady was terrified to death. Dinner was served. The officer complained of the wine, and told his men to throw the bottles through the windows till they got better drink. He dined apart, and treated the servants with the utmost insolence. At last when the orgie was over he asked to see the lady of the house. He was told she was in bed ill and frightened. "Where? Oh! In this room. But I am going to sleep here." The lady had to get up and turn out and the officer went iu, broke some things, got into bed in his clothes, and after a time rang the bell violently. A servant appeared. The officer pursued the domestic, and insisted on seeing the lady. Surrounded by her maids and pale and fainting, the old lady received him at the door of her room. He took off his helmet, bowed with the utmost courtesy, and said, " Madame,-I have accomplished a promise and fulfilled a vow. Your husband was General the Marquis of B-?" "Yes," "He was in the 1st Begi ment of Hussars as a captain when the French' in vaded Prussia?" "I know he served in that regiment." "Well, then Madame, I have to tell you that he came to the house of my grandmother, whose father had fallen at Jena. You think I have acted badly here; but I know how Captain de B- treated our house. I heard the story as a boy, and I treasured it in my soul. I know the disgrace and ruin he brought upon my name, and I spare you the recital of it. But I made a vow when it seemed the idle whim of a boy, and now in part I have kept it. Good night, Madame. I do not pass a night under your roof. My men will protect you," and so stalked away. Well, suppose it be true. Will there be no such memories for the French children whom I see going to school, staring at the great Prussians trudging through the snow? What a fountain of hate and crime he opens who cries "'Havock,' and let slip the dogs of war."

Enturing the cottage of a French peasant to find a little warmth—for a bitterly cold north wind was blowing, and the day was clear and frosty—I was astordshed by his meeting my nequest for a place

The state of the section of the sect

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 13, 1871.

brains with my revolver; the French army, two trellises to make a telegraph with, and now the Prussians had come, and taken what remained of his property, and life was not worth having. He he property, and he hated the Prussians, and, above all, he hated that coquin of an Emperor, who had brought all this misery upon him; and with had orought an time inter; upon min; and with that he burst into a violent fit of tears, and implored to be put to death. This state of hysterical desperation is not uncommon among the French peasanauon is not uncommon among the French peasantry, and is a painful illustration of the terrible effects of war upon those who are most completely innocent of any complicity in it or desire for it.

A correspondent of the Times writes:-

"The Germans themselves appear to have become ferocious from this kind of warfare with come letterops. At one time I saw three wretched irregular troops. At one time I saw three wretched boys and an old man who had been found with pors arms in their hands, and the soldiers at whose head they marched testified their pleasure in the head that awaited the captives, for they were all to he shot. A moment afterwards I heard platoon firing, and the screams of the victims, and I confess that to me the occurrence was sickening, although I have become tolerably hardened by many lattles. An officer of the Lancers told me that he had heard a heavy musketry fire from a clump of trees, and was astonished to find that it came from a single old man. I asked him what they did with "I sent a lieutenant with four men to him, and then—, and he made a significant sign of the Lancers jobbing the man with their lances. I discharge his piece and kill one of the Lancers, and after the lieutenant had shot him through the The Germans, as I said before, are rapidly becoming brutalised from this kind of work. At Dreux, on the 17th, no quarter was shown, and even the wounded Frenchmen were stabled with the bayonet

The same correspondent treating of the morale of the new French levies, tells the following tale :-

I saw regiments advancing firmly, and even coolly. under the full fire of batteries every volley of which told with murderous effect upon them, and even the retreating regiment, which I happened to be near when it fell back, was retiring in perfect order. All this was in the open, but, on the other hand, I am bound as a veracious historian to state that in the woods and the village (Champigny) I saw more shirking than was pardonable, even in young troops. Perhaps there is something demoralizing in proximity to cover, or possibly it may be peculiarly trying to the nerves to have shot and shell poured in upon von when you are so placed that you cannot even see from what quarter they come, and have no chance of retaliating. Such was apparently the ordeal to which some of the French troops had been exposed. The wood they were in had been so riddled by shot that the bark was torn from many of the trees, and the boughs were hanging by shreds as if some one had been backing at them with a knife, while huge holes gaped in the walls and roofs of the adjoining houses, some of which had been so knocked about that it seemed a marvel they remained standing. Yet from the position of the ground the troops exposed to the fire which made all this have must have been pretty near as helpless as a flock of sheep. Some of them were almost as scared, and it was half painful, half ludicrous, to watch them, although they were no longer in any danger, at least no momentary danger, taking as eager advantage of every bit of wall or ground that seemed to afford safe shelter as if the shells were still pouring in showers over their heads. An officer galloping past got so farious at the sight of one such group that after firing into them a volley of adjectives scarcely less world—to have to lead raw troops who can fire. A few pretended to be wounded, and almost the only chance I had of plying my office of amateur infirmier was obligingly offered me by a gentleman who wanted me to carry him, on the plea that he had a "contusion" in the back, but who was really suffering from fright. It was fortunate for him that the angry officer, who believed in kicking as the proper treatment for complaints of this kind, was not near or the patient would speedily have had a real "contusion in the back," though probaly rather lower down than the quarter he vaguely indicated to

One of the special correspondents at Versailles writes :- "Some days ago a friend with whom I was walking called my attention to a soldier-a fine, tall, handsome, clean-limbed, fair-haired Northman, who, scated on a door-step, was playing with a little child, fondling and caressing her long flaxen locks. He looked pleased and gentle, while, confident in the kindness of his nature, the little girl laughed and scrambled on his knee. My companion addressing the soldier, remarked that it was a pity the child could not understand him. 'Ah,' he answered, 'she understands me well enough; she knows what I mean. I am accustomed to these little ones. I have a wife and children at homelong way off.' The other evening, in a dingy room in Bougival, lying on a floor wet with blood, trainpled with dirt and filth and trodden straw, was the same man, dead and stiff, with an expression of sorrow rather than of pain upon his rigid features, as though his last thoughts had been about those dear ones who never again shall see his mortal form.

A good fat cat in Paris now costs ten francs.

The most recent Paris papers inform us of some facts connected with the internal condition of the city which are not without interest. It is stated that one of the Generals in command upon the western side of Paris has adopted the stern measure of shooting three women of loose character who had been detected in furnishing information to the enemy. The course of lectures at the University of Paris is about to commence, and while the Germans are devastating the French territory young Frenchmen are studying at the Sorbonne the great productions of German literature, and sounding the praises of the illustrious Goethe. The number of deaths from small-pox which had risen to an appalling figure is reported to have declined to less than 400 in the week before last. The general mortality of the city had also diminished. The scarcity of paper caused by the siege, although it seriously affects the size of journals and the material upon which they print, has not prevented the appearance of newspapers, some of which have had but a very ephemeral existence indeed. The Garde Nationale, the Drapeau Rouge, and the Faubourien have lived and died since the investment of the city. The Moniteur des Citoyennes, a weekly publication, made but a single appearance. The Garibaldi published two numbers. Another new paper, with the symbolical title of the Sion Blesse, has made but occasional appearances. The most singular novelty is a paper called the Trac, which is recommended for perusal in the cellars and underground apartments in the event of a bombardment. In order to provide for all eventualities the authorities in Paris are adopting measures upon a large scale for the grinding of corn into flour. A contract for the fixing of 200

near his fire by a demand that I should blow out his known firm of Cail and Co., and one half of that purposes as essential to perfect religious equality.—

near his fire by a demand that I should blow out his number are already in operation. It is noticed as a The Hon. George Plunkett has also issued an adbut a few hours later all those tempting delicacies electors. had disappeared, and the shopkeepers vowed that they had not possessed any since a few days after the commencement of the siege.

> Some members of the Paris Jockey Club determined a few days since to have a diner de sieue, comprising all the recently adopted elements or food .-The famous epicure Baron Brisse was intrusted with the preparation of the menu, which consisted of the following items: — Hors d'œucre, radishes, herring by the breast, shook him, and called on the crowd marine, onious a la Provencule, slightly salt butter, to remove him. In the scuffle the plaintiff received gherkins, and olives. First course .- Soup of slightly salted horse, with vegetables; ass flesh cutlets, with occupation for seven weeks. The defendant allowed carrots; mule's liver saute cut champignons; horses judgment to go by default. The jury now assessed of Lonergan, the steward. They are anxious to binet relative to the seizure and sinking of English to the steward. They are anxious to binet relative to the seizure and sinking of English to the steward. lights, with white sauce; carp a la matelote; fried gudgeons; celery heads, with seasoning. Second course.-Quarter of dog braised; leg of dog roasted; rats cooked upon the ashes; rat pie, with mushrooms; Eel a la brocke; salad of celery and small the Italian aggression, and to sympathy with what salad. Dessert.-Dutch cheese, apples, pears, marmainde au Kirsch, gateau d'Italie au fromage de Chester. letters from Ireland are very unmistakable in the always shown to the tenantry by the mundered man. The banquet which was served in one of the principal establishments of the Chausse d'Antin, is stated political position writes to us :- I do not think to have been a complete success.

The Paris Gaulois of the 29th refers to a Court of the Lancers jobbing the man with the man he General Daerot submitted the question whether her lift they approve of the Italian misdeeds they will that when the Lancers came up with the man he General Duerot submitted the question whether he that when the Line through and although was justified in escaping from imprisonment. He one of them had bored him through with his represented that he had refused to sign the capital one of them had bored in such a way that it took two men lation at Sedan, and was therefore, considered a Bishops and all moderate men have deprecated this lance in such a strength enough to prisoner. He then gave his word of honor to repair to withdraw it, he had strength enough to prisoner. He then gave his word of honor to repair to Pont-a-Mousson, in order to report himself to the military authorities there as a prisoner. This he and after the neutrinoid has been more discharged his did, but was told that the first train was full and he breast with mis pissed, at the more shots to kill him, must wait for the next. On this he deemed himself freed from any obligation, as he could not be responsible for the Germans not having secured his person. General Trochu and the other members. with the exception of a brigadier and a lieutenantcolonel, who remained neutral, decided in his favor. General Ducrot apparently appealed to this tribunal on the eve of the recent sortie, in order that if he fell or became a prisoner his reputation might be absolved from my reproach.

> A few recent items from Paris are not without interest. Mr. Richard Wallace, the heir of the late Marquis of Hertford, who had previously given 300- a policy of revolution at home as well as abroad. 000f, for an ambulance, has presented 200,000f, for the supply of fuel to the inhabitants. Gas has disappeared from the shops, and the various devices to which tradesmen have resorted instead of it produce a very curious effect. The bill of fare in the first week of De ember was as follows :- Monday, salt pork : Tuesday, codfish : Wednesday, preserved passing away, if England is in a fit position to repel meat; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, fresh meat. On the 30th ult., some women from Belleville mustered before the Hotel de Ville and demanded the release of the Red Republican prisoners. They received a polite refusal, and two of them were arrested. During the sortic of the 30th, a carrier pigeon arrived in Paris with official despatches and 250 private messages. The lyceums and colleges now present a singular appearance, the professors wearing the National Guard uniform instead of the classical *toga.*

The Prussians, according to the Paris Siecle, are extremely cunning. When they reconneitre at night pioneers go forth, leading dogs, which on hearing the to say that if a plebecitum were taken it would be least noise or on approaching the French sentries, stop and make a gruff noise. If a spy arrives at a for total separation from England. Now this is a spot where he does not feel secure, he posts himself behind a tree or wall and lets loose his dog. As overlooked by those who have the Government in long as it advances he fears nothing, but if it goes their hands, because other powerful nations are sideways or stands still he knows he must fully aware of the state of Irish feeling and consebe on the alert. The Prussian patrols, moreover, quently England has lost weight in their eyes. It instead of showing themselves like the French, get | terrible than the shells, he wanted my companion | behind anything they can, and in default of this dig and myself to assist him in kicking them to the holes, which they creep into. Added to these preform on this condition of affairs so as to devise a remedy front—a request with which, however, we did not, cautions is an iron discipline, which prescribes the which while injuring none, would be beneficial to for more reasons, perhaps, than one, think it desir- most absolute silence. The dog is not the Prussian's all classes of the community. It is quite true, and able to comply. It must be heart-rending for French only ally in this war; they have trained hawks for the fact is most gratifying, that the position of Irishofficers—a class than which no braver exists in the the purpose of catching carrier pigeons. "Should men who have cast their lot in England is day by asks the Siccle, " fr liten ne? Vat at all. It is time, however, that we broke through the circle which coops us in."

The commandant of Phalsbourg, according to a Strasburg letter in the Carbruke Gozette, offered to capitulate on the 11th on condition of marching out with arms and baggage. This was, of course, rejected. Fourteen Mobiles descried from the fortress that day. The smoke of powder which ascended every evening from the place evidently indicated that a surrender was imminent, and that the stores of gunpowder were being gradually burnt, in order that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. The commandant had been inquiring in the suburb for provisions. On the 12th, as has been already announced, the virgin fortress which was designed by Vauban capitulated. Bitche is the only remaining tortress in German Lorraine which is now in French hands. Its natural position is so strong that it is unlikely to yield except to famine, and there has for some time been a tacit understanding on both sides to suspend firing, and thus avoid useless blood-

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholics of Ireland have already contributed very largely to the relief of the French, His Eminence Cardinal Cullen and several of the Bishops, Lord Granard, the Rev. Dr. Spratt, and others, have been active promoters of this work of charity, and their exertions have been gratefully acknowledged by France. Similar exertions are increasing all over Ireland.

The recent letter of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Pope is commented upon unfavourably by some of the Catholic journals.

MR AGAR-ELLIS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS .- The Kilkenny Journal states that Mr. Agar-Ellis has forfeited confidence of his constituents because he did not attend the recent Papal sympathy meeting in Kilkenny. He wrote a letter of apology, stating that he would be happy to present to Parliament any petition which might be adopted; but this is not considered a sufficient excuse for his abstention from more active support to the Papal cause.

IRISH ARMY CONTRACT .- It is stated that Sir Peter Tait, of Limerick, has contracted to supply 150,000 uniforms for a continental Government, and further contracts are expected.

In the event of Sir Colman O'Loghlen's retirement from the representation of the county Clare, Lord Francis Conyngham, who has signified his intention to become a candidate, will probably be elected.

The Irish Times states that the Lord-Lieutenant and the Irish Executive have decided that the militia of that country shall be called out for training in the coming spring. The enrolments and re-enrolments will commence at once.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MEATH. Mr. Palles, Q.C., has issued his address. He promises to use every exertion to restore the Holy Father to his rightful position as a Sovereign. He advocates denominational education, and considers the full participation pairs of milistones has been effected with the well- by Catholics of all State endowments for educational

brains with my revolver; the Field wire of his vine singular circumstance that just at the moment when dress. His views are also similar to Mr. Palles: reports favourable to the French arms were circu- but whereas the latter gentleman considers that the lating in the capital, many commodities which had Land Act of last Session requires, and must receive been supposed to be non-existent, made their re-appearance in the shop windows, such as butter, acceptable, the Hon. Mr. Plunkett is satisfied with sardines, Rologna sausages, &c. Even ham at 5f. a what has been done on the Land Question. There until it shall have been reorganized. The hope of pound was offered in the Rue Neuve de Capucines; is therefore a very important issue laid before the

> In Master Burke's office, the jury assessed damages in an action brought by Thomas Egan against Father Reynolds for damages for assault and battery. The plaintiff claimed £500. The action arose out of a meeting during the canvass preceding last Longford election, when plaintiff, a prominent opponent of Greville Nugent, was, while addressing a meeting, interrupted by defendant, who caught him a kick which incapacitated him from pursuing his the damages at £50.

> FEELING IN IRELAND.—We implore the Government to pause before it commits itself to complicity with policy they point to. A person in high social and that Ministers at all realize their position in Ireland. Up to the present moment they have had the support of the Catholic party, strong and unit-d: lose it. Nothing would be easier than to create almost insuperable difficulties for them, as for instance, by going in strongly for Federalism. Hitherto the course. But it is a weapon which may be used, if the Government (and I hope they will not) support the enemies of the Holy Father. This is a question upon which I, and I believe every other Irishman, will stand no nonsense." If the Government does not intend to commit itself to the Italian cause, if it has really any pretension to protect the public sanctity of treaties in Europe, it need initiate no new policy, it need tremble upon no charge of Popery before the supreme tribunal of the House of Commons; it has but to take its stand upon the sanctions to which England become a party at the Trea-ties of Vienna and of Paris, and upon the policy which was pursued by Pitt and Grenville, and Casthereagh, and even by Brougham and Palmerston. To proclaim a policy favorable to Italy is to proclaim

IRRLAND AND THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY .- Although

there is every prospect of a peaceful solution of the Russian difficulty, it is still worth while considering, even though the immediate danger seems to be an invasion of her territory coming from Russia or any other powerful nation. The fate that befel Austria a few years since, and which France is suffering from now, may befall England at any moment, for so far from being better prepared to resist an invader than either of these nations have proved to be the very reverse is the fact. Ireland is the great difficulty, and will continue to be so until she has the power of making her own laws, so that those enactments may be in accordance with the requirements and aspirations of her people. At present there does not appear to be much political excitement on the surface, but for all that so deep rooted is the feeling of discontent, that we venture found that a large majority of Irishmen would vote serious matter for the British empire, and not to be is right, therefore, that Englishmen as well as Irishmen, Protestants as well as Catholics should ponder day improving, both socially and politically The late School Board elections were a proof of how strong the Catholic (and consequently the Irish) element is becoming in England. We have the more reason to rejoice that Irishmen are coming to the front in the race of social advancement with their fellow citizens, from the fact that every obstacle has been and is thrown in the way, for at this moment the mere possession of an Irish name is a fatal impediment to any man of ability gaining a public office. The No-popery spirit is not so rampant as formerly, but the suspicion that the candiin the case of the applicant for the highest appointment as well as in that of the humble maid of all works,-Licerpool Catholic Times.

Another outrage is reported to have been committed in the County Westmeath. A correspondent of the Daily Express states that ten men armed with revolvers came to the house of a man named Farrell, living at Killucan, and putting him on his knees, warned him that if he did not give up some land which he had taken from an under tenant he might prepare his coffin. Before leaving the house they fired several shots. It is to be hoped that the Peace Preservation Act may be able to reach this lawless band. Westmeath is now the only county in which such outrages are perpetrated.

The magistrates of Derry are firmly resolved to prohibit the celebrations which have lately given so nuch trouble and anxiety to the authorities. It is the only course left to them to maintain tranquility and order. Every effort has been used by persons having influence with the organized partisans on both sides to induce them to come to an amicable understanding, to abandon on the one hand displays which, whether truly or not, are represented to be of a party nature, and to be offensive to a large section of the population; and, on the other hand, to dissolve an association formed for the avowed purpose of compelling the Apprentice Boys to discontinue, and the Government to put down, commemorations which have been observed for over a century without interruption or, until lately, any serious complaints. Both parties obstinately refuse to yield, and the magistrates have to consider under such circumstances whether they will incur the risk of a violent collision or put down the demonstration with a strong hand. There is a strong conviction that to repeat the proceedings adopted last year, and have the celebration conducted under the protection of an immense civil and military force, whose presence made it the more imposing, would be absurd, and calculated to bring the Executive into contempt with the masses of the people. It has, therefore, been determined to forbid the holding of the anniversary, and proclamations with that object are ready to be issued. In order to enforce obedience a requisition for reinforcements of the police to the number of 1,000 men has been communicated to the Government.

The Irish Protestant Church is rapidly putting its house in order, and but little remains to be done in completing its prepartions for the coming change. Several of the Diocesan Synods constituted under the statutes of the Convention have been held, and all the elaborate machinery necessary for conducting its spiritual and temporal affairs in future will be ready before the end of the year. In one respect only is there reason to anticipate much serious diffi-

culty. The collection of funds has not proceeded as satisfactorily as might have been expected, and it will need a very great effort to place the Disestablished Church in a position of financial security .-Many circumstancef have acted as drawbacks to check the liberality of friends who possess abundant means of helping it, but think it prudent to wait realizing a considerable sum from commutation and composition of life interests to form the basis of a re-endowment is becoming fainter every day. This is owing to the fact that the clergy, as a rule, are driving a hard bargain with the representative body, and have insisted upon such advantageous terms for themselves that there is little chance of a surplus for the future Church, and some of the laity apprehend that if a considerable number of the clergy avail themselvee of the privilege of compounding there will be serious risk of a deficit.

DUBLIN, DEC. 9 .- The tenantry on the estate of olonel and Lady Charteris have promptly come remove the stain which has been east upon a peace- colliers in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment. able and well disposed locality by this terrible crime. On Monday they met at the Market-house of Cahir for the purpose of making known their sentiments. Mr. James Archer Butler, J.P., was appointed chairare called "the national aspirations of Italy." Our man. He bore testimony to the kind disposition although he faithfully discharged his duty. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the feelings of trust any other power to keep it with us." the people in that industrious, order-loving, and penceful locality, which had hitherto been a stranger they cannot do worse than to persist in the idea to violence and crime, had received a fearful shock that the people of the United States are friendly to on hearing of the murder, and they pledged themrelyes to use their best exertions to bring the asas in to justice. It is believed that the murder had no able insult on the British people. connexion with agrarianism, and that it was not premeditated.

> in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff was a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr O'Keefe, P. P. of Gladstone, but by his eldest son; it is too, on dit, Callan, County Kilkenny, and the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, was one of his own curates. It was an action for slander, and the words complained of were uttered at the altar in the plaintiff's chapel. Some maintenance of national schools in the parish and the manner of appropriating a sum of £210, collected at the doors during a special mission by the Oblate Fathers. The plaintiff made a statement in explanation, which the defendant afterwards contradict d in strong terms, and stated that he was authorized to do so by the Bishop. The plaintiff complained of being charged with falsehood in the presence of his congregation, and having failed to obtain the satisfaction which he demanded from the Bishop, he nonsuited. He then took the present proceedings against the curate, after having, as he alleged, made other efforts to obtain redress. In the course of his examination he stated that since the action commonced he had been threatened with suspension if he persevered with it, and having been pressed by the defendant's counsel he produced the following letter which he had received :-

"To the Rev. Robert O'Keefe, P.P., Callan,

"Rev. Sir,-From a subporta served on the, and in other ways, I have become aware of your action at law against the Rev. John Walsh, to be tried before the Court of Queen's bench, in Dublin. It is my duty to tell you that your proceeding is a grave offence against the sacred canons. Of course I do not find fault with the lenient and impartial Judges who preside in the court referred to, but, in common with every Catholic, I feel that respect for the discipline of your own Church should keep you from bringing your brother priest before any lay tribunal. Some communications already received from you leave me no grounds to hope that you will desist from your present proceeding by reason of any jury .- Your obedient servant,

"En. MacDonald, Vicar General of the Diocese of Ossory."

The Chief Justice observed that if any person attempted to interfere with the witness or intimidate him he would be committed, no matter who he might be. There was immediate applause in court. Chief Justice Whiteside, in his charge to the jury, condemned the secrecy observed in communications date is a Catholic is often sufficient to bar the way between the defendant and the Bishop relative to the conduct of the plaintiff. If the latter had done wrong the Bishop should have asked for an explanation; but the plaintiff should not have been denounced from the altar. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages and costs,

> present. Mr. Butt, Q.C., and the Rev. Professor Galbraith were the principal speakers, Mr. Butt claimed for the association that it had achieved great results, inasmuch as it had banded together, had come when they might do a great deal more, There was now a lull in foreign politics as affecting the position of England, and if they saw complications coming that was no reason why Irishmen should not act. On the contrary, it was the very reason why they should. England should seek to win over the Irish nation and conciliate the loyalty of the Irish people, and then she might fear nothing. If, however, she did not settle her affairs in Ireland before the storm broke over her, perhaps that storm might affect her in a way she had never dreamt of. These sentiments were loudly applauded. In a subsequent speech Mr. Butt said :-

> "They endeavored to obtain what they required by moral force, but if anything else were required they could bring to their aid the physical force of 12,000,000 Irishmen, who England could either make friends or fees by her decision in this question of Federation. The English Minister who would make them the foes of England would be a traitor

> to his country." Professor Galbraith, in moving a resolution expressing great interest in the movement now being made to obtain a Federal Constitution for the Australian Colonies, denied that the English people had, as was alleged, made great sacrifices for Ireland .-

He said:—
"What was the great sacrifice made in the Church Bill? They put money into their own pockets by the proceeding. What great sacrifice did they make in the case of the Irish Land Bill? Nothing the Irish knew of except the sacrifice of their time; and what fools they were, if the Irish could have done it themselves. He believed the state of Irish feeling at present was highly dangerous to England. He did not say anything by way of threat, but merely as a friendly warning."

Why is a pig with a twisted tail like the ghost in "Hamlet?" Because it could a tail unfeld.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POSTIFICAL ZOUAVES .- We have much pleaure in informing our readers that the Bishop of Montreal has written to the Farl of Denbigh and Mr. Henry Sharples, thanking them for their exertions on behalf of the Canadian Pontifical Zounves, when passing through Liverpool. To the Catholics of Liverpool, likewise, he conveys his gratitude for the splendid and hospitable manner in which they entertained these noble soldiers during their stay here. It was truly fortunate that such an organisation as the Catholic Club existed in the town of Liverpool to take the initiative in such a matter at a moment's notice, and it is only right to say that the whole Catholic body of the town responded in the most admirable manner, and thus entitled themselves to the warm gratitude of the Zonaves on whose behalf the Bishop of Montreal now writes,-Livrpool Catholic Times.

The London Telegraph announces on authority that

The London Times of the 15th December, in an editorial on the likelihood of Prussia absorbing Luxemburg, nothwithstanding that its integrity it guaranted by a treaty to which England is a party, says :- "We cannot keep the peace of Europe alone, and it is unhappily very doubtful whether we can

The Pall Mall Gazette warns Englishmen that England; the fact being diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Amaricans may inflict intoler-

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW,"-It is rumoured that the last article in the Edinburgh Dec. 14.—A remarkable trial came on yesterday Reciew, on "Germany, France, and England," was contributed not, as is generally reported by Mr. not without touches from another hand.

The constituents of Mr. Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign because his policy misunderstanding arose between the plaintiff, his has reduced them to pauperism. The address gives congregation, and his Bishop in reference to the as reasons why he should resign, the destruction of trade through a parsimonious economy, the silence in the dock-yards-a fact which Russia seems cognizant;-the suicidical apathy amidst the terrible complication on European Questions, and the aggression of Prussia.

A NORTHUMBERLAND LANDLORD SHOT,-A gentlemanfarmer, named Blair, was riding on horseback towards Morpeth on Saturday afternoon, and when he was near " the Kennel," a mile and half outside the town, a labouring man, who was lying in a hedgebrought an action against his diocesan. When it side, armed with a double-barrelled gun, fired at him came into court the Bishop swore that he gave no and shot him on the head and in the face. Mr. Blair authority to utter the words, and the plaintiff was fell from his horse, bleeding and issensible, and his assailant threw down the gun and ran towards the river Wansbeck, into which he plunged. The report of the shot attracted the attention of some persons near, and they had Mr. Blair removed to a house, where a number of shots were extracted. Mr. Gillard, an inn-keeper of Tynemouth, and expert diver, went into the Wansbeck after the rulian, whom he succeeded in getting hold of, but by the time he got the would-be murderer to land the latter was quite dead. The body proved to be that of Samuel Smith, a man about 70 years of age, who at one time had been in Mr. Blair's service, but latterly a laborer and occupier of a cortage on the Mitford estate. Two years ago he ceased to be employed on the estate, and in November last, it is said, he received notice to quit his cottage.

BARY FARMING AND INFANTICIDE IN FAGUAND.

There may have been a time when the practice of baby-farming did not necessarily imply baby-killing; but it seems in the nature of things that the one practice should suggest the other, and that the crimes which have recently horrified society were not discovered rooner only because the criminals were mere remonstrance of mine. At the same time it more careful in their concealment until long impuis my duty to employ the powers which I possess to | nity induced a less degree of caution. In the constop it if I can. Therefore, I hereby command you to withdraw the case of the Rev. Robert O'Keefe the abandonment of them at birth to conceal shame, against the Rev. John Walsh, in the Court of there is an indifference to their welfare, and even to Queen's Bench, under pain of suspension ab officia et their lives, which cannot but be suggestive to the beneficio to be proported incurred the moment your hirelings who undertake their charge. For such peocounsel begins to state the case to the Court and ple, the best of whom display an indifference concerning their own offspring which shows sadly and painfully the miserable effects of the love of gainmany often the effects of selfish indulgence-the sole consideration must be, whether the life or death of the infants entrusted to their care will be most profitable to them. If a "nurse child" is well paid for, it will be better cared for than the nurse's own infant, supposing she is required to supply it with the food nature has provided with her own; though it just as often happens that the former's life is sacrificed by the nurse's ignorance, as the existence of the latter is by her selfishness or enpidity. Even when the sum paid for an infant's nurture is miscrably inadequate, self-interest dictates that it should have a fair chance of holding its own against the ignorance, neglect, and insufficient or improper nourishment which destroy so many thousands of infant lives in the lower strata of society. But the December 14.—A public meeting in connexion larger proportion of illegitimate birth raises the with the Home Government Association was held | queston, not so much of providing for the offsnring last night, at which about two dozen persons were as of getting rid of it. The lapse from chastity of the mother must be concealed by drawing a veil over the existence of the infant. The system of "adoption" was suggested by this requirement of femining frailty, and met the views of all the parties for the good of their country, 500 gentlemen differing in politics and religion. They had educated the public mind on the question of Federalism to an extent they never could have expected. The time tremity finds an invaluable coadjutor in the baby-farmer who adopts the offspring for a pecuniary consideration proportioned to the means of the unfortunate little creature's maternal relatives. The consideration received, the babyfarmer's interests require that as little should be given for it as may be possible. Every day that the infant lives a deduction is made from the profits of the transaction. Hence the horrors disclosed on the trial of Margaret Waters, and which there is reason for believing are being repeated by wretches upon whom the execution of that remorseless sinner has had no other effect than to render them more cautious. Nothing that travellers or missionaries have ever told us of the details of Hindoo and Chinese infanticides excels in horror the recent revelations of what is done in our midst, in the principal cities of a civilized and Christian country. Systematic neglect of adopted infants, culminating in the disposal of them under hedges or in dust-heaps, to avoid doctors' bills and funeral expenses, to say nothing of inconvenient explanations—the extinction of life at birth and midnight burial of the tiny corpse in quick-lime-what can Rajapootana or Cathay afford to excel in the depths of depravity disclosed, or in the horror of the surroundings, such incidents as these?-Allion.

## UNITED STATES.

A Pierce City (Kansas) gentleman entered a ballroom lately, and, accidently remarking, "I hav'nt had any fresh meat to-day," began firing into the crowd. He killed four men,

A Los Angelos, California paper is " glad to see that most of our citizens have had sense enough to return to the use of the bowie knife."

A one-legged young woman in Chicago advertises for a husband similarly situated, in order to utilize the edd shees of the pairs she buys.

and the state of the state of

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INCK? AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663, Craig Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

EBMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the ear, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms hall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots ingle copies, 5 cts.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1871.

Friday, 13-Octave of the Epiphany. Saturday, 14-St. Hilary, B. C. D. Sunday, 15—Second Sunday after Epiphany Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, Monday, 16-St. Marcellinus, P. M. Tuesday, 17-St. Anthony, Ab. Wednesday, 18-St. Peter's Chair at Rome. Thursday, 19-St. Canute, M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Telegrams report French victories over the Prussians, or Prussian victories over the French, according as they are transmitted to us from French, or from Prussian sources .-Though perplexing, this mode of conveying ntelligence has this advantage, that it satisfies both Prussian and French sympathisers; as every one readily believes to be true, that which he wishes to be true. If we might hazard an opinion, we would say that we think that, on t he whole, the prospects of France are brightening. She has armies in the field which have acquired some amount of moral consistency or power of cohesion; which can fight well, and which can retreat in good order when circumtances require it. On the other hand, the Prussians, far from their base, must be hard put o it to keep their men in condition, to fill up he ever recurring blanks in their ranks, caused by disease and shot, and to drag to the ront the vast supplies of ammunition required or the arduous task of reducing Paris by bombardment. The weather has been also severely cold in France, causing much suffering to both : he belligerents, but, one would suppose, more especially to the besieging army. In spite of the bull-dog tenacity of the Germans, we think therefore that the heroic resistance of Paris, seconded by the French armies in the field, will ultimately compel the first named to relinquish heir hold, and to fall back upon their own re-

The death of Prim had not been followed, up to the receipt of our latest telegrams, by any general outbreak in Spain. The young Piedmontese prince had been received in Madrid without enthusiasm, but without any strongly displayed signs of hostility. This quiet can not be expected to last long; nor is the reign of Amadeus likely to prove one whit more happy than was that of the intrusive King Joseph, whom the first Napoleon set up.

Rome has had a flying visit from Victor Emmanuel, who however remained there but a day. During his sojourn it seems that he took up his abode in the Quirinal Palace, the property of his illustrious victim, whose palace he -Victor Emmanuel-has confiscated-or to use a novel and appropriate Yankeeism applied to dishonest appropriations of property-has "Jimfiscated."

The released Fenian prisoners may shortly be expected on this Continent, where no doubt a great public manifestation awaits them .--There is still a good deal of excitement on the "Fishery Question" amongst our neighbors to the South. It is to them an object of much importance that they should have the run of the fishing grounds now the exclusive property of British subjects, and the free use of the canals which make the St. Lawrence the outlet from the great Lakes to the sea. For these advantages they are not however willing to pay the price asked by Canada, that is to say, " Reciprocity;" and therefore, as they cannot buy, they propose to take them, either by force, or by bullying us into "Annexation." That this would be the policy of the Northern States if victorious over the South; that the success of the former would be fatal to the independence of Canada; and that the subjugation of the sovereign and independent States of Virginia, Carolina, &c., would be followed by insolent and accressive designs upon British North America—every one not a born fool must have

issue of that war is now producing its natural and inevitable results in the insolent demands fled. of the Yankee government for our Fisheries and our Canals. In short, on the first favorable opportunity we are to be treated, so the Yankee press tells us, as Rome has been treated by Piedmont.

Red River, that Riel has been poisoned. This fitted and will shortly be prepared for offensive has not been confirmed, and God grant that it may prove untrue; for if it be fact, it will be the signal for the outbreak of fresh troubles in that remote and inaccessible corner of the world, with which, in an evil hour, and with an insane | probably be tried by Court Martial. lust for more territory, we were foolish enough to burden ourselves.

We give below the latest telegrams from Europe and the scat of war. It will be seen that Fort D'Issy is reported to be silenced by the 6th inst., and says the French retreated to the Prussian fire. This, if true, is a serious the westward. The Prussians are following blow to Paris, but as it reaches us from Prussian sources, it must be received with caution :--

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5, ria Lendon, Jan. 6.-The German batteries to the south of Paris. whose armament has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded | Queen as follows :-Forts Issy. Vanvers and Montrouge, as well as the French entrenchments at Ville Juif and tinues his victorious advance on Le Mans. Point Jour, and the French gunboats on the Seine. The bombardment on the north-east part of Paris has also been continued with ing favourably. The barracks in Fort Vanvers great energy, partly by the newly erected batteries. The results, thus far, have been most favourable to the Germans, notwithstanding the prevalence of heavy fog.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is said that the casemates of Fort Rosny, east of Paris, have been destroyed by the fire of the German guns.

The German heavy guns at Meudon, southeast of Paris, as well as other batteries in that direction, are now in position and ready for

The average mortality of the German regiments engaged in the siege of Paris, up to the has been permitted to leave Paris, and has ar

31st ult., is stated at 2 per cent.

which is to be aided by gunboats, awaits the Notre Dame de Clamart is occupied by the departure of the ice from the Scine.

rai Roy are retreating. They were beaten by Prussian losses are still insignificant. the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th instant on the left bank of the Seine.

The Prussians report an effective bombardment of Paris on the south and north-east sides of the city, and also from gunboats on the

Count Von Bismarck has expressed his reluctance to accept Earl Granville's denial of the violations of neutrality.

promising them his unwavering attachment, diately. and reassuring them of the maintenance of the Duchy, which, he points out, is guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European Powers.

It is proposed to increase the strength of the regiments of the English army as follows:-Cavalry, 1,800; Infantry, 1,200; Artillery, England. 5,000; Engineer Corps, 300.

A crowded meeting was held at Liverpool to-day in favour of the reorganization of the

The London Observer says the conference of the Powers will cortainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of France to attend is not considered final, but whether France is represented or not, the conference will as-

Herald special dated LONDON, Jan. 8 .- It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a definite time for the meeting of Conference, in consequence of the absence of the French representative. The true cause of the difficulty, however, is the embarrassing position of England, by reason of the formal notifieation of Russia that the Black Sea clause of | ing to, the United Kingdom. the Paris Treaty has been already abrogated by the action of the Emperor, and that it is out of the power of the Conference to alter the de-

O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenians were released at Chatham to-day, when they proceeded to Liverpool, for the purpose of leaving

LONDON, Jan. S .- The British Government, it is said, pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations, and the entire able-bodied male population, with the regular army, for the defence of the city.

LILLE, Jan. 7 .- Faidherbe, in an official communication, says his army did not retreat on the night after the 3rd, but remained in occupation of the villages they had conquered, and went into their encampments only on the following morning.

As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast, the only fact to support it is, that on the and religion of Ireland which is on the side of order forescen, from the outbreak of the war betwixt morning of the fourth two squadrons of cavalry

na na katalan sa 1966. Manggaran

Most of the French captured at Nuits have escaped since the evacuation of Dijon, or have been delivered by Francs-Tireurs-a reign of terror is commencing, a battle is imminent between Werder and the forces of Garibaldi. A report has reached us from that unhappy | Bourbaki's army of the North has been re-

> BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.- Eight arrests have been made in the department of Saone and elsewhere of suspected Bonapartist agents. They will

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The Times' special correspondent with the army of Prince Frederick Charles describes the fighting along the Loire in the forest of Vendome and at Montaine on them, and meet with but little resistance.

The German prisoners captured by the French are sent to the Island of Oleron, on the west coast of France and opposite the mouth of the Charente.

BERLIN, 9.-The King telegraphs to the

VERSAILLES, 8. - Frederick Charles con-Everything has been quiet in the North since the 3rd. The bombardment here is proceed-

> (Signed,) WILLIAM.

The advance columns of the German force in the Valley of the Loire have leveled Nogent Le Rotroy, Sarge, Levigny, and La Chatre. They encountered an obstinate resistance along the whole line.

A detachment of the army investing Belfort stormed the village of Doujouton, south of that city, on Saturday, and took 700 prisoners.

London, Jan. S .- Telegrams from Versailles to the Times, to-day, say the American Consul rived here. The Prussian guns could easily The Prussian garrison at Rouen has been shell the city; there are several houses in Paris on fire; there has apparently not been The advance of the French from Havre, much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Prussians and its fire turned against the French; LONDON, Jan. 8.—The French under Gene-there are no appearances of a sortie. The

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, eve.-The bombard ment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The barracks of Fort Mont rouge bave been set on fire and destroyed. If is reported some shells have fallen in the gar dens of the Luxemburg. A correspondent at Margency says Forts Rosny and Nogent have suffered severely and that it is believed there are no French infantry outside the fortifications The King of Holland has issued a procla- on the East and North-East. Paris is active, mation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg and offensive operations are expected imme-

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The Standard to-day intimates editorially that if new negotiations upon the subject of the Alabama claims should fail to be entered upon, the fact will prove that the delay is due to the United States, and not to

DUBLIN, Jan. 9 .- The majority for Mr. Martin, cleeted to the House of Commons from Meath, is 456. In response to a call made upon him by the inhabitants, however, Mr. Martin expressed doubts as to whether he should attend the British Parliament.

The subjoined is a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the late Lord Mayor of Dublin on the subject of the release of the Fenian prisoners :-

Downing STREET, Dec. 15, 1870.

GESTLEMES-I have to inform you that her Majesy's government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason-felony, and that they have re-commended to the Crown the exercise towards them of the royal elemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquillity and order upon the condition of not remaining in, nor return-

These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any degree successful, would have filled Ireland with misery and bloodshed; and the same principles of justice which dictated their sentences would amply sanction the prolongation of their imprisonment if the public security demanded it.

It is this last question, therefore, which has formed the subject of careful examination by her Majesty's government; and they have been able to come to the conclusion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, the reicase of the prisoners, guarded by the condition which I have stated, will be perfectly compatible with the paramount interests of public safety, and, being so, will tend to strengthen the cause of peace and loyalty in Ireland. There happily appears to be a concurrence of circumstances favorable to such an exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. Ireland is at present remarkably prosperous, and generally free from turbulence or disorder.

Its quiet condition shows a most marked improvement upon that which prevailed a year ago. Since that time Parliament has again proved, as it had done in the previous session, its readiness to confront the most difficult questions of Irish legislation with a view to sincere reforms, and effectual remedies; while it has not failed to maintain the authority of the law by conferring special and necessary powers upon the Irish government. These things have swelled the numbers and strengthened the hands of that great body of men of all parties

was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and of her Majesty's Ministers is to act in all things so find no answer to this question, he proposes to it is because they believe that the release of the convicts now suffering under sentences of imprisonment for treason and treason-felony will assist in this work that they have arrived at their present decision. That decision, they are well aware, is in accordance with strong opinions and compassionate feelings very widely prevalent in Ireland, but happily not displaying themselves in any popular agitation or any turbulent demands, such as would render compliance inconsistent with the due authority of government or afford to the evil-disposed an excuse, of which there cannot now be a shadow to misrepresent an act which is one of pure clemency on the part of the Queen. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant. W. E. GLADSTONE

> EDUCATION IN ENGLAND .- It is proposed by some to find a solution for the insoluble problem-How to make "unsectarian" education religious. Thus it was a short time ago announced that .-

the Times expressed confidence in the belief that the House of Commons would exclude sectarianism, but not religion from the Education Bill then before

The problem is, by its very terms insoluble; if by religion is meant Christianity, as distinguished from pure deism, or natural religion: and if by "sectarianism" is meant these positive religious teachings which are peculiar to some bodies calling themselves Christian, but which are repudiated by some others.

. There is no one distinctive Christian doctrine or doctrine which distinguishes Christianity from natural religion, bare theism, or rationalism, that is not repudiated by some one Protestant body, or another; not one distinctively Christian doctrine on which all Christians or at all events persons calling themselves Christians, agree. The doctrine of the Trinity is "sectarian" because by a very large portion of the Protestant community it is repudiated; the doctrine of the "Incarnation," or of "God made man" - that of the Conception of Jesus in the womb of the B. Virgin, by the Holy Ghost-that of the Atonementthat of the eternity of future punishment for the wicked-that of the Inspiration of the book commonly called the Bible, are all in like manner "sectorian," because there is not one which is not in whole, or in part, repudiated by some section or another of the Protestant community. Even the first clause of the creed "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth" is not universally admit ted by all Protestants; since as we have shown from the columns of the Montreal Witness, many sound evangelical Protestants hold to the eternal existence of matter, of which God was not the Creator, but merely the manipulator. From the Credo down to the Amen, there is not one item in the Apostles' Creed to which the term 'sectarian" may not be applied.

The problem, which the Times was so sanguine as to believe that the House of Commons would be able to solve in the interests of primary education, is the self-same problem as that which it has hitherto not been able to solve in the matter of University Tests. That problem is how to maintain the distinctively Christian character of the great English Universities; and at the same time to throw those subjects? In a word, how to rid them of their "Sectarianism" without purging them altogether of their Christian character. This problem was discussed at length in a late number of Blackwood, and a perusal of the article should suffice to convince the most sanguine that no solution is, in the nature of things,

It is not merely that Christianity, as considered in its relations with the religious professed by numbers of Jewish and Mahommedan British subjects is itself essentially "sectarian," or exclusive; but there is as yet no common Christian faith, no one article of faith on which all who call themselves Christians are agreed. No matter then how much the existing Tests for admission to the dignities of the in the country. They will therefore be discharged Universities may be enlarged or relaxed, so long as a single religious Test of any kind be exacted from a postulant for these honors, the higher offices of the Universities will be beyond | trines." Its members are required to believe the reach of numbers of the Queen's professing | moderately, and its ministers are exhorted to Christian subjects; and so long as any are, because of their religious views, excluded, the insist too strongly on any article of the Chris-Universities are, and must remain, " Sectur- | tian creed. ian," not "national" institutions.

The writer in Blackwood has a glimmering of this truth, and it is mnusing to see how he tries to shut his eyes to it, and to ignore its existence. "Tests" we must have, he argues, of be accomplished without excluding the members of some dissenting Protestant sect? is the question which he has to answer-and he adds

relax even this Test as too stringent, too exclusive; and to require in lieu thereof a profession of belief in "the existence of a God," and "in a future state of rewards and punishments, as the condition of education in the English Universities." But as the Jew, but as the Mahommedan, but as the majority of rationalists would all make such a profession, there is evidently nothing distinctively Christian about it; and so by implication the Conservative writer whose object is to maintain exclusive Tests as the only means of upholding the distinctively Christian character of the Universities, finds himself forced to accept a Test which has nothing distinctively Christian about it; and which Jews and Mahommedans, and Hindoo idolators, might subscribe to, without violation of conscience. In a word, it is impossible to "unsectarianize" the Universities, without, by the same act, "un-Christianising" them.

And what holds true of the Universities holds true of the schools which the State proposes to set up in England and Scotland. If these are to have any distinctive Christian religious character at all, they must needs be "sectaring," not only as against Jews, and Mahommedans, and other non-Christian subjects of the Queen; but they must also be "sectarian" as against some who call themselves, and who are commonly called Christians. Mr. Forster, the author of the Bill lately under consideration clearly saw this, and objected therefore to the use of the book called the Bible, and the giving of religious instruction of any kind in schools as the rock on which the State-School system of the U. States was going to pieces. Mr. Forster is right, quite right. Every system of education that is not utterly Godless must be more or less "sectarian;" the reading of the Bible if it imply anything, implies that the book is the Word of God, and is therefore "secturian" as against the large and daily increasing class of Protestants who deny the inspiration of the whole, or at all events of parts of the Bible; who refuse to admit it to be the Word of God in any higher sense than the Koran, or than the Talmud, or than Macaulay's History of England, is the Word of God. Religious Education necessarily implies Dencminational Education; and it is upon this principle-a self-evident principle, we may call it -that Mr. Forster's Bill was framed, and that the youth of England were according to its provisions to be thenceforward educated. In order to get rid of "sectarianism" it is now proposed to force Christians to pay for the support of a non-Christian school system; and this is what Liberals call justice!

"ABOVE ALL GENTLEMEN, NO ZEAL."-Though not forming actually a portion of the Ordination service of the Anglican denomination, these words do most faithfully express the spirit, or vital principle of that section of the Protestant community whose faith is defined. and relations with God are determined, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. To pray moderately, to believe moderately, to love national places of Education open to all British God moderately, to do all things in moderation, is the fundamental principle of Anglicanism. Thus in our very able contemporary, the Montreal Gazette of the 3rd inst., in a short review of the most important events of the past year, the following brief, but most significant paragraph is devoted to the Church of England and its fortunes :---

"The Privy Council has during the last ten years been forced by circumstances to a minute study of the catechism, articles and canons of the church. The result of their decisions has been to show that, while they allow considerable latitude in the inter-pretation of scripture and Articles of Belief, they feel it their duty to restrain a too demonstrative exhibition of faith in the doctrines of Christianity."

The Privy Council, and the other authorities of the Anglican Church do more; not only do they discourage any "too demonstrative exhibition of faith in the doctrines of Christianity.'s but they to the utmost of their ability, discountenance, as alien to the spirit of Anglicanism, "too firm a faith, or belief in those docpreach moderately, and to be careful not to

We have before our eyes the analysis, as made by the London Times, of "the fourth and last Blue Book of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the rubries of the Prayer Book," and of the "final report" of the gentlemen to whom some kind or other, or else our Universities the important and difficult task of revising the will cease to be Christian; but how is this to Prayer Book was committed. Of course as it was the Ritualists, who by their immoderate belief in the doctrines of Christianity, and by their too public demonstration of the faith that "the question must be answered we entirely was in them, who gave occasion to this Comadmit?" In groping after an answer he mission, they, the offenders against moderation, stumbles, and splashes up words, and flounders come in for a large share in the Report. But from one logical quagmire into another, till the not the Ritualists alone, for there are others, aspect of the man is pitiable, so bedaubed is he | who without being obnoxious to the charge of with absurdities. First he suggests as an an-Romanism, are nevertheless a stumbling block swer, that there be imposed as a form of Test and an offence because of their immoderate "a declaration of a general adhesion to the faith in the doctrine of the Trinity, and their Christian belief;" but then what is the too demonstrative exhibition of that faith as North and South Pho dever to be lamented charged the French rear-guard; one of them of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire "Christian belief?" So as he can evidently displayed in the reading in their respective

esgred young woman in Chicago advertices. stined similarly stranged in order to unified ad shoes of the pairs she knye.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 13, 1871.

places of worship of the Athanasian Creed. This the Ritual Commission proposes to correct; not by prohibiting the reading of the said Creed, or by striking out the condemnatory clauses; but by explaining them away with the caution that they are to be understood in a moderate, or merely minatory sense. Thus when the Anglican minister recites aloud from the said Athanasian Creed, and the congregagation recites after him that "without doubt" serry one shall perish everlastingly except he keep whole and undefiled that Faith as set be understood in a literal or immoderate sense;" that the " without doubt" implies considerable uncertainty; and "that" to use the very words of the Report as we find them in the London Times, " the condemnations are to be no other-, ise understood than as a solemn warning of the peril of those who wilfully reject the Catholic Faith."

Equally amusing, equally characteristic of Anglican "moderation" is the process by which the Ritual Commission has contrived to deliver Anglican ministers from the obligation of daily service imposed on them by the Rubries, whilst still retaining the form of words by which that obligation is imposed. These words which are plain, and immoderately explicit, run thus:—

"And all Priests and Deacons are to say Daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other openis, not being to be some other urgent cause. And the curate that ministereth in every Parish Church or Chapel being at home, and every rarish chairen of chaper boning at home, and not being otherwise reasonably hindered shall say the same in the Parish-church or Chapel where he ministereth, and shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begin," &c.

From this it is evident that the Anglican minister is bound by the express laws of his church to use a daily service; it is also patent to all the world that this obligation is disregarded by nine out of ten Anglican ministers, this palpable anomaly? Not by changing the rubric, or by enforcing the obligation it imposes-Times from which w again quote :-

"The Commissioner propose to retain the direction that all clergymen ' are to say daily' the Morning and Evening Prayer, but in substance they abolis not retained as a 'compulsory rule' but as a witnoss to the value put by the Church on daily prayers and intercessions, and on the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures."-Times.

This is not what Artemus Ward calls a "goak"

Another instance of the "moderate" views of the Ritual Commission is cited by the same

authority :-"It is proposed to limit (perhaps abolish) by another of the Commission's notes, the right of the clergyman to repel from the Communion notorious

Of a truth they, the rulers of the Anglican Unurch, are bent upon putting down all too excessive demonstrations of faith in the doctrines of Christianity.

THE SABREVOIS MISSION.—This is a Protestant society organised for purposes of proselytism, and of converting French Canadian Catholies to the Holy Protestant Faith. This society is mainly composed of members of the Anglican sect; and a notice appeared the other day in the city papers to the effect that a meeting of the body was about to be held, at which the Protestant Bishop was to preside. The absurdity of such a proceeding on the part of Anglicans who call themselves churchmen; who indignantly repudiate in many instances, the term "Protestant" when applied to them; and seek to explain away the anomalies of their position by the " Branch" theory-according to which the Roman Catholic, the Greek and the Anglican Communions are all Branches of the One Church Catholic-could not but strike the more intelligent of our fellow-eitizens of the Anglican persuasion with surprise. One of the number thereupon addressed the following communication to the editor of the Montreal Gazette: -

#### THE SABREVOIS MISSION. (To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir,-It was given out in some of the city churches yesterday that a meeting having reference in chief to the Sabrevois Mission will shortly he held at the Cathedral Hall, on which occasion addresses will be given by the Metropolitan and several of the city clurgy—the name of the Rev. Mr. Fortin being par-

I cannot of course, Mr. Editor anticipate in these few lines the object and deliberations of the vonerable assembly above referred to; but since the subject of trust measures will be taken to do away altogether Church in Canada. Those who are of a different

ticularly mentioned.

the "Sabrevois Mission" has again been mooted, I with that crying outrage to every Churchman. The more mention of the Sabrevois Mission is humiliating to every true Churchman, and to the dignity of the opinion can instance the case of the Rev. Mr. Babin, who, it will be remembered, was one of the converts from the Roman Catholic Church. The public can, however, judge of the merits of their argument. The Sabrevois Mission has done more to excite the indignation of the Roman Catholics than to promote that good feeling of fellowship that I was always taught to believe should exist among a Christian people. e should exist among
I have the honor to be,
Mr. Editor,
A Chui bahan.

Montreal, Jan. 2, 1871. This called forth a rejoinder from Another Churchman which also appeared in the Gazette;

to the effect that, in spite of "some extravagances" the Sabrevois Mission is good, and is worthy of the support of "all true believers in our Reformed Catholic Faith"-though what that Faith is, it would be impossible for members of the Anglican denomination with the Privy Council at their back, to define. In so far as it is Christian, it is identical with the old or unreformed Catholic Faith which French Canadians held, but which the Sabrevois Mission aims at subverting; in so far as the Reformed Catholic Faith differs from the unreforth in the said symbol, or Confession of formed Catholic Faith it ceases to be Chris-Faith, it is to be explained that this is not to tian at all. It cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly insisted upon, that Protestants are Christians, so far, but so far only, as they agree with "Romanists;" and that in so far as they are Protestants or non-Catholics, they are also non-Christians.

> TREATIES .- The whining of the British journals over the contempt for Treaty engagements manifested by Prussia and Russia, is about as amusing an instance of their inconsistency, and blunted moral sensibilities, as can well be imagined. The London Times goes so far as to propound the question-whether after all, and seeing that no Treaties now-a-days are observed, unless when their observance can be enforced at the point of the bayonet, it would not be as well to give over Treaty making entirely; and though it does not answer this question in the affirmative, it recognises the fact that, in the present condition of the world, Treaties, no matter how solemn and explicit, are of but little value when the Power whose interest it is to violate them, finds itself in a condition to do so with impunity.

But why these complaints? Is it not the Protestant press which has been the first and most in laying down the rule that Treaties we not of perpetual obligation? That when How was the Ritual Commission to deal with what it calls a "crisis"—that is to say a strong temptation to violate Treaties; and a favorable opportunity for violating them-arrives, the for either of these two courses would have been Power which finds its ambitious aspirations pursue was eminently Anglican or moderate, violate them. This is the law which the Times and is thus set forth in the abstract of the itself, so indignant at the grasping ambition of Prussia, so scandalised by the bad faith of Russia, lays down in the case of Piedmont, and its Treaty engagements of September, 1864. ing and it to the device of appending a statement that it. That these engagements bound the government of Victor Emmanuel not to attack the States of the Church, not to send troops into Rome the Times admits as a fact patent to all the world.

"It is very true as the Archbishop" (of Westminster) takes care to point out for the reprobation of his hearers, that the Italian Government found itself bound to respect and protect the Papal Sovereignty. That obligation, however, was never pretended to hold good against all circumstances, or to last for ever. It was professedly temporary and exceptional. As it happened, a most extraordinary and unexpected change and a consequent crisis did occur."—

In other words, France being engaged in an unfortunate war, and unable to enforce the engagements of the September Convention-for change in the relative positions of the contract a loud crash. ing parties-the Government of Victor Emmanuel was-according to the code of political ethics of which the Times is the Doctor, and of which the great mass of the Protestants of Great Britain, and the U. States, are the admiring professors-at perfect liberty to do that which it had solemnly bound itself not to do, and which it was the special object of the said Convention to prevent it from doing. But if this law of political morality may be pleaded in mitigation of the falsehoods and perjuries of Victor Emmanuel and his Government, why may it not be pleaded in justification of the annexation of Luxembourg by the Prussians, and of the violation of the Treaty of 1856 by the Russians? They too may say that their engagements were never meant "to hold good against all circumstances or to last for all time," or even for six years; and they too may insist upon the "most extraordinary and important changes, and the consequent crisis, that have tered. occurred," in consequence of the sudden collapse of the military power of France, and her

1867 and of 1856. No—the argument, or plea in justification of ported to be out. the treachery of Piedmont urged by the Times is a dangerous one; for it is either worthless, or having to lie with his face downward. it is one that justifies the violation of all international engagements, and would make all Treaties impossible. Better, because safer, and more honest would it be to announce at once the real principle which in the eyes of the Protestant world justify, and alone can justify, the outrage upon the independence, and sovereignty of the Pope, and the violation of the six year old Convention of September 1864, of which Piedmont has been guilty - and which the Protestant world applauds. Those principles

(1.) That weak States have no rights which powerful States are bound to respect.

(2.) That no faith is to be kept with Catholies; and that perjury is a lawful weapon when employed against the Pope.

circulation in this Province.

BABY FARMING .- Our readers know that this is the polite name for a peculiar mode of infanticide long prevalent in England, and many of whose hideous details have lately been brought to light in the Police Courts. These are scarce fitted for publication in their integrity; but the system itself has been fully exposed, and already some of the parties thereunto have met with severe punishment. Not that we believe that anything that human law, however carefully concocted, or however rigidly administered, may do, can do aught towards checking the crime of infanticide in the actual state of non-Catholic society. It is a crime that has always prevailed in non-Christian communities, and some forms of it are indeed scarce regarded as criminal except amongst Catholics. That form of child murder to which the term of "forticide" has been applied, is so common, and so lightly regarded, that, in America it is carried on openly, and forms one of the most lucrative branches of the medical profession. Its professors ostentatiously parade their names before, and tender their services to the public. With scarce an exception the press lends its potent aid to the nefarious practice, by advertising the drugs and medicines by which the horrid violation of God's law may be accomplished; and though there is no moral difference betwixt the professional child murderer who effects this object with patent pills, and the vile hag who was lately hung at Newgate, in London, it is none the less true that ittle of the popular odium which has visited the latter, attaches to the other. It is not so much the crime of child murder, as the manner of child murder, which provokes public indignation against the criminal.

We copy from the Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald, the following particulars as to the shooting of the late Marshal Prim :-

I sought an interview of Prim's adjutant. From his gentleman I obtained the first connected report of the occurence of the assassination, he having occupied a front seat in the carriage which bore the Marshal to his death.

The officer told me that there was a moment's delogical, or immoder to. The course it did thwarted by such Treaties, is at liberty to lay experienced in entering the vehicle. On the afternoon of the debate in Cortes, the day he was shot. Prim entered his carriage at half-past seven, and drove rapidly through the Prada to the street Calle del Turco, this being the shortest route from the Parliament House to the War Office building.

The streets were deserted even at that early hour, owing to the cold and fury of a blinding snow-

Arriving at the point where the Calle del Turco debouches into the Alcada, the broadest street in Madrid, a narrow passage was found to be obstructed. Two hired cabs, batricaded the sidewalks, on the right and left. This event which is one of so common an occurrence here, would scarcely have attracted the notice of the General, but Lt. Moya dropped down the carriage window glass nearest to them and looked out.

The Adjutant was in time to see two men carrying each a gun. The arms were concealed under their long and flowing Andalusian cloaks.

These men were just then advancing from the shadow of the barricading cabs towards General Prim's carriage.

The Adjutant drew back immediately. He had barely time to cry out the words, "Stoop, General, they are going to fire!" when the muzzles of two oldlong guns, or Spanish blunderbusses, were dashed into the very body of the carriage through received the sacrament of Extreme Unction from a this was the crisis, and the only unexpected the window on either side, shivering the panes with priest. A warrant was at once put into the hands

The contents of the fowling pieces were discharged point blank at the occupants of the back sent of the vehicle, who must have been almost undistinguishable at the moment by reason of the darkness.

The assassins darted back immediately after de-

livering the fire. They ran under cover of the cabs, and so made their way round a corner into the Alcada. Arriving here, the men sprang to horseback, mounting an animal which stood tied to a tree for

In an instant they were safe from pursuit, in consequence of the fall of snow and the obsecurity of

arriage, is said to have even lashed them with his whip, so near had they come to his wounded master, until they fled; but this part of the story is doubt- erry of the three communities of women, occupied

a number of cabs, upsetting one and drove with hot the city and of other professional men whose opinion haste to the War Office, where the wounded men

Prim simply remarked to the sentinel, "I am

ounded, but not much." He mounted the stairs unaided, steadying himself with his unwounded hand. Surgeons were immediately summoned, and an examination showed that his shoulder was riddled with gun shot wounds, and that the third finger of his right hand was shat-

The shoulder injuries were found to be most severe. The balls were irregular in size, and penetrated to feeling .- Mont. Gazette. various depths four or five near the surface were exinability to enforce the terms of the Treaties of tracted. Long and painful probing was necessary around the others. One remained under the edge of the scapulare bone twenty-four hours. It is now re-

The sufferer bore the operation with calmness, conversing in the meanwhile and only complaining of

Immediately it was announced that there was no danger he commenced smoking eigerettes and canvassing events,

Meanwhile the best informed are made aware that

there is great danger. Inflammation is apprehended, and because of the Marshal's age, his injuries, it is thought, may have a serious result-but all hope for A had injury was also received by the aid who shared the back seat with his chief. He was found

an hour after the shooting lounging about with his hand tied up in a bloody handkerchief. This was removed and the hand was found to be shot to frag-

He was taken to Cassa de Socorros, which is in the neighbourhood, and was attended just in time to save him from dropping from the loss of blood. It is thought that amputation below the elbow will be necessary.

The carriage bears the marks of the closenese and the murderous character of the fire. The lining is burned and bloody, the glass frame is shattered, the sides are riddled.

The Hon. John Ross, we regret to state, is very Bank Bills altered from one to four dollars are on dangerously ill, and it is not thought that he will survive many hours; dropsy having set in.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE CITY AND DIS-TRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

We have again pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank to the various Charities :-Montreal General Hospital......\$600 00 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum ...... 550 00 St. Bridget's House of Refuge..... 550 00 Nuns of la Providence..... 530 00

Protestant Orphan Asylum ..... 400 60 Ladies Benevolent Society 400 00 University Lying-in Hospitul 200 00 Asyle des Sourdes-Muettes..... 100 00 Les Orphelins Catholiques, Rue Ste. Cathe-Montreal Dispensary, Fortification Lane .... 100 00 Salle d'Asyle, rue Visitation ...... 75 00 Salle d'Asyle St. Joseph...... 75 00 Salle d'Asyle Nazareth.... 75 00 75 00 Home and School of Industry, ..... 50 00 Free School, St. Ann's Ward..... 50 00 Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending saturday, 7th inst.:-

Males......310

English ...... 40

lrish......208

 Scotch
 14

 F. Canadians
 50

Total......402

The St. Bridget's 'Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, was founded by Mr. T. J. Donovan and Mr. John Dillon, with a few other philanthropic Irishmen residing in the neighborhood. This society, now two years formed, has worked admirably, and largely increased its numbers. Last year they presented a silver medal to the competitor who brought in the largest number to the fold. This year a gold medal is to be presented to Mr. John Kileullen for a like object. Each year they renew their pledge in a body. The effect is good, as many others join in at the same time. Their annual meeting took place last Sunday when the following officers were elected unanimously: -Rev Augustus Campion, President; T. J. Donovan, 1st Vice-President; Thos Burrowes, 2nd do; John Dillon, Treasurer; John Hoolahan, Col.-Treasurer Michael Dunn, Secretary; Thomas O'Neil, Asst. do. Patrick McCall, Grand Marshal; John O'Brien, Asst

Almost a Murder .- On Thursday afternoon Mr. Police Magistrate Brehaut proceeded to take the deathbed deposition of a young man named Dufresne, who had been beaten by two men named Urquhart. So air as we could gather, Dufresne and two friends of his had on Monday afternoon been drinking in the tavern of a man named Parent, at the corner of St. I an Raptiste and Cadieux street, St. Jean Baptiste village. Hearing a row in the street, they went out, and scarcely had Dufresner passed the door when he was set upon by the two men mentioned above who beat him most brutally, striking him on the head with heavily loaded whip handles, and kicking him until they at last left him for dead in the road. Meanwhile the other men, had been held in play by a man named Laviolette with whom they had a scuffle which terminated soon after the more serious row between Urquhart and Dufresne. Senseless and bleeding, Dufresne was taken into the tavern, where restoratives were administered and he recovered his senses. He was afterwards taken home, and has since been, confined to his bed and under medical treatment. His conlition is it appears precarious as he has of the High Constable for the arrest of the Urquharts. After a protracted search Constable Lamontagne found one of the brothers, who was brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday morning and remanded for examination. Dufresne remains in much the same state, being still in great danger .-Tax Exemptions .- This question, it will be seen by

the report of the proceedings of the City Council last night, formed the subject of discussion on the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Com-mittee. The statement of Mr. Rodden, the Chairman of the Committee, is at this moment very important. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the opinion re-Prim's coachman, who was on the box-seat of his | cently advanced by Mr. Stephens, and the reiteration of it by the legal luminary of the Witness, Mr. Rodden still asserts with the utmost confidence that the propful. He had scarcely time to act so, for the work of the murder was almost instantaneous.

The coach man deshed the horses forward against has been the invariable opinion of the law officers of has been taken; and that, ther fore, the whole question must be dealt with upon that presumption. . . We are glad to learn from Mr. Rodden that there is in preparation a full list of the exemptions.

The information too, will we are sure, tend to eliminate from the discussion all sectarian bias, There has been too great an extempt to convert it into a question between Protestant and Catholic an attempt which if successful, could only result in postponing indefinitely all chance of settlement while, in the meantime, creating an infinity of bad

> Supper Death.-On Thursday night an old man named Onimet, residing at St. Jean Baptiste Village, left his house and went into an outhouse, dropped down and expired in a few minutes afterwards.

Mrs. Glendonwyn's Funeral.-This afternoon, at one o'clock, Mrs. Glendonwyn's corpse arrived by the train and was placed in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. At three c'clock the service commeneed, conducted by the Very Rev. Vicar-Gen. Cazeau. The chur h was densely crowded, and hundreds of our citizens remained outside. After the service the funeral cortege left for the Belmont Cemetery, taking Ann street en route. More than three hundred persons followed in sleighs, and the streets were crowded with spectators. The Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Government and most of our princi a' citizens followed to the place of interment .-Quebec Mercury, 6th met.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 .- The county of Carleton Jail narrowly escaped being blown up by an explosion of the steam boiler yesterday. It appeared that the prisoner left in charge for the night, understanding the glass gauge to indicate too much water, kept drawing off the water in the boiler until, observing there was still no change in the guage, although the water had been reduced, he became frightened and called the Turnkey, who hastily raked the fire out. In a few moments more there would undoubtedly have been a frightful explosion. The Prison Inspectors, some time ago, reported recommending the removal of the boiler to an outbuilding.

The proprietors of the Toronto Telegraph are being sued by George Albert Mason for having advertised a raffle on the ninth day of December last, contrary

to law. The case came into court on Thursday when one of Mason's witnesses was committed for eight days for contempt of court and Mason himself was ruled an incompetent witness under the Summary Convictions Act of 1869, sec. 45, when the case was postponed.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lonsdale, J Martin, \$2,50; Medonte, P Kehoe, \$2; Netherby, C McPhalen, \$2; Bradford, K Delane, \$6; Glanford, J Hartnett, \$2; St Rochs l'Achigan, J Maguire, \$2; Savage's Mill, P Maguire,\$3; Winchester, J W Buckley, \$5; St Catharine de Fossambault, Rev. J O'Gnuly, \$2; Newmarket, J Kelman, \$2; Picton, Mrs. Low, \$2: Point Levi, T Dunn, \$2; Portmilgrave, N.S., Rev D Chisholm, \$2; St John, N.B., W. Cunningham, S2; Laprairie J I. Coutlee, \$1; Gourock, J Keough, \$2; St Marthe, J McManus, \$1,50; Rawdon, G Copping, \$1; Granby, J Hart, \$2; St Anicet, J McGowan, \$2; Stoco, Rev T Davis, P.P. \$2; Everton, J Synnott, \$2; Arlington, D. O'Leary, \$2; Marysville, T. Hanifan, \$2; Grafton, F. Rooney, 2; Mount St. Louis, P. O'Sullivan, \$1; Read, J. Me-Ginn, \$2; Guysborough, N. S., Rev. Mr. Thompkins, \$2; Thernhill, Rev. A. P. Finan, \$3; Quebec, C. McCarron, \$4; Grand Falls, N.B., Rev. J. J. O'Leary, \$2; Centreville, Rev. J. Twomey, \$2; Reaverton, D. J. McRae, \$2; Trenton, M. Gormely, \$2. Per G. Smyth, Dundas-Self, \$2; Rev. J. O'Reilly.

Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville-J. Milne, \$3. Per Rev. Mr. Kelly, St. Edouard de Frampton-J Byrne, 75c.; J. O'Fatrell, \$1.50; P. Ryan, \$1.50; M.

Donohue, 75c.

Per J. O'Neill, Lasta'n —Rev. N. Piche, \$4.

Per G. Murphy, Ottawa—W. Davis, \$2; J. Doyle, \$2.50; D. Shea, Bear Brook, \$1; P. Burke, Billings' Bridge, \$1

Per M. Heaphy, Carden-J. Shaver, \$1. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-A. Talbott, \$2.

Per. W. N. Costello, Renfrew-M. Allen, Burns-Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugene-Rev. J. T. Duham-

el, \$1.50; P. Danally, \$1.50; J. Maloney, \$1.50. Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—F. McLeod

Glennevis, \$2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria,—G. O'Brien,

Per J. Harris, Guelph-Self, \$2 : O. Brady, \$2 ; J. McQuillan, \$4 : J. Bedford, \$2. Per P. McGoldrick, Montreal-E. Whelihan, Cush-

ing, 😽 Per G. A. Consitt, Perth-J. McEachen, Innis-

ville, \$5. Per, F. S. Bourgeault, St. Anicet-P. Curran, \$1.

Per L. Whelan, Ottawa-M. Daly, Clarendon bentre, \$2; D. Dubois, Otter Lake, \$2.

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMcorrixa.-The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Tivil Service Gazette remarks :- By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the tine properties of well-selected ocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy do tors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homo-pathic Chemists, London.

#### Died,

In this city, on Friday, the 6th inst, Mr. Timothy Slattery, aged 35 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland. Required in jav.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 3rd inst. Daniel Thomas Hoolahan, aged 2 years and 13 days, son of John Hoolahan.

On the 5th instant, Gerald Aloysins, son of M. Ronayne, aged 3 years and 2 months.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	.)	AN.	10.
Flour # brl. of 196 th Pollards	\$3.00	a	\$3.75
Middlings	4.30		4.40
Fine	5.00	an	0.00
Superior, No. 2	5.39	ap	5.40
Superfine	5.75	an	0.00
Faney	6.00	(in	6.10
Extra	6.30	in	6.40
Superior Extra	6.40	(i)	6.56
Bag Flour # 100 lb	2.85	an	2.90
Oatmeal # bri. of 200 B	5.70	w	5.90
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.	1.20	w	1.23
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots	6.30	æ	6,35
Seconds	5.15	ap	0.00
Thirds	4.55	a	0.00
First Pearls	6.00	w	6.05
Pork # brl. of 200 版—Mess	20.00	tio	26.50
Thin Mess	17.50	ao	18.50
Prime	14.00	tiv	14.50
Butter # 16	0.20	an	0.22
Cheese # lb	0.13	(ii)	14

BRITISH CANADIAN CATHOLIC SO-CLETY.

THE REVEREND

FATHER LAUNDRICAN

 $-\mathbf{U}/\mathbf{R}$ 

SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, January 15, 1871,

IN THE CHURCH OF

OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS. Chenneville Street.

SUBJECT: - "FAITH."

Commencing at SEVEN P.M.; Entrance Free. COLLECTION IN AID OF THE CHARITABLE

JOHN NELSON, President. CHAS. W. RADIGER.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. | SUPERIOR COURT.

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

No. 2719. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. CHARLES, Plaintiff

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

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

(By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, . : :7 h

en la companya de la La companya de la companya de

P. S. C

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The clergy and episcopacy are showing bravely in the present hour of distress. If France is to be saved it will be by her Catholic peasantry and clergy. The Archbishop of Algiers, having come to assist in the defence of his country, has issued a spirited address, in which he says :-- "I find our beloved country a prey to the deepest anguish, but at the same time stirred to the depths with the noble ardour of patriotism. All her children, rich and poor, toilers of the body and toilers of the mind, rising with one thought for the national defence. It is a sublime and touching spectacle to see the old and the young abandon their homes to unite in the formation of our grand army. The clergy are not in the rear. They are all with our soldiers on the field of battle, and the bishops take the initiative in the holy war by promising to all those who fall fighting for the defence of the sacred soil of their country the recompense of the martyr. May God hear the burning prayers that ascend each day from all our sanctuaries for a people thus resolute to be buried beneath its ruins rather than accept dishonour. I have just read a decree of the Government of Tours, authorising the acceptance of a noble gift-namely, the bells which our churches have offered to the nation, that they may be converted into cannons. We have but few bells in Algeria, it is true; no matter, all we have to do is to show the feelings of our hearts. Take, then, the bells of our cathedral, with the exception only of one. We will encourage the Algerian manufacturers to imitate our example, and present, in the name of the Algerian clergy, this purely national offering, to the commanders of the forces by land and sea. Let them come into France—those sweet messengers of prayer and peace—that from the height of our Algerian towers recalled to our sons the twofold country of time and eternity. And having spoken in the service of God, let them now speak in the service of their country. And may their grand voice thunder at last our grand and mighty vengeance." Already nearly two hundred churches in various parts of France have volunteered to give up all their bells, save one each, in order that they may be melted into cannon for the national defence. For some time past it has been the fashion in Franceand a very proper one under the circumstances -for ladies to dress more or less in black, and, above all, to carry no jewels or ornament of any kind. But on Sunday last, although still clad in black, the ladies at the Cathedral of Tours wore more than the usual quantity of jewels which Frenchwomen would wear at any time. There was a collection at each of the Masses in the cathedral, to assist the French prisoners in Germany. And when the powerful appeal of the Archbishop of Tours was made to his hearers, the reason why the jewels had been brought to church became apparent. One by one bracelets, rings, and even watches were put into the plates taken round, the Archbishop of Algiers, Monseigneur de Laviegerie, setting Vice-Admirals. Strict precautions were taken the example by giving his episcopal ring worth 3,000 frames (£120), to the collectors.

the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 The Zarzuelan Theatre, situated about one o'clock, this, Thursday, morning.

been determined at Versailles to continue the other troops were kept in readiness in the bombardment until peace has been declared, or | various barracks, and pieces of artillery placed Paris capitulates.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 2.—The bombardment of the forts on the outside of Paris continues with such effect, that only Fort Nugent replies to the German fire.

Trochu accuses the garrison at Avron of contemptible cowardice.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs attacked the French early in the morning of

prisoners. General Bentheim, himself, telegraphs from Rouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy tricts, where the nobility and clergy have most beyond Bourgachard. The battle lasted through-

The reports that General De Chanzey is advancing are confirmed.

King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon the capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years. The Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort and the line of communication with Paris. After the unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted, the Garde Nationale will be armed and be made responsible for the preservation of order in the Capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the third day of the following

in the prices Horsemeat sausages were offered at 6f. per. kilogramme, and horse-flesh black pud- him. Indeed the European Governments condings at 9f. A crowd of women who sought to sidered Italy to be so dependent on the personal make purchases protested against these prices, the National Guard, and the shops of the unpopular dealers were summarily closed.

On the 2nd, after the fighting was over,

thought I should have had to call you into the front rank, but once again the young army has beaten the old, and you may tell Paris so." This address was received with enthusiasm. It has been remarked that Trochu, in his despatch, said "The left, after having yielded a little, stood firm." The explanation is, that the General himself, seeing the left yield, dashed to the front at the head of his staff, and by his ardour rallied the troops, who followed him, and forced the enemy to yield at that there had not been time to affix the signatures point. Trochu, on one occasion, when cheered at Florence when news arrived of the first the boldest and most loyal soldier of France!' The firing, maintained during the night of the 2nd by the French, was so incessant that seventy-five Chassepots out of 101 required repairs in the evening.

GARIBALDIANS AT LYONS .- The Garibaldian bands in Lyons have just sacked the House of the Marists on the Montee S. Barthelemy, and that of the Jesuits at Fourvieres. They took away all that was worth taking in waggons brought for the purpose. The authorities of Lyons, above whose heads the red flag continues to wave (so says the Constitutionnel) have met the wishes of the "red shirts," who always like | interests, places Italy in a most perilous diploto be quartered in churches. Besides the House of the Marists they have therefore taken the House and Chapel of the Carmelites. They light their fire outside the church, and use the benches, confessionals, doors, windows, and wooden statues for firing. They break and destroy every object of piety. When some murmurs arose at their burning a large statue of Our Lady, "Wait a bit," they said, "and you will see how we shall settle your Fourvieres: we have come to Lyons to put an end to bigotry." It is no doubt true that while many are turning to religion throughout France, the Revolution is as impenitent and as wicked as ever.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—(Herald special.)—The King arrived at Aranjuez at 8 o'clock last night, and slept there. All demonstrations along the route were abandoned at his request. He entered Madrid quietly at 1:30 o'clock, having been delayed by a heavy storm. He reached the Cortes on horseback soon after two o'clock. Gen. Cialdini accompanied him. The Deputies cheered him as he entered the Chamber, and after he took the Constitutional oath he was presented to the people from the porch. The King then rode through the city to the Palace with a small guard of soldiers. Large crowds of people lined the streets, but moderate enthusiasm was manifested, and there were but few decorations.

The Conservatives, who are very strong and powerful, have published a protest against the importation of a foreign King. This protest was published a day later than that of the nobility, and carries immense weight. It is signed by 7 Dukes, 25 Marquises, 23 Counts, 17 former Ministers of State, 54 former Senators, 117 former Deputies, 9 Generals, and 4 by the Government on the day of the election. All the troops of the surrounding country, and VERSAILLES, Jan. 5 .- The bombardment of the Civil Guard were stationed in Madrid. hundred yards from the Palace of Congress, A Herald's special from Berlin says it has was occupied by 2,000 picked soldiers. The provincial towns. The result of the division a head and some wine to the troops the day before, to prepare them for the good news-an exact reproduction of the donativum and confrom Amiens, on the 3rd instant, that General quarium of the Roman Empire. The mass of Bentheim, with troops from the first army corps, the Barcelonese received the tidings with scorn -a few manufacturers hoping the best from it that day, Thursday, on the left bank of the for the sake of trade-and in the course of a Scinc, and captured 3 cannons, 3 flags, and 500 few hours his Majesty was christened and caricatured by the common people as "Maccaroni the First." It is in the provinces that the King-elect's cause is weakest. The rural disinfluence, have a genuine horror of a family which is under the ban of the Pontiff. The Von Goeben has dispersed Fuidherbe's army, towns again, though the upper class think monarchy essential to order, are swarming with Republicans, or at least with revolutionists, in whom all monarchical sentiment is weak.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The following view of the diplomatic position of Italy, taken by a person exccedingly well-informed concerning the political state of Europe, which has been communicated to the *Unita Cattolica*, seems to us deserving of notice. Italy, he says, lost with Napoleon its guiding pilot. Up to the time of his fall she was strong with the strength of France, which Napoleon in opposition to the general feeling of the French nation, held at AN EMEUTE IN PARIS .-- An emeute occurred the service of that Italy which he had conlately at the Halles Centrales in Paris, caused structed. He settled every international quesby the indignation provoked by a sudden rise tion which arose; and the whole external policy of Italy may be said to have been directed by will of Napoleon that they regarded it as one but failing to convince the vendors they pelted thing with France. If Providence had not them with their own sausages. The disturbances | blinded him, and if he had allowed himself but | the adoption of the son of the Comte de Paris, were only checked by the active interference of the space of a month for preparing his German war, into which he so impetuously rushed, Italy would have been inexorably dragged after him to the battle-field. For one of the ends when Trochu was re-entering what he calls for which, contrary to all the interests of France, "his lodgings" in Fort Rosny, he met the 24th he had built up Italian unity, was in order to battalion of the National Guard. He paused have a respectable auxiliary force in the war for a moment and said: Gentlemen, I have he meditated for the conquest of the Rhine the same broadsheet which extols the moderagood news for you. Since seven this morning frontier. Upon this conquest he hoped tion of Prince Gortschakoff and the pacific tone we have had 100,000 men against us whom I to establish a solid foundation for his of the Emperor announces the launching of had to fight with a young army, and for the dynasty. But before he set his hand new gunboats and the casting of new cannon.

so dishonest a transaction, alleging his federal duties towards Germany, which were to clear and too sacred to be infringed. Then it was that Napoleon gave free course to his Carbonarist ides. Although time failed him to compel Italy to come to his aid with 100,000 men before hostilities began, yet he had given directions for the immediate preparation of this contingent, and had imposed on the Italian Government a treaty of alliance, to which, however, it seems Trochu!' but 'Vive Ducrot!' for I swear he is treaty. Prussia knows all this, and one of the most influential of the Italian statesmen has nowhich menaces his Government from that quar-

> Italy has now no certain line of policy to pursue. and if it gets some fair words from Austria, it is because Beust speaks for her without really representing her. The question of Rome, which has been so rashly raised in the midst of the European complications, and to which it is necessarily sacrificing all its external political matic position. The new Eastern question, which may possible end in a Europen conflagration, adds to its danger. Italy will have to choose between the alliance of Austria and England. Austria will not move a step for the articles regulating the neutrality of the Black Sea. England will make a great outcry, and modifications, she will be pacified and swallow the pill. But if Russia, as it is not improbable should meddle with Turkey, it will be difficult for England to avoid being drawn on to head a coalition. What will Italy do in that case? Its policy would urge it to throw itself into the guarantee its unity and its possession of Rome; but that would be to incur the peril of being crushed by the colossal Northern Powers, which are secretly allied, and to become the dupe and laughing-stock of those who, after making use of it, will abandon it to shift for itself. Add to all this, that Italy has not a single man of the stormy sea which she is navigating without siderably upwards of £100,000," a pilot, now that she has lost Bonaparte.

ROME.—NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald's Special, dated Rome, Dec. 27, says:—By order of a Bull issued at Christmas the usual imposing church ceremonies, in honor of the festival, are dispensed with. But few social festivities were indulged in, and the occasion altogether was one of gloom and fullness.

The Liberals through their journals attack the Pope, because of his voluntary absence from St. Peter's at Christmas.

EFFECTS OF THE EXCOMMUNICATION.—The Note of Cardinal Antenelli, which appears in the Oskervatore and Imparziale, has created a considerable impression, but it is not by protocols that Christendom will be released from the present frightful scandal it is doomed to witness, especially in the utter negation of international law and justice which weighs like an incubus on Europe. The men who entered Porta Pia cared very little for diplomatic remonstrances, however just and admirably framed, and bow to no logic save that of brute torce. But there is one arm which remains in position to command the dangerous parts of to the Church, and which she has never emthe city. It was the same thing in the great | ployed in vain, and that is her awful sentence of excommunication. Its effects are already was not even known in Barcelona till next evident in the moral sense, and it is sufficiently morning; though the Captain-General had remarkable that, since it has been published. prudently served out half-a-peseta (fivepence) | Boveral of the leading agents of the Revolution have been attacked with sudden and unprovided death. Among others is the Avvocato Bruni, who died of apoplexy last week after having been one of the first junta formed on the arrival of the Piedmontese troops. Another miserable scoffer who entered an hotel and asked for "Caffe alla Scommunica," went home and was found dead in his bed. The King himself is indisposed, and has been bled twice this week in prevision of an apoplectic attack. He is resolved not to come to Rome, and the framing of the speech for the opening of the Chambers has also been the subject of a most angry discussion in the Council.—Tablet.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mgr. Lodochowski, Archbishop of Posen, has been in Rome on urgent business after his interview with the King of Prussia, at Versailles. What the result is is not fully known, but it appears to have been satisfactory to a certain extent. The King of Bavaria is said to have insisted on some diplomatic action in favour of the Temporal Power, but save les coups de canons, nothing is likely to remedy the evils of Italy. General Ricotti, in a recent speech, declared that Italy would spend her last farthing and her last man rather than evacuate Rome. The fall of the Austrian Cabinet is perhaps the most favourable circumstance for the Holy Father, and several Italian journals state that a treaty, binding Italy to the evacuation of Rome, is actually under discussion, and that the representatives, of the foreign powers at Florence have also remonstrated with the Government on the sequestration of the Encyclical, which was the most providential circumstance for the Pope which could have happened. I hear that the cause of Henry V is making immense progress in France, and that a child of two years old, is the base of the fusion agreed on,-16.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Moscow corresondent of the Morning Post writes on the 8th :- Professions of peace and preparations for war go side by side; and second time the old army was driven back all to fabricate Italian unity, he had sounded the along the line. I am playing a terrible game, and had offered to guaranate antagonist in this ourious mixture of war and and I should not have played it if I had not tee him Lombardo-Venetian, if he would pledge peace. Twelve ships of war lie fully equipped grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes

left behind me the moral and military strength limself not to defend the Rhine. But Francis in the Bosphorus; the new railway from Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for party to the Russian frontier, has been opened since the 27th November; and foreign residents in the should commence to take the Sarsuparilla for her capital report the whole disposable force of the ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Tangus change his nice in Sarsuparilla for her capital report the whole disposable force of the his calves under Tangus change his nice in Sarsuparilla for her capital report the whole disposable force of the Turkish Government at 600,000 men—470,000 his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Arics, and soak his feet in Pisces or Advarius as their condition requires distributed as follows in the event of a war:-

Along the line of the Danube, 200,000 men; 100,000 to guard the Turkish possessions in Asia; 70,000 to observe Montenegro; 130,000 to form a corps de reserve in Bosnia and Bulgaria; and 100,000 to guard the capital itself. This statement, making a slight allowance for by the soldiers, cried, "Do not shout 'Vive French disasters. Rome was sacrificed by this numerical exaggeration, probably represents the at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition and the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition and the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition and the last Paris Exposition are the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition are the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition are the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best case of the last Paris Exposition are the last Paris Exposi Sultan's programme fairly enough, and shows that, however General Ignation's blandishted in this circumstance alone the great peril | ments may have soothed the anxiety of Turkish Ministers, they still think it the wisest THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE course to 'trust in God and keep their powder Napoleon having failed, the Kingdom of dry.' An English journal asserts that 'Kertch has been converted into a second Sebastopol, The French nation regards it with a hostile eye, and rendered practically impregnable.' The conversion of Kertch or any other Black Sea port into a 'second Sebastopol' is flatly impossible, for this simple reason, that a harbor like that of Sebastopol, long, deep, narrow at the mouth, capacious enough for an entire fleet, and with a smaller harbor jutting out from it beyond the reach of a bombardment from the set forth in the Prosescres. It performs precisely sea, exists nowhere else along the entire what it professes to perform, every part of it,-nothsouthern seaboard of Russia. Had this 'practicable impregnability' been attributed to Cronstadt instead of Kerteh, the description would have been perfectly just. Not contented with the five huge forts built across the middle channel since the time of our Baltic expedition and them should Russia confine herself to these (the smallest of which is as formidable in size and weight of metal as the largest of those which confronted us in 1854,) the Russians have recently erected a new battery upon a long spit of land jutting out from the Finnish coast, sufficiently strong to command the northern channel completely, so that arms of whichever of the belligerents would they naw possess an unbroken line of formidable defences, extending right across the Gulf from Oranienbaum to the North Battery. Moreover, in addition to all this, the Government has sent orders to the iron-works on turrets and a large quantity of iron plating, in order to strengthen the defences of the island of Cronstradt itself, the total cost of this equipment any political worth or ability to guide her in being estimated at \$50,000 roubles, or con-

A Moscow correspondent says the belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia, in case of war is becoming all but univer-

A London despatch says a St. Petersburgh correspondance pretty clearly indicates that the Russian Government is not likely to postpone its expressed determination of no longer recognizing the neutrality of the Black Sea simply because of the adjournment of the Congress in consequence of the French Government declining to send a representative thereto. Russian war vessels will undoubtedly be sent thither soon, and it is thought that no serious complications will follow.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.—The most awful case of Noli me tangere (literally, "Touch me Not"), a fearful disease of the nose, that has ever come under the observation of physicians, was cured by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. For four years H. N. Walker, Esq., an eminent citizen of the State of New York, was a martyr to this fearful disorder. It ate into the nasal organ like caustic, it invaded the surrounding features, it was fast making its way to the brain ! Every so-called remedy seemed only to aggravate it, until Mr. Walker commenced taking this irresistible antiseptic. In a few months tee disease was extirpated, every sore healed, the patient well. Fancy the delight of the previously hopeless sufferer! The cure, like all cures wrought by this miracle-working preparation, was permanent. The press for thirty odd years has teemed with reports of equally marvellous results produced by the same potent agent. No external malady, however fiery and destructive, can resist it. It I mges the blood of every irritating and corrupting element. For sale by

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

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

medicine.

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

## THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, however, are a grand exception to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. In all cases arising from, or aggra-vated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—Lowell Daily News. [150]

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

NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn. :

#### A BENEFACTRESS,

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word ing less. Away with your "Cordial" " Paregorie," "Drops," "Landanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-knowher only through the preparation of her "Southing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drug-

Be sare and call for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of "CERTIS & PERKISS" on the o itside wrapper. All others ar base imitations.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT,

if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

#### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Broncuris, Astuna, and Catarre they are beneficial. ORTAIN only the genuine Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attest-

by a test of many years. Among testimomansatics ing their efficacy are letters from :—

E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York,
Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y.
N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Pheles, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston,

Prof. EDWD. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. Suregons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. Troches," so called, sold by the onnce, are a poor imitation and nothing like Brown's Brownian

Troches, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors, JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

on outside wrapper of box, and private Government stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Trocoms is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Brownial Troches.

## CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shaunon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of PLOUR, OATMEAL, COREMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON,

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

June 14th, 1870.

#### TEACHER WANTED,

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

Secretary Treas'r.

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

#### JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly

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

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSANT, and JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE, Traders, of the Town of Joliette,

Insolvents. , the undersigned, Adolphe Magnan, have been ap-

pointed Assignce in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, in the Town of Joliette, on Friday, the thirteenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock,

A.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvents are hereby requested to attend. A. MAGNAN, Assignee

Joliette, 12th Dec., 1870.

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

#### WANTED,

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past A naur tage for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a kept house for Clergymen, imilar situation.

Address "K.L.," Thus Witness Office.

A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," TRUE WITMESS Office, Montreal.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

OWING to the great number of Students who have flocked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic flocked to make the sent of the sent state of th Year, mountain amount and Arithmetic will find a petent to cook crambing and returned will find a situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon situation in the Superior of Musson College, Terreboune, Province of Quebec. Masson College, 14th Sept., 1879.

## WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT,

No. 59, St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

F. GREENE,

576, CRAIG STREET, Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room,

PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

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

F. O'FARRELL,

#### CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER.

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c.

Corner of

ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS Montreal.

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

Montreal, June 25, 1869:

F. CALLAHAN,

 $J \ O \ B \ P \ R \ I \ N \ T \ E \ R$  , 28 ST. JOHN STREET,

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME,

(Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,) MONTREAL.

## SMITH'S **AMERICAN** ORGANS!

FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists | May 13, 1870.

Well-chosen Materials. Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experi-

Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs, SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characteriess instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of

#### THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance,-thoroughly constructed,with powerful and steady bellows, -with exquisitelyvoiced reeds,-finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

\*.\* An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on ap-

Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE BY LAURENT, LAFORCE, & CO.,

[ADVEBTISEMENT.] THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY

Westminster Review.

The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review

MOSTILLY.

North British Review,

Blackwood's Edinburgh Nogazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and and Irelang, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the

times can offord to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

#### TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews . . . . . \$4 00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews ..... 7 00 For any three of the Reviews....10 00 For all four of the Reviews, ..., 12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine ..... 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review., 7 00 For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews ......19 00 For Blackwood and three of the 

For Blackwood and the four Re-

views......15 00 Single numbers of a Review, \$1; single numbers of Blackwood, thirty-live cents. Postage two cents a number.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on

## WRICHT & BROCAN,

NOTARIES, OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SULICITOR IN CHANCERRY PERTH, Co. LANARE, ONT.

## LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS,

42 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

EVERTY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED SEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

## BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

#### BANKRUPT SALE

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK

STILL CONTINUES

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

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

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

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

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can
be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the

disease is broken up.
For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three

or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pecto-

ral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by walting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses

for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever nossessed are strictly maintained. possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical

BURNS & MARKUM.

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675. (Two Doors West of Bleury,)

> MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURESS

HAIS, CAPS, AND FERS. CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Notes Dans Street,

> MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs

#### OWEN M'CARVEY MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

Montreal.

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

#### WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



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

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

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



J. D. LAWLOR,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

The "HOWE," the "ÆTNA," and the "FLOR-

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

IN consequence of the rapidly increasing demand

for the GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES, I have made arrangements with the Smora Maxu PACTURING COMPANY of New York, which enables me

to keep constantly in stock THEIR CELEBRATED FAMILY & MANUFAC-

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

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

of every visitor. Factory: 48 Nazarath St.; Salesrooms: 365 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Braxell Offices: Quebec, 22 St. John Street; St. John, N.B., 82 King Street; Halifax, N.S., 103 Bar-

# $\overline{ ext{ROYAL}}$

FIRE AND LIFE:

INSURANCE COMPANY.

. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages

the "Royal' offers to its life Assurer:-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-IMIRDS of their net amount,

JOHN CROWE.,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

GENERAL JOBBER.

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skids always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

#### DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 43 ST JOHN STREET 13,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEMBED TO.

Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets,

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET. MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

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

MONTREAL.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

April, 8, 1870.

C. F. FRASER,

Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Burrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

BROCKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada,

BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER, AND

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET.

MONTREAL. At the above establishment will aiways oe ound complete assortment of Vehicles of all 'inds.

Repairs done on the shortest notice. Mineourage Home Industry. Mr. druno Ledous has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,



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

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

#### HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMINIS, LOWELL, MASS.

#### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th,

The Subscriber will sell the

ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE

or

#### & FANCY GOOD STAPLE

OF THE LATE PIRM OF

Messes. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO.,

INSOLVENTS, And will continue each day and evening until the whole is disposed of.

It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favor of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashiovable Goods imported direct by one of the Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesalo Merchart. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Sicck being purchased from the Official Assignce on one-half the original cost, and you will easily see that no house in the trade can offer such inducements.

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

P. McLAUGHLIN,



## OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups Read for yourself and restore your sight, Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered uselcs The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

#### perpetual by the use of the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups,

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists,

students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-edness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphera, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guarantoed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap-

9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amuurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so us to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee

pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-

flammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light;

a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

ed, or we will refund the money. 2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and re-

finement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Herace Greeley, of
the New York Tribane, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or impost-Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; 1 am seventy-one years

days, and this morning perused the entire contents

of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK, REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellia, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Ey: Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest

Invention of the age.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Eox 957,

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has provided a certain cure for this disease. bend for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste

no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

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

Address
Dz. J. BALL & OQ.,
P. O. Pox 96 P. O. Pox 967 No. 11 Liberty Bireel, 1.5w Yearle

February 1, 1870. Agent, Montres. 12m. and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold 235 NOTHE DAKE STREET, MONTREAL, Q. June 3, 1870.

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

every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH,
Agent, Mont

PAICE \$1.00,

Nov. 18 1910.

# COMPANY,

OF THE MONTREAL CILAOL

> DIRECTORS BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq. Abraham O. Lariviere Esq. J. B. Homier, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq.

J. E. Mullin, Esq. Ferdinand Perrin, Esq.

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

OFFICE-No. 2 St. Sacrament Street A. DUMOUCHEL,

Secretary. Montreal, May 21st, 1870.

A. M. D. G.

ST MARYS MOLLEGE MONTREAL

THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was Incorporated by an Ac 10f Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching

menarument.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

special demand of parents; they form extra charges.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

For Day Scholars ..... \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders ..... 7.00

For Boarders, .......15.00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

at 8.00 a.m. Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville,

Ringston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and

intermediate stations at 6 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and interme diate Stations at 4:00 F.M.

2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M. The 2:00 P.M. Train runs through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and interme-

diate Stations at 6:45 A.M. Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via

tral at 3:45 P. M. Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M.

Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, at 10:10 P.M.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Bagyage checked

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

#### BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

Trains will leave Brockville at 4:45 A.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 8:30 A.M

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50 Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk
Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at

Ottawe at 7:16 P.N. LEAVE OTTAWA.

P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15

A.M. and connecting with Grand Trunk Night Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-loads go

through in Grand Trunk esrs to all points without Catechism of Perseverance. transhipment. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

# WAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20

a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOFE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 2000 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay.

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

#### A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M. Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City, Hall Station.

8:10 P.M. 3:45 г.м. . Brock Street Station.

Arrive, 10:55 A.R., 7:55 p.u.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR 1870.

PRICES REDUCED.

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

Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in the Catholic

Schools of the Dominion.

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

dos. \$2.25, retail 25 cts. The Metropolitan Third Reader. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo. Well bound.

doz. \$4.50, retail 50 cts The Metropolitan Fourth Reader. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short Biographical Notice given of each Author from whom the selec-tions are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo. 456 pages.

doz. \$6.75, retail 75 cts. The Metropolitan Fifth Reader, or, Book of Ora-accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. 12mo. 180 pages. Illustrated with 320 cuts, half bound......doz. \$1.35, retail, 15 cts.
The Illustrated Speller and Definer.

doz. \$3.60, retail 38 cts. The Golden Primer Illustrated with 50 cuts, Stiff cover ..... doz. 30 cts, retail 5 cts.

#### STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

Second Book. New and enlarged edition: Having Spelling, Accentuations and Definitions at the head of each chapter. 180 pages.

doz. \$1.121 cts., retail 121 cts.
Third Book. New and enlarged edition. With
Spelling, Pronunciation and Definitions to each chapter. 350 pages. 12mo. balf roan. doz. \$3.50, retail 374 cts Fourth Boook. New and enlarged edition.

Duty of a Christian. Translated from the French of De La Salle. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo. half bound......doz. \$3.50, retail 37½ etc. Nugent's French and English Dictionary.

doz. \$7.50, retail 75cts. Carpenter's Scholar's Spelling Assistant. New edi-tion printed on Fine Paper, strongly bound. doz. \$1.00, retail 124 cts.

The Spelling Book Superseded. By Robert Sullivan, LL. D. Beautifully Printed on Fine Paper, and handsomely bound ... doz. \$1.50, retail 17 cts. The Catholic School Book..doz. \$1.12], retail 12] cts.
Murray's Grammar, Abridged by Putnam,
doz. \$1.00, retail 12] cts.
Murray's large Grammar...doz. \$3.00, retail 30 cts.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Square 12mo. 

doz. \$1.40, retail 15 cts. Stepping Stone to Geography. doz. \$1.12½, retail 12½ cts.

Stepping Stone to English Grammar. doz, \$1.121, retail 121cte. Bridge's Algebra, With Additions, By the Brothers

of the Christian Schools, doz. \$3.60, retail 40 cts. Reeve's History of the Bible. With two hundred and thirty cuts ......... doz. \$7.20, retail 75 cts. Gilmour's Bible History Illustrated. Walkingame 'I Arithmetic. (L. S. D.)

doz. \$2.40, retail 25 cts. Perrin's Frence "English Conversations,

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

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

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

FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

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

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

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

IRVING'S SERIES OF CATECHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney.

Catechism of Astronomy. of Botany. of Classical Biography.

of Chemistry. of Grecian History. of Grecian Antiquities. of History of England.

of History of United States of Jewish Antiquities.

of Mythology. of Roman Antiquities. of Roman History. of Sacred History.

Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines.....per doz. 30 cts. 

Penmanship in 12 numbers. SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY

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

3. " Wo.
4. Text with Capitals Words. 5. Text with half Text

6. Half Text with Capitals.

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

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

12. Figures and Ornamental Letters.

The above Copy Books are used in nearly all the Educational Institutions in the Dominion and the United States ..... per dox. 50 cents.

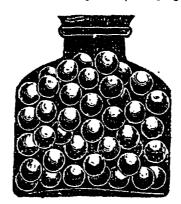
All the Principle School Books published in the United States kept in Stock. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., MONTERAL.

IT IS

UNDENIABLE

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



IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purga-

tive that eradicates Costiveness and Piles.

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-soated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and brightening the eyes.

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores,

BEAUTIFY

THE COMPLEZION

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,

ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composi-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



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

#### SOFT WHITE HANDS.

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

#### REFRESHING POWER.

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

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

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

## CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

# P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

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

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED.

Don't forget the place:

ROWN'S

NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

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

#### J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

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

PEESONAL SUPERINTENDENCE, combined with a rapid business conducted on cash principles, Exable them to quote the low prices at which they are now offering the latest styles of garments.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., Merchant Tailors, Ciothiers, and Outfitters, 31, St. Lawrence St.

#### VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

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

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

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



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

### always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned foegs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Aliopathists, Homacepathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant,

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street. W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his (4. and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q.

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious discuss of women and shildren, his experience being very

extensive.
Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to 10 p.m.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

## MASSON COLLEGE

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grad NOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE and popular Institution, will take placed to THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st section of the commercial course 1st and 2nd years - Grammar Classes, MATTERS:

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

sn symme.

Ord Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

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

6th Radiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION.

3rd year-Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office-banking department-telegraph office—ke-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—Kews use in all kinds of commercian transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is

day in English and French. The fedding room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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

MATTERS. 1st Pock-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

9th Stenography:

2nd Commercial withmetic;

6th Telegraphing: 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance;

the entire course.) 3ED AND LAST SECTION.

10th History of Canada (for students who follow

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

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetorie; Literary Compail-2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

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

6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on demestic and political Economy.

5th year .- Class of Science.

1st Course of meral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

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

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry. LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. Board and Instruction......\$180.00 per annumo Half Boarders ..... 20.00 Day-Scholars ..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen 6.00

## Use of Library ..... 1.00

CRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

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

faith in its virtues. It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects characteristic of the Guu. In the above preparation it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gum preserved.

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. MONTREAL. (Established 1859.)

HENRY R. JRAY,

Dispensing Chemist,

Prepared by

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, 744 PALACE STREET.

Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll a.m.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and

French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra No deduction made for occasional absence. If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishment

\$6 5 extin per quarter.

· PROSPECTUS.

department.

Besides, the Students of cither section learn, each

TERMS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

GOING WEST. Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 12 Noon

## through.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 (ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at 1:35 and 7:10 P.M.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL

5:30, 9:20 р.м. 4:00, 5:30 P.M.

> Arrive 11:10 A.M., Depart 7:45 A.M.,

4:00 P.M.

Depart 8:00 A.M.,

Montreal, May, 1870.