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The True Witness,

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 stood a row of cottages, each consisting of three rooms and a little yard. Among these cottages there were two which formed a conspicuous contrast. One was the very picture of neatness 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 plainly in dirty windows, broken panes of glass, and general untidiness. In the first lived a carpenter, named James Brady, and his family. Brady was originally from Ireland, and although at first he had some annoyances to brave, owing to his being an Irishman and a Catholic, he succeeded by patience and good humor, joined with firmness, in gaining the good will of his fellow-workmen. After a time, feeling the discomforts and disadvantages of not having a home, he married; but how this came about, we shall hear by-and-by.

Brady had been a married man for some time, and his children were grown up about him, when a fellow-workman asked him one evening how it was that with his large family, and only a mechanic's wages, he had such a comfortable house, and everything as nice as the foreman, who had so much more to spend?

"You must have good friends and help," added John Jones (for that was the name of the man who spoke); "few of the men are so well off; they mostly complain of not getting 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."

"You see, my friend," continued Brady, "I believe that there is a God above us, who is our father as well as our maker, and that we ought to ask His guidance in every action of our lives: so, of course, I begged Him to direct me. Then I used prudence and reflection, and was determined not to take the first flimsy, 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 houses where I worked; but I would not have any of them, for I thought it would be a bad look-out for me if she were to continue to put all my earnings on her back in that foolish, useless way. Neither would I take a wife out of those rich families, where servants learn such extravagant ways: so I was a long time seeking, till at last I met my Mary. She was second servant in a family where only two were kept; she had a great deal to do, and I liked her cheerful, hearty, busy way in doing her work through the house, for I was often employed there to do one job or another. She seemed to have both good sense and good principles, and her manner was always reserved and steady. After a time, I asked her, and she said she would take a while to consider, and consult her mistress and her director; in which she was right, for she had no other friends so good to advise with. I suppose they satisfied her about me, and so she consented. I saw her lady, and she told me she was a very good girl and just the one for a poor man's wife, for she never knew her to waste a morsel, or spend money uselessly on herself, although she was kind and generous to the poor."

"I found that between us we had saved 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 keep for future extras. She set to at once and got all my clothes mended, and from that day 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 she spends them, so it is a wonder to me she makes them go so far. I have never wanted good meals, and even when the children were born, or we had sickness among them, she had things so well arranged, as to make me feel it as little as possible. I never care to go out for pleasure, I always find it at home. The children are not a trouble, but a comfort to us, and when I go home of an evening, I find the place clean and comfortable. After supper, we read a little, and have night prayers, and then the children go to bed, when Mary and I have our quiet hour to ourselves for reading or chatting, and we retire to rest at ten o'clock, late enough for any man that gets up at five o'clock in the morning."

"How happy you must be," said Jones.

"I wish you would find we such another wife!" "Oh, you must seek her as I did," replied Brady.

And so they party for the night.

CHAPTER II.

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 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 separate bed for each, the boys in a room at the top of the house, and the girls in another. Brady and his wife having for themselves a shut up bedstead, which they placed in the kitchen or sitting-room. They considered it wise and proper thus to divide children as they emerge from infancy, and this was a duty which Brady said he thought poor people often neglected. "However poor they may be," he said, "they might put up at night (even if they have no more than one room) a division by means of old boards, &c." Brady and his wife, in this as in everything else, watched over and guarded their little ones from evil, and they were amply repaid, by seeing their seven children such as Christian parents might rejoice in; the boys, fine, honest, manly fellows, and the girls as good and useful as many double their age; and all loving and obedient to their parents. James often went on a Sunday to the schoolmaster to ask how his boys were getting on! and both parents made it a point to attend the school examinations, to show the children the interest they took in their improvement.

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 difficulties. The eldest boy was now fifteen, and a pupil teacher at the school, the second lad was errand-boy at a grocer's. The oldest girl, who was near seventeen, had been sometime out at service, and was as steady as a woman of thirty.

CHAPTER III.

We must now say something of the inhabitants of the second cottage, mentioned in our first chapter. It was occupied by Richard Sheer, a railway porter, and his family. Sheer had married about the same time as Brady, and brought home a very smart, fine-looking girl as his wife. It made quite a sensation in the street when the porter's wife turned out on Sunday, with her silk dress and mantle, flowers in her bonnet, and a fine parasol. Brady was so disgusted, that he desired his wife to have no acquaintance with her. "No decent man," said he, "ought to allow his wife to dress in that way, making herself look like a wrong-doer; for only that class dress so and live in a poor place. Those that can have a right to dress finely don't reside in poor cottages."

At first, while their family was small, Mrs. Sheer managed to keep up her smart appearance; but gradually the finery became faded, and she had no means of supplying herself with more. The house was the pattern of untidiness, and the children dirty and neglected. In short, she proved herself an idle, indolent slattern, without either the will or the power to make a respectable and comfortable home, though her husband's wages were much better than many of his class. At the time at which we have now arrived, the Sheers had two boys 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.—Lately, the eldest had gone out to service, and the second girl as apprentice to a dress-maker. The eldest boy was a kind of porter in the 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 them, but let them do just as they liked, so that they had become selfish and wilful, hard and unfeeling, as human nature will become if left without correction or restraint. As for the father, he became so disgusted with the dirt and discomfort of his home, that he began to leave it for the public-house, and now and then, alas! he would come back the worse for drink. So things went on, as is always the case, from bad to worse.

On one occasion the neighbors heard cries for help from Sheer's cottage, and on running in, they found that he was beating his youngest boy, from whose face the blood was streaming, while his father abused him and his mother in fearful terms. It appeared that when Sheer came home and found no supper prepared for

him, he began to knock things about, and to curse and swear which the boy laughed at.—At this, the father said he would teach him better behaviour, and in a violent rage he nearly killed the lad.

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 entered."

"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 anything bad in you, at any rate," answered Jones.

"I am not so good as many, many Catholics," continued Brady; "and although there are plenty very bad, and half-and-half ones, that is no fault of our religion, any more than it was the fault of our Divine Saviour that Judas was false; but you must please to call us Catholics, not Papists, for our religion is Catholic (that is, universal,) and we are, therefore, 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 us. Our religion, my friend teaches us to love God above all things, and our neighbor as ourselves. 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 the end of time. He made Peter the superior and head of them, as He said, 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' Well, what the apostles taught, the Catholic Church has continued to teach to the present day, and she has her unerring line of Bishops at Rome, from St. Peter until now. Besides the above text, you will find that St. Paul says, 'There is but one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism.'"

"I remember that too," said Jones.

"Then," added Brady, "don't you think you ought to belong to that Church which has the one Faith 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 us."

"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."

Brady quietly took the Bible, and put it before him, saying, "Look at the first of St. Luke, 48th 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 was so far exalted above all others as to be the Mother of God.

Jones looked very thoughtful, and said that his friends had shown him things in quite a new light, and that he would come often, and get them to talk to him on such subjects.

"Come and spend next Sunday evening with us," put in Mary. "Ay," added Brady, "do; it is my wife's feast, and we shall have a little merry meeting; our Mary Ann and a neighbor or two will be here, and it will be pleasant for you."

"But does not the Bible say, 'Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day?'"

"Yes, it does; and I hope we do keep it holy. And if you are out at seven o'clock in the morning you will see plenty of Catholics, in their Sunday clothes, trotting along to our churches and chapels, and in some towns earlier; 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 catechetical 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 Protestants do as much as that, with all your talk about the Sabbath. And after that, do you think that our Heavenly Father would be displeased at working people having 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 kitchen (whichever it might be called), was quite full. Besides all the children, there were Ester Bell, a young friend of Mary Ann's, and Patrick Murphy, an Irishman, whom Brady had known in early days in his own country, and another friend or two. On the table was a clean white cloth, and a handsome tea-tray, with a new set of tea-things; the latter was their daughter Mary Ann's present to her mother on her feast, and the tea-tray came from her 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 as a mark of her mistress's esteem for her mother. Mary Ann was greatly delighted, and 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, but not more than Mary's good management could enable her to prepare for her husband's gratification.

After a cheerful, innocent evening, Brady took his daughter and her friend home to their places, for he never allowed his girl to pass through the streets at night alone.

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 twenty miles a day."

"But you must eat hearty, and keep up your strength with good food," said Brady.

"I have meat on a Sunday; but I can't afford 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 sometimes, and angry, when I see the children not kept constant to school."

"But you ought to insist on that," interposed Brady; "and be firm yourself in exacting obedience from both wife and children."

"Ay," said Mary, "poor people's children

are required to go out so early to earn for themselves, that they can't be too soon taught what is necessary for them; the girls only want to read and sew well, with a little writing and figures, and to be well instructed in their religion; if they have time for more, well and good, but the mother should look most to their sewing and catechism. The boys, of course, want more learning; and therefore we don't, for that reason as well as others, let them lose 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 play and diversion?" asked Murphy.

"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 for them to do, I send them to play in the fields."

"Can you trust them?"

"Oh yes; we have taught our children to be steady and obedient, and as good in our absence 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 knowledgeable 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."

CHAPTER V.

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."

"But where is your eldest girl?"

"Oh, she is gone to school, for Patrick made such a piece of work about it, that I durst not keep her at home. Indeed, Mrs. Brady, he is very cross at times, and last week threatened to go off and enlist. But ye see, he is sore put to, having to earn for us in such a way. When we married, he had a bit of land that would have kept us comfortable."

"It is hard," said Mary, "but God has so willed it, and we must all, you know, make the best of things as they come; if I can help you, I will, with pleasure. Poor people must earn, both as husbands and wives, and when 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 as soon as possible; good as my husband is, I assure 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 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 they all get up at a fixed hour, and while I attend to the house, the eldest girls dress and wash the little ones, and hear them say their prayers, put by their night things and get them 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 think he looks ill, Mrs. Brady?"

"Indeed I do, and Brady and I were saying he was breaking fast."

"Oh dear! what should we do if anything happened to him?" exclaimed his wife.

"Then take more pains to nourish him with 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 you."

"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 twopences or twopence-half penny 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 skim-milk, 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 staps, 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 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?"

"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 knowledgeable 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, Johnny, take this knife and fork on that old

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 useful. I never allow sweets to stuff their stomachs with, for that is a foolish way to spend money, and only does them harm. Has 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 ourselves."

"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 sometimes reads for an hour to me while I mend and make 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 farewell 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 I 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; he is confined to his residence; he is persecuted and insulted; but he remains firm, full of confidence in the Providence of God, the only witness among the 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 consolation as well as the fortitude 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 fortitude 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 prevail against the Rock that has been founded by Christ, and that God has made the nations of the earth 'scandalous' 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, witherewith 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 honour, 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 elsewhere, 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, which summoned together the Prelates of the Catholic people of all nations, has accomplished

this, that it has definitely confirmed and strengthened that Kingdom of Christ which is to grow and expand like the stone seen by the prophet to enlarge until, as a mountain, it filled the whole earth.

The work which the Reformation attempted in England and Germany, and which Gallicanism imitated in France, and Pombalism in Portugal, and Josephism in Austria, and Regalism in Spain, was to create national Churches, over which the State or the Sovereign should hold an easy control. The world thought to have its own way, and *Divide et impera* became its maxim. The Council met in its weakness and foolishness, laughed at and grieved by all the powers of the world, that is by the Press and the Governments, and in a few months it condemned the heresy and schism 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 no less aided, 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 alchemy 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 *Observatore Cattolico* has published between 20 and 30 different summaries of these meetings 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 common cause.

In Spain the "Catholic Association," which has its branches in every province and town, and gathers 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 Catholics 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 numerous 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, which will certainly not be calmed until the Pope is restored to his rights. And the million and a half or two millions of Catholics of Great Britain are one in heart 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 Governments. 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 daylight 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 men 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-flesh—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 Creteil. 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 have not been removed? Yes; there are some on the rising ground to the right, and four or five in

the church. We enter the house of God. The altar is dismantled, the seats have disappeared—taken possibly for firewood. From the walls are still suspended several pictures, among them one of Him who preached peace and goodwill towards 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 mattress; a third unfortunate sits bolt upright, motionless, silent. "But the worst are here," said a soldier, who lighted us with a piece of candle. Lying on some straw was a poor fellow shivering with the cold. The blanket which had been thrown over him was of little service. Near to him was standing a monk in his white robe, with black cloak, and wide-brimmed hat. The doctor 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 about to traverse in search of any wounded who might have unfortunately been overlooked. As we walked on I asked the doctor what he thought of the two men whom we had just seen. He replied that the first man had received a penetrating wound in the chest, while the second had a penetrating wound in the abdomen; and he added, that both might have been saved if they had been attended 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 child—whether 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, carrying with them all the movable 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 behind—those with the penetrating wounds in the chest and the abdomen; both were dead. Words cannot sufficiently condemn the neglect 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, saying 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 barricade thrown across the road, protected by an isolated house. Addressing an officer, we asked if there were any wounded. "Yes, 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 hill.

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 shriek in agony, "A moi, Français!" 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, Français!" "We have heard him calling for help during the last hour," said a corporal. "Where are the enemy'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 more." Within a few seconds two new auxiliaries 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.—"Oh, the echoes! Who is that who fired on an ambulance? Do you not see the Red Cross?" shouted

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 at Creteil, our living freight would be found the following 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 a case, however, has been the case on more than one occasion. After we had quitted Champigny last night, M. de la Prasse, went between ten and eleven o'clock, with some ambulances, to search for the dead. Mounted, and accompanied by a flag-bearer and a trumpeter, he approached the Prussian lines. The trumpet was sounded, according to custom, four times. The reply was a rattling discharge of rifles. Before leaving Champigny last night, several ambulances 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 cannot say unless we were sold; for the enemy surrounded us before we knew it, like a cloud! I must leave you now; for the regiment is ordered to march—where to, I know not. Good night, sir; I am glad to have spoken English again." He was a smart active fellow; and I regretted that I had not the opportunity of longer conversation with him. I left Champigny with the impression that an attempt to cut through the Prussian lines in that direction would not be renewed.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

(From *Times* Special Correspondent.)

Versailles, Dec. 7.

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 *noise on the stones*. The forts are silent. Like some wild beast engaged, poor Paris has her fangs bared and her eyes fixed on the city of Versailles. 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 balled 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 popping of the outposts across the Seine, which put me in mind very much of what must be going on now by many a covey-side these frosty mornings across the Channel. And this cold will bring misery unutterable on the Parisians, 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 are nursed by famine have every scope in beleaguered cities. Smallpox, typhus, hunger—a fearful 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 out 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 dismembered, 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 Marchioness 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 in, 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 Regiment of Hussars as a captain when the French invaded 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 frugging through the snow? What a fountain of hate and crime he opens who cries "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war?"

Entering 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 astonished by his meeting my request for a place

near his fire by a demand that I should blow out his brains with my revolver; the French army, two days ago, he said, had taken all the wire of his vine...

A correspondent of the Times writes:—The Germans themselves appear to have become ferocious from this kind of warfare with irregular troops. At one time I saw three wretched boys...

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...

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...

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.

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...

number firm of Cail and Co., and one half of that number are already in operation. It is noticed as a singular circumstance that just at the moment when reports favourable to the French arms were circulating in the capital, many commodities which had been supposed to be non-existent, made their re-appearance in the shop windows, such as butter, sardines, Bologna sausages, &c.

Some members of the Paris Jockey Club determined a few days since to have a dinner de sump, comprising all the recently adopted elements of food. The famous epicure Baron Brisse was intrusted with the preparation of the menu, which consisted of the following items:—Hors d'œuvre, radishes, herring mariné, onions à la Provençale, slightly salt butter, gherkins, and olives.

The Paris *Gambis* of the 29th refers to a Court of Honor, presided over by General Trochu, to which General Ducrot submitted the question whether he was justified in escaping from imprisonment. He represented that he had refused to sign the capitulation at Sedan, and was, therefore, considered a prisoner.

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 300,000 francs for an ambulance, has presented 200,000 francs for the supply of fuel to the inhabitants.

The Prussians, according to the Paris *Secur*, are extremely cunning. When they reconnoitre night pioneers go forth, leading dogs, which on hearing the least noise or on approaching the French sentries, stop and make a gruff noise. If a spy arrives at a spot where he does not feel secure, he posts himself behind a tree or wall and lets loose his dog.

The commandant of Plaisbourg, according to a Strasbourg letter in the *Catolische Gazette*, offered to capitulate on the 11th on condition of marching out with arms and baggage. This was, of course, rejected. Fourteen batteries deserted from the fortress that day.

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...

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.

IRISH ARMY CONTRACT.—It is stated that Sir Peter Taft, 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'Loughlin'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 REPRESENTATION OF MEATH.—Mr. Palfes, 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 by Catholics of all State endowments for educational

purposes as essential to perfect religious equality.—The Hon. George Plunkett has also issued an address. His views are also similar to Mr. Palfes; but whereas the latter gentleman considers that the Land Act of last Session requires, and must receive material amendment in order to make it thoroughly acceptable, the Hon. Mr. Plunkett is satisfied with what has been done on the Land Question.

In Master Burke's office, the jury assessed damages in an action brought by Thomas Egan against Father Reynolds 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 by the breast, shook him, and called on the crowd to remove him.

FEELING IN IRELAND.—We implore the Government to pause before it commits itself to complicity with the Italian aggression, and to sympathy with what are called "the national aspirations of Italy." Our letters from Ireland are very unmistakable in the policy they point to. A person in high social and political position writes to us:—"I do not think 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 united; but if they approve of the Italian misdeeds they will lose it. Nothing would be easier than to create almost insuperable difficulties for them, as for instance, by going in strongly for Federalism.

IRELAND 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 passing away, if England is in a fit position to repel an invasion of her territory coming from Russia or any other powerful nation.

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 between the defendant and the Bishop relative to the conduct of the plaintiff.

DECEMBER 14.—A public meeting in connexion with the Home Government Association was held last night, at which about two dozen persons were present. Mr. Butt, Q.C., and the Rev. Professor Gallwey were the principal speakers.

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.

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cully. 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 circumstances have acted as drawbacks to check the liberality of friends who possess abundant means of helping it, but think it prudent to wait until it shall have been reorganized.

DEBILIS, DEC. 9.—The tenantry on the estate of Colonel and Lady Charteris have promptly come forward to express their horror at the late murder of Lonergan, the steward. They are anxious to remove the stain which has been cast upon a peaceable 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.

Dec. 14.—A remarkable trial came on yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff was a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, P. P. of 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 misunderstanding arose between the plaintiff, his congregation, and his Bishop in reference to the 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.

"To the Rev. Robert O'Keefe, P.P., Callan, Rev. Sir.—From a subpoena served on me, 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.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the Bishop of Montreal has written to the Earl of Denbigh and Mr. Henry Sharples, thanking them for their exertions on behalf of the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves, 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.

The London *Telegraph* announces on authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment.

The London *Times* of the 15th December, in an editorial on the likelihood of Prussia absorbing Luxembourg, notwithstanding that its integrity is guaranteed 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 trust any other power to keep it with us."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Englishmen that they cannot do worse than to persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England; the fact being diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on the British people.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."—It is remembered that the last article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on "Germany, France, and England," was contributed not, as is generally reported, by Mr. Gladstone, but by his eldest son; it is too, *à dit*, not without touches from another hand.

The constituents of Mr. Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign because his policy has reduced them to pauperism. The address gives 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 of—the suicidal apathy amidst the terrible complication of European questions, and the aggression of Prussia.

A NORTH BERKSHIRE LABORER SHOT.—A gentleman-farmer, named Blair, was riding on horse-back towards Mersham 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 hedge-side, armed with a double-barrelled gun, fired at him and shot him on the head and in the face. Mr. Blair fell from his horse, bleeding and insensible, and his assailant thrice 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 Tyntmouth, and expert diver, went into the Wansbeck after the rufian, 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 cottage 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.

BABY FARMING AND INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.—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 sooner only because the criminals were more careful in their concealment, until long impunity induced a less degree of caution. In the consigning of infants to strangers for convenience, as in the abandonment of them at birth to conceal shame, there is an indifference to their welfare, and even to their lives, which cannot but be suggestive to the hirings who undertake their charge. For such people, the best of whom display an indifference concerning their own offspring which shows sadly and painfully the miserable 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, or the existence of the latter is by her selfishness or enmity. Even when the sum paid for an infant's nurture is miserably 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 larger proportion of illegitimate birth raises the question, not so much of providing for the offspring 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 feminine frailty, and met the views of all the parties in the most convenient and agreeable manner. The woman who provides accommodation for unwed mothers in the time of their extremity finds an invaluable conductor 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 baby-farmer'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 sinners 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 ball-room lately, and, accidentally remarking, "I haven't had any fresh meat to-day," began firing into the crowd. He killed four men.

A Los Angeles, 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 odd shoes of the pair as boys.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IN ENGLISH AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 663, Craig Street, by J GILLES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots, single copies, 5 cts.

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

S. M. PETERSON & 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 intelligence 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 the 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 circumstances require it. On the other hand, the Prussians, far from their base, must be hard put to it to keep their men in condition, to fill up the ever recurring blanks in their ranks, caused by disease and shot, and to drag to the front the vast supplies of ammunition required for the arduous task of reducing Paris by bombardment. The weather has been also severely cold in France, causing much suffering to both the 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 their hold, and to fall back upon their own resources.

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 "Jinfiscated."

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 aggressive designs upon British North America—every one not a born fool must have foreseen from the outbreak of the war betwixt North and South. The news to be lamented

issue of that war is now producing its natural and inevitable results in the insolent demands 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.

A report has reached us from that unhappy Red River, that Riel has been poisoned. This 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 lust for more territory, we were foolish enough to burden ourselves.

We give below the latest telegrams from Europe and the seat of war. It will be seen that Fort D'Issy is reported to be silenced by the Prussian fire. This, if true, is a serious blow to Paris, but as it reaches us from Prussian sources, it must be received with caution:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5, via LONDON, Jan. 6.—The German batteries to the south of Paris, whose armament has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded Forts Issy, Vanvera and Montrouge, as well as the French entrenchments at Ville Juif and Point Jour, and the French gunboats on the Seine. The bombardment on the north-east part of Paris has also been continued with 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, south-east of Paris, as well as other batteries in that direction, are now in position and ready for use.

The average mortality of the German regiments engaged in the siege of Paris, up to the 31st ult., is stated at 2 per cent.

The Prussian garrison at Rouen has been reinforced.

The advance of the French from Havre, which is to be aided by gunboats, awaits the departure of the ice from the Seine.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The French under General Roy are retreating. They were beaten by 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 river.

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

The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg promising them his unwavering attachment, 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, 5,000; Engineer Corps, 300.

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

The London Observer says the conference of the Powers will certainly 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 assemble.

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 notification of Russia that the Black Sea clause of 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 decision.

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

LONDON, Jan. 8.—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 morning of the fourth two squadrons of cavalry charged the French rear-guard; one of them

was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and fled.

Most of the French captured at Nuits have escaped since the evacuation of Dijon, or have been delivered by Franco-Tireurs—a reign of terror is commencing, a battle is imminent between Werder and the forces of Garibaldi. Bourbaki's army of the North has been refitted and will shortly be prepared for offensive action.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—Eight arrests have been made in the department of Saone and elsewhere of suspected Bonapartist agents. They will probably be tried by Court Martial.

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 the 6th inst., and says the French retreated to the westward. The Prussians are following 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 Queen as follows:—

VERSAILLES, 8.—Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Le Mans. Everything has been quiet in the North since the 3rd. The bombardment here is proceeding favourably. The barracks in Fort Vanvers are on fire.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

The advance columns of the German forces in the Valley of the Loire have leveled Nogent, Le Retroy, Sarge, Lovigny, 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. 8.—Telegrams from Versailles to the Times, to-day, say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here. The Prussian guns could easily shell the city; there are several houses in Paris on fire; there has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamart is occupied by the Prussians and its fire turned against the French; there are no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, eve.—The bombardment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The barracks of Fort Montrouge have been set on fire and destroyed. It is reported some shells have fallen in the gardens 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 on the East and North-East. Paris is active, and offensive operations are expected immediately.

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 England.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—The majority for Mr. Martin, elected 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:—

DOWLING STREET, Dec. 15, 1870. GENTLEMEN—I have to inform you that Her Majesty's government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason-felony, and that they have recommended to the Crown the exercise towards them of the royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquillity and order in the country. They will therefore be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to, the United Kingdom.

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 release 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 and creeds representing the property, intelligence, and religion of Ireland which is on the side of order and loyalty, while they have weakened the powers of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire

of Her Majesty's Ministers is to act in all things so as to favor the advance of this healing process; and 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 leave 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 that body."

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 Atonement—that 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 "sectarian," 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 admitted 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 national places of Education open to all British 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's*, and a perusal of the article should suffice to convince the most sanguine that no solution is, in the nature of things, possible.

It is not merely that Christianity, as considered in its relations with the religions professed by numbers of Jewish and Mohammedan 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 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 the reach of numbers of the Queen's professing Christian subjects; and so long as any are, because of their religious views, excluded, the Universities are, and must remain, "Sectarian," not "national" institutions.

The writer in *Blackwood's* has a glimmering of this truth, and it is amusing to see how he tries to shut his eyes to it, and to ignore its existence. "Tests" we must have, he argues, of some kind or other; or else our Universities will cease to be Christian; but how is this to be accomplished without excluding the members of some dissenting Protestant sect? is the question which he has to answer—and he adds "the question must be answered we entirely admit?" In groping after an answer he stumbles, and splashes up words, and flounders from one logical quagmire into another, till the aspect of the man is pitiable, so debauched is he with absurdities. First he suggests as an answer, that there be imposed as a form of Test "a declaration of a general adhesion to the Christian belief;" but then what is the "Christian belief?" So as he can evidently

find no answer to this question, he proposes to 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 Mahomedan, 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 Mahomedans, and Hindoo idolaters, 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 "sectarian," not only as against Jews, and Mahomedans, 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 "sectarian" 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 *Moses' History of England*, is the Word of God. Religious Education necessarily implies Denominational 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 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 interpretation 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," but they to the utmost of their ability, discountenance, as alien to the spirit of Anglicanism, "too firm a faith, or belief in those doctrines." Its members are required to believe moderately, and its ministers are exhorted to preach moderately, and to be careful not to insist too strongly on any article of the Christian creed.

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 rubrics of the Prayer Book," and of the "final report" of the gentlemen to whom the important and difficult task of revising the 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 was in them, who gave occasion to this Commission, they, the offenders against moderation, come in for a large share in the Report. But not the Ritualists alone, for there are others, who without being obnoxious to the charge of Romanism, are nevertheless a stumbling block and an offence because of their immoderate faith in the doctrine of the Trinity, and their too demonstrative exhibition of that faith as displayed in the reading in their respective

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The clergy and episcopacy are showing bravery 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 France—and 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, M^{onsieur} de Laviegrerie, setting the example by giving his episcopal ring worth 3,000 francs (£120), to the collectors.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock, this, Thursday, morning.

A Herald's special from Berlin says it has been determined at Versailles to continue the bombardment until peace has been declared, or 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 from Amiens, on the 3rd instant, that General Benteim, with troops from the first army corps, attacked the French early in the morning of that day, Thursday, on the left bank of the Seine, and captured 3 cannons, 3 flags, and 500 prisoners.

General Benteim, himself, telegraphs from Rouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourguehard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

Von Goeben has dispersed Faidherbe's army. The reports that General De Chanzeay 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 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 month.

AN EMBUTE IN PARIS.—An embut occurred lately at the Halles Centrales in Paris, caused by the indignation provoked by a sudden rise in the prices of Horsemeat sausages were offered at 6f. per kilogramme, and horse-flesh black puddings at 9f. A crowd of women who sought to make purchases protested against these prices, but failing to convince the vendors they pelted them with their own sausages. The disturbances were only checked by the active interference of the National Guard, and the shops of the unpopular dealers were summarily closed.

On the 2nd, after the fighting was over, when Trochu was re-entering what he calls "his lodgings" in Fort Rosny, he met the 24th battalion of the National Guard. He paused for a moment and said: "Gentlemen, I have good news for you. Since seven this morning we have had 100,000 men against us, whom I had to fight with a young army, and for the second time the old army was driven back all along the line. I am playing a terrible game, and I should not have played it if I had not

left behind me the moral and military strength of the National Guard. At one moment I 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 point. Trochu, on one occasion, when cheered by the soldiers, cried, "Do not shout 'Vive Trochu!' but 'Vive Ducrot!' for I swear he is 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 Fourviers. 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 to 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 Fourviers: 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 Vice-Admirals. Strict precautions were taken by the Government on the day of the election. All the troops of the surrounding country, and the Civil Guard were stationed in Madrid. The Zarzuelan Theatre, situated about one hundred yards from the Palace of Congress, was occupied by 2,000 picked soldiers. The other troops were kept in readiness in the various barracks, and pieces of artillery placed in position to command the dangerous parts of the city. It was the same thing in the great provincial towns. The result of the division was not even known in Barcelona till next morning; though the Captain-General had prudently served out half-a-peseta (fivepence) 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 congiarium of the Roman Empire. The mass of the Barcelonians received the tidings with scorn—a few manufacturers hoping the best from it for the sake of trade—and in the course of a 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 districts, where the nobility and clergy have most influence, have a genuine horror of a family which is under the ban of the Pontiff. The 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 exceedingly 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 the service of that Italy which he had constructed. He settled every international question which arose; and the whole external policy of Italy may be said to have been directed by him. Indeed the European Governments considered Italy to be so dependent on the personal will of Napoleon that they regarded it as one thing with France. If Providence had not blinded him, and if he had allowed himself but 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 for which, contrary to all the interests of France, he had built up Italian unity, was in order to have a respectable auxiliary force in the war he meditated for the conquest of the Rhine frontier. Upon this conquest he hoped to establish a solid foundation for his dynasty. But before he set his hand to fabricate Italian unity, he had sounded the Emperor of Austria, and had offered to guarantee him Lombardo-Venetian, if he would pledge

himself not to defend the Rhine. But Francis Joseph, to his honour, refused to be a party to 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 ideas. 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 there had not been time to affix the signatures at Florence when news arrived of the first French disasters. Rome was sacrificed by this treaty. Prussia knows all this, and one of the most influential of the Italian statesmen has noted in this circumstance alone the great peril which menaces his Government from that quarter.

Napoleon having failed, the Kingdom of Italy has now no certain line of policy to pursue. The French nation regards it with a hostile eye, and 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 interests, places Italy in a most perilous diplomatic position. The new Eastern question, which may possibly end in a European 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 then should Russia confine herself to these 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 arms of whichever of the belligerents would 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 any political worth or ability to guide her in the stormy sea which she is navigating without 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 Antonelli, which appears in the *Osservatore* 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 how to logic save that of brute force. But there is one arm which remains to the Church, and which she has never employed in vain, and that is her awful sentence of excommunication. Its effects are already evident in the moral sense, and it is sufficiently remarkable that, since it has been published, several 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 scoundrel who entered an hotel and asked for "Caffe alla Scomunicata," 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. Lodechowski, 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 the adoption of the son of the Comte de Paris, a child of two years old, is the base of the fusion agreed on.—*Id.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes on the 8th:—Professions of peace and preparations for war go side by side; and the same broadsheet which extols the moderation of Prince Gortschakoff and the pacific tone of the Emperor announces the launching of new gunboats and the casting of new cannon. Nor is Turkey a whit behind her prospective antagonist in this odious mixture of war and peace. Twelve ships of war lie fully equipped

in the Bosphorus; the new railway from Bucharest to Ploesti, running close up to the Russian frontier, has been opened since the 27th November; and foreign residents in the capital report the whole disposable force of the Turkish Government at 600,000 men—470,000 regulars and 130,000 Bashi-Bazouks—to be 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 numerical exaggeration, probably represents the Sultan's programme fairly enough, and shows that, however General Ignatieff's blandishments may have soothed the anxiety of Turkish Ministers, they still think it the wisest course to 'trust in God and keep their powder dry.' An English journal asserts that 'Kertch has been converted into a second Sebastopol, 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 sea, exists nowhere else along the entire southern seaboard of Russia. Had this 'practicable impregnability' been attributed to Cronstadt instead of Kertch, 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 (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 they now 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 Cronstadt itself, the total cost of this equipment being estimated at \$50,000 roubles, or considerably upwards of £100,000."

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

A London despatch says a St. Petersburg correspondence 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 *Noti 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 the 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 price 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 purges 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. Gardner, 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 softness 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, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine. 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 it 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 aggravated 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. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

Signs of the Zodiac.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes

Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows for her his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or 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 Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is superior.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

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 reach our "Sisy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colic and teething sieges. We confirm every word that she professes to perform, every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing 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 Druggists.

Be sure and call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the face-simile of "CHERRY & PERRIN'S" on the outside wrapper. All others are 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 BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y., N. P. WILKES, New York, Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. BUELOW, Boston, Prof. EDWIN NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. "TROCHES," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with face-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 Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

J. the undersigned, Adolphe Magnan, have been appointed Assignee 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.

TEACHER WANTED,
To teach French and English. Salary liberal.
Address Prepaid.
M. GRACE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
St. Canute, P.Q.

WANTED,
A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation.
Address "R.L.," True Witness Office.

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

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

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No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET
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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.

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Corner of
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Montreal.

N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.
Montreal, June 25, 1869:

F. CALLAHAN,
JOB PRINTER,
28 ST. JOHN STREET,
CORNER OF NOTRE DAME,
(Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store.)
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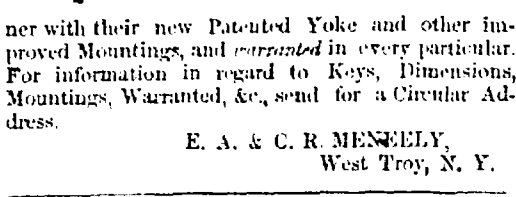
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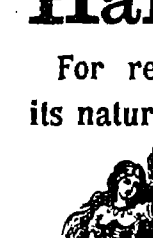
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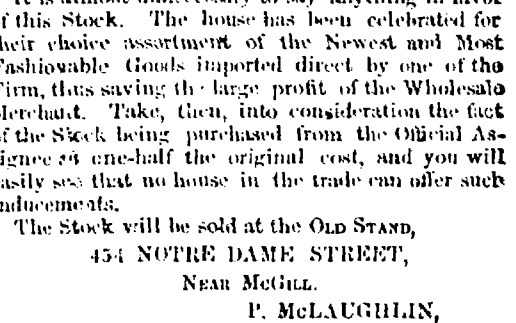

ced, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, 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

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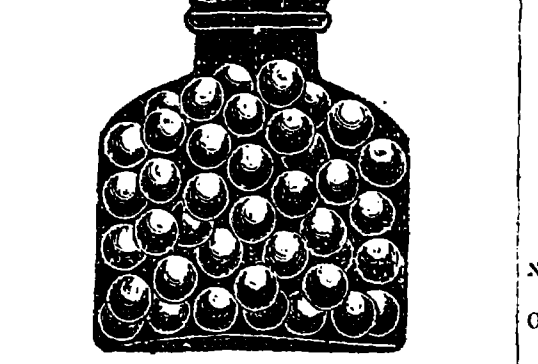
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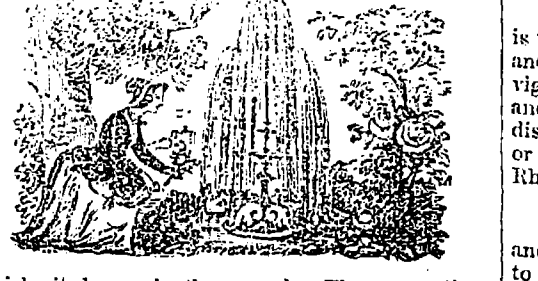
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RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections. Like a great many of our household remedies, its use was derived from the Indians who had the greatest faith in its virtues.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

Prepared by HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL. (Established 1855.)

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 till 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.