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#### CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

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NO. 21

THE WHITETHORN TREE.

A LEGEND OF KILCOLMAN CASTLE.

From Legends of the Wars in Ireland, by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D.

CHAPTER III. - (CONTINUED.)

"Rody," said he, "where is Remy of the Glen and the horsemen ?"

"They're below in the ould Castle o' Kilcolman, captin; but come on down to 'em, for they're in riglar currywhibles about somethin', an' wanting you badly."

When they had proceeded for some time through the forest, Rody stopped. "There captin, is the ould castle beyont there; an' here is the glin fwhare all the horses are left for me to mind. So come down now, captin, an' let me put your horse wid the rest.'

John of the Bridle dismounted, and, guided by Rody, led his horse to a deep hollow in the forest, with bushy precipices all around it; and here, feeding upon heaps of dried grass, stood between forty and fifty horses, accoutred, and ready for their owners. Leaving his horse among them to the care of Rody, John proment, the principal hall of the castle, lit by a

himself, at the very time we wanted him," ex-claimed the young man. "I bleeve 'twas the Good People themselves that sent him."

of the troops that came out from Doneraile?"

"First an' foremost, captin," said Remy of respect paid to his opinions by his comrades, appeared to have the command in the absence we're waiting to know would you come; an' second, we have a plan made out among ourselves that'll maybe settle with them throopers -for they're now coming over the hills back to Doneraile - better than if we met them on the hills; an' - aur vonom ! - 'twill give us ambush outside in the wood, an' five or six more are over on the height; an' the very minnit that the throopers get a look at them, they're to run back here, an' never stir out o' them out. Dhar Dhia! when we ketch himself and his throopers among these ould thraps

sent!" see that this was an excellent plan for settling threw their bundles from them into the dooraccounts with the troopers. The only improvement he would suggest was that he should go | filled up with combustibles ready for the ignithimself and head the ambuscade. He found ing spark. The heap was now set on fire, and the men outside crouched among the thick un- all thronged around, - even the Reverend derwood of the forest, and waiting with impatience for the coming of their enemies. In to be a witness,-and stood in immense satisthe meantime those who served for a decoy sat faction at the idea of the sport they were to upon the summit of a steep height, looking have in the charitable work of roasting half-awestward upon a troop of about thirty horse- dozen of their fellow-creatures; and so intent ready to prevent his victim from making any men, returning from their murdering expedi- were they on the interesting operation, that movement of escape. John instinctively movtion. Suddenly one of the troopers looked up, summit, pointed them out to his leader, the led by John of the Bridle, came slowly but he was grasped first, and sword and dagger and, beholding the wild-looking figures on the into his horse's flanks, dashed towards them, these vengeful men, stealing through the brushfollowed by his men. Away rushed the others, making a circuit in order to avoid the hollow where the horses were concealed, and were just the rear of the terrified troopers; and at the in among their comrades when the troopers appeared in front of the castle upon the shore of | as by the blast of a tempest, from the doorway, the lake.

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed one of them, as he en-Boru, bud they have nate horses!"

All inside now arose, and stood darkly around Remy of the Glen, their arms flashing in listened for the onset of their enemies. Remy lake, apparently deliberating on the best me- Rody, and darted down to scene of conflict. again to his prostrate captive.

The Black Captain now gave some orders, at were careering in all directions around Lough sore blow in the cave, an for crossing Thiege body of horsemen were now advancing, whom, which they all dismounted; and one of them, a Ullair. On riding somewhat more than a mile Folling Dearg in his love." And, so saying, notwithstanding the distance, he instantly low-sized, lank-visaged, but stout man, who in pursuit of Burn-the-Gentiles, who had turned he made John of the Bridle arise and march off knew to be his own comrades. As they drew went by the euphonious name of Corporal in a different direction from his comrades, John in the direction of the Fairy Whitethorn; nearer, he could distinguish that one horse was Ebenezer Kick-the-Goad, advanced to the gate- of the Bridle reined in his horse; for the re- Folling Dearg keeping close behind, with a without a rider, and that a female, scated beway of the eastle.

Amalekites, or ye shall die the death of wolves. whom ye imitate, betaking yourselves to dens and caverns to avoid the path of the just and chosen!'

The answer was a couple of bullets from the inside, one of which stretched him by the gate. wounding him severely; the other breaking the leg of the Black Captain's horse, which stood on the shore in almost a direct line behind

" Now, by the soul of Abraham !" said the captain, "they shall die. Follow me, children he first cast away his own old rusty helmet, of Zion, and we'll send their souls from you and arrayed himself in the bright morion and den flash now illuminated the far-off horizon. upon him, when the female sprang lightly from unhallowed den to get an eternal taste of the punishments awaiting God's accursed."

at length, he stood before the ruined outworks side. The besieged, on their part, were not a satisfactory manner. of Kilcolman. Here he was met by a short, idle; for, as the troopers came clambering up Whilst engaged in admiring themselves in dark man, who stood as sentinel by the broken the gateway, and through the ragged apertures their new habiliments, they heard a shrick begate, and who told him to go in at once, for of the outworks, they were saluted by a volley hind them: and, on turning round, beheld those inside were impatiently expecting him. from the doorway which killed several of them. Alice O'Brien running towards them, pursued On entering the dilapidated doorway, before and sent the Black Captain rolling over and by a tall, dark woman who seemed blind with him opened an arch-roofed and gloomy apart- over in his death agony almost down to the fury, for she still came on quite unheeding the shore of the lake. Finding their reception a threatening gestures of Remy and his comrades. great fire of blazing wood; which, as the chim- little too hot, the rest retreated behind the shel- Remy ran towards Alice, who fell fainting into ney and windows were all stopped up, filled the ter of the walls, in order to get time for a little his arms; and a few others laid hold on her

twenty men, -some of the owners of the horses. "an' his helmet an' back-and-breast are mine. ment described in the beginning of the first

polished arms that strewed the floor, or lay upon a gigantie, iron-visaged man, the tallest of remained hidden during the morning. Then against the craggy walls. One young man, the troop, who, as he said himself, had east came the noise of the fighting, the silence, and turning round, saw John of the Bridle, or the away as an unhallowed thing his name of the the distribution of the spoils; and Alice, hear-flesh, but amply recompensed himself by taking higher cousin Remy's voice, could hear the always led then on their wild forays. "Arrah, blur-an-ages! here is the captin the-Gentiles. This changing of names was the through a ruined window, she clambered down universal custom of the Puritans of those days, the old broken wall, pursued by the woman. Burn-the-Gentiles held the rank of sergeant, and was thus happily restored to her friends.and was an experienced and courageous soldier. The old woman now seemed calmed a little in "Twas not, then, Shamus, but the very The ambuscade had not yet come out from her fary; but, in all the varieties of abuse that worst of people that sent me here. But why their hiding-place, and it is necessary to ex- the human tongue is capable of, she commenced are ye sitting thus? and what account have ye plain the reason. The Black Captain, on to demonstrate to her capters that she was not picketing the horses, had left them in care of at all afraid of them or any thing they could Cu Allee and the Rev. Hezekiah Shout-the- do. the Glen, -a tall young fellow, the boldest and Word-from-Zion; who, although a preacher of a Take the ould bird of Satin into the castle, merriest looking of them all, and who, from the the Word, was perhaps one of the keenest-eyed an' roast her like a throut, upon the fire," said soldiers of the troop. At the moment of the one of the horsemen. first attack, the ambuscade, therefore, could | "Tie her to one o' the horse's tails, the ould of John of the Bridle, -" First an' foremost, not by any possibility come unawares on their banshee, and let him whip, like a thimble-man. enemics. Various methods were now suggested | through the forest wid her." exclaimed another. by the troopers for dislodging the besieged, but "No," said Remy, "let her go her own Burn-the-Gentiles at length proposed one which ways. We have got plenty of her already." was universally acceded to.

"Comrades in the chosen path," he said, ing Alice and the horseman, with many a curse "the cunning of the Amoritish slaves hath pre- upon her tongue, she walked off round the lake. what we hadn't this many a day,—a little vailed for the moment. But it shall avail them and took her way in the direction of Donsport. Twenty o' the boys are now lyin' in not. Even as Sampson burned the vineyards. so shall we burn to the death those children of sin in you accursed house. Depart. Gather ye fern and the dried grass of the forest, and place it even as a burning and suffocating and this till the Black Captain begins to smoke scorching barrier before the door of the heathen."

This order was obeyed with such alacrity o' walls, but I'll soon have a betther helmet that they soon had a great heap of half-witherthan this rusty ould grissid on my head at pre- ed boughs, grass, and fern, piled up beside the outer wall. Of this, each took a portion; and, John of the Bridle was strategist enough to stealing round the corners of the eastle, they way, and in a short time had the whole space Hezekiah himself coming up from the horses for, on looking up, the young horseman beheld to be a witness—and stood in immense satismen equalling themselves in number, which, wood, like panthers approaching their prey .-Suddenly, with a savage yell, they sprang upon same moment the burning heath was scattered, and out rushed Remy of the Glen and his remaining followers. Shot after shot rang around and dashing wildly up and down the hollow, tered, "we have the bloody murtherers caught the ancient castle, shout and groan and sabreat last, and by the morthial big soord o' Brian clash woke the sullen echoes of the lake: but, after some moments, a few groans, scarcely louder than the murmur of the waves against started Cu Allee with a shrill yell of vengeance, the shore, fell upon the ear: for all the troopers, and all bleeding from the fall; and, with his the red firelight, and the glow of revenge and except Burn-the-Gentiles, Shout-the-Word-from hate shining in their wild countenances as they | Zion, and a few others with equally astounding appellations, met their death in that wild onset. now looked out, and beheld through the shat. The horse of John of the Bridle, hearing the

useless to pursue him any farther.

In the mean time, John's men had secured make any hostile movement.

whole space inside with a thick cloud of smoke. deliberation before they renewed the attack. | pursuer, who struggled and kicked and bit in Around the fire, in various attitudes, talking, laughing, and eating, were congregated about when he saw the Black Captain rolling down; Alice and the woman were still in the aparttwenty men,—some of the owners of the horses.

The fire blazed and crackled, its red flame lighting up the wild visages of the horsemen. The command of the besiegers now devolved and glinting with picturesque effect on the half-

And, with that, she was liberated; and, leav-

#### CHAPTER IV.

But oh! one morn I cloub a hill, To sigh alone, to weep my fill, And there Heaven's mercy sent to me My treasure rare, Ben-Erinni! Irish Ballad.

Reining up from the pursuit of Burn-the-Gentiles, John of the Bridle dismounted in a deep hollow of the forest, in order to fasten a strap of his armor which had become loosened in the fray. On sheathing his sword, and while in the act of buckling the strap, he was seized around the body and arms as if in the grasp of a giant, and dashed roughly on his back to the ground. And it was truly a giant; with an expression of triumphant hate in his massive features, and his skean in his hand, been; but the belt had been unbuckled when at this moment the attention of both was attracted to another object. It was Cu Allee, who had made his escape from the battle, and who now, darting from the thicket, was instantly clinging, like a catamount, to the saddle of John's charger. The horse, not at all relishing this companionship, commenced rearing till at length, by means of an agile spring to the bottom of a rough, gravely drain. Up long dagger gleaming in his hand, rushed after the horse, which, clearing the thicket at the verge of the hollow, gained the more open part

now crowded in front of the eastle, dividing the gay sunshine had flooded hill and valley; but, glad shout of recognition; on which, the led spoils of their fallen enemies. Some of their as the morning advanced, the sky was over- horse, breaking away from the rider that held own comrades had also fallen, their bodies lying strewn by layers of dull, copper-colored clouds, him, dashed down across the glen, and with side by side with those of the troopers. In the which came moving up from the eastern hori- many a gladsome neigh, came bounding toabsence of their captain, Remy was necessarily zon with the slowness and regularity of a well. wards the spot where John of the Bridle stood. the umpire; and it was amusing to see with disciplined army proceeding to battle. Not a lt was his own steed. After escaping from Cu what tact and rapidity he managed the affair. breeze stirred the leaves on the thickets; and Allee, he was caught by Rody, in the forest, Putting aside the horses to be disposed of ac- a dead and oppressive silence reigned around, an i brought in with the other horses. But a cording to the judgment of John of the Bridle. which was at length broken by a low, rumbling that more welcome surprise now awaited John, sound behind the distant mountains. A sud. The party had crossed the glen, and were close corselet of the Black Captain; then to one of It was succeeded by others, which, as they his men he gave a back-and-breast, to another came, traversed a wider arch of the heavens, ment John of the Bridle was clasping fondly All now advanced towards the gateway. fir- a sword and belt, and to some one else a belinet and by thunder, each successive peal waxing to his breast his long-lost and long-sought ecceled quickly along the forest pathway, until, ing as they went, their shot killing a few in- and so on till the whole spoil was disposed of in louder and more hollow, till the very earth love. Alice O'Brien. As the wild horsemen and just as Timothy of the Red Cloak and his lovers, their rugged countenances lit up with ill-favored companion, with their captive, were pleasure; and each began to tell with many descending the side of a bare mountain, a bright | rough oaths and contradictions, how and where ball of electric fire burst from the bosom of a luley had rescued Alice. black mass of cloud on the summit, and, dart | "Arrah, by the holy staff of the saint!" exing in a zigzag course along the sky, burst, claimed Remy of the Glen, "but if we're not overspreading the whole wide arch with a flood | real fortunate men! There I was this mornin', of blinding and intense brilliancy. Then came with a bare breast, an an ould rusty pot of a a dead silence, only broken by the patter of a [helmet; an here I am now with the black few heavy rain-drops, which was succeeded by ould Parliaminther's back-an'-breist, an' a an explosion so fould and hollow that the very helinet as bright as the flamin' diamond of rocks seemed tottering from their firm foundad Lough Lein. But what is it all to the bringin tions. A black column of falling rain, like a back o' my sweet cousin Alice into the arms of waterspout, now advanced up the eastern our captin, her own true an dear lover, as she heights, and spread and spread till the dark says herself? I'll bet my new belinet against moorland and steep valley were one universal Jack Burke's ould spurs that I'll grind the hiss and clatter of falling drops.

which the Ounanar, now swelled into a great torrent, rushed downward on the rocks, whirling along its jagged banks with a roar that al- they had mutually told the sorrow each felt most drowned the frequent reverberations of during the time they were separated, "little the thunder overhead. Before them the stream | you knew, when speaking to Theige of the Red was too deep and violent to attempt a passage | Cloak about restoring me, that it was be and across; so they proceeded upwards some dischis men bore me away into the hills. They tance to the junction of its two branches, stole upon me that evening at the milking bawn where its bed was broader, and consequently in Glenisheen, and took me first to his but bemore shallow. Here they changed their order side the fairy whitethorn. The black traitor! of march, and began to wade the torrent, Foli- did he think that I could give my heart to such ing Dearg in front of the captive, and Cu Allee as he, -a betrayer among his own companions, close behind, with his long dagger still glittering in his hand. Close above them the two streams rushed into one, forming a black and left me with his sister, to sell me to the Black boiling pool, whose waters, as if eager for more noisy strife, issuing out, foamed and hissed and there by the wall of the castle. But I am roared hoarsely around the many fragments of rescued; and now, my dearest John, we meet, rock that obstructed their way to the narrow I hope, to part no more." and torn channel some distance below. The three were now past the middle of the torrent! thoughts, it is time to return to Foll-A bright blaze of lightning for an instant illuing Dearg and his sweet-faced companion. minated the gloomy valley, when, with almost They made no attempt to pursue their captive, the suddenness of the electric flash, John of for the simple reason that it was impossible for the Bridle turned round, snatched his sword- them to cross the flood; but, turning upwards belt from the shoulders of Cu Allee, and dashed along the edge of the glen, they soon reached headlong downward into the whirling current. That will current, reinforced by some roaring outer apartment Theige na Meerval was sitting tributary, now rose with fearful suddenness before them; and, to judge by the expression higher and higher, till it became too powerful of his countenance, he seemed in no very elysian for mortal strength to contend against; so the humor. They stood silent for some time, the disappointed pair, after a few unsuccessful face of each indicating in its own peculiar manplunges, were fain to scramble to the bank be- ner the dark passions aroused by disappointfore them, and leave John of the Bridle to the flood, which they supposed would dash him to pieces against the rocks beneath them in the didn't you bring Shane na Shrad here, as you glen. But the sudden swell saved him; for, promised, an' let him take his last swing from just as he was about to be shot downward through the narrow channel, he was raised high maybe he escaped ye. Ha! you said this enough to eatch at the naked roots of a giant mornin' that your revinge was so strong that ash-tree which grew upon the edge of the bank. | you could seent Shane na Shrad's footsteps With a mighty effort he heaved himself upward, and clutched one of these; scrambled they never observed the approach of a body of ed his hand to where his sword ought to have higher still, and stood all blinded by the yellow foam upon the bank where they first look for a ford across the torrent. At length he turned summit, pointed them out to his leader, the led by John of the Black Captain; who, sticking his long spurs surely to the attack behind them. On came thrown to a distance from where he lay. Just round, and shook his sword at the two as they arms, an' tore him from between us, an' threw For answer to his defiance, a bullet from the musketoon of Folling Dearg whistled across the glen, and struck with a shrill clang upon his breastplate, but, unable to penetrate the good | "why didn't you do the work you got for yoursteel, glanced aside, striking off the head of a self? There is a difference between bringin' sappling that grew hard by. Little relishing a strong man across a floody river, and coming another visitor like this, John of the Bridle round the colleen you have inside there. I struck upwards through the wood; and, on thought ye'd be in love with each other in a one side and a demivolt, he landed his rider in gaining the open heath, took his way in the minnit. Why didn't you do that work with direction of the spot where he was made pri- your sleight-o'-hand?" oner that morning.

"I'll do it yet," answered the little man, in
After crossing a high, plashy bog, he began all the energy of vindictive passion; "an' if I soner that morning.

to ascend a stone-strewn hill, on whose summit | can't," continued he, laying his hand upon his rose a cairn,-probably an ancient landmark, dagger, "there's some sleight-o'-hand in this, or some monumental heap, creeted long ago of the forest, and was soon safe from the resent over some chief who had fallen in battle among maker." new tooked out, and benefit through the snat. The noise of John of the Bridle, nearing the ment of his pursuer. Felling Dearg turned the hills. The rain now began to abate, and, the hills. The rain now began to abate, and, as he stood beside the cairn, had ceased alto-upon Cn Allee's gad," said Folling Dearg.

thod of capturing the fugitives of the castle.— John sprang upon his back, and with a few "Ha, ha!" he almost yelled, with a savage gether. He sat himself upon a fragment of Among them stood Theige the Wolf, like an others, who had each appropriated a trooper's laugh of triump, "hur is caught at last. Dhar stone, and looked around. Beneath him, tower evil spirit, grinning with glee at the prospect horse, galloped away in pursuit of the fugitives. Vurrhia! but it was like a riffinly little dog ing over the green forest, lay Kilcohnan Castle, of the exercise he was apparently to have in his while the remainder of his men rushed after follyin on the thrack of a wild wolf. An a Between him and the skirts of the forest spread darling profession of skibbioch, or hangman .- the chargers of the other dead troopers, which dog's death Shane na Shrad must die for that a slanting and rushy moorland, across which a doubtable sergeant fled with such reckless short gun ready pointed in his hand; and Cu hind a horsemon, came on in the front of the "Come forth," he exclaimed, "ye robbing rapidity through the forest that it was quite Ailee closer still, his dagger ready to be plung- cavalende. Without waiting to see more, he ed into the back of their captive, should be now set off across the moor, as quickly as he could, towards a deep glen at the same time. the horses, and brought them in; and were. During the early part of that day, a burst of they soon observed him, and gave a wild and behind Remy of the Glen, and the next moseemed bursting behind the hills. At length, circled round, and surveyed the meeting of the

iss and clatter of falling drops.

Unstayed for a moment by the gloom and their weddin'! And, with that he turned loud deluging of the storm. John of the Bridle his spurs inward, and, in the excess of his deand his captors proceeded over the bogs till light, commenced driving his horse in an inthey reached the edge of the deep glen through | finite number of capers and gambadoes around the splashing bog.

"Little you knew, John," said Alice, after and to his native country? When he found it all in vain, he took me away to Kilcolman, and Captain,—he who, they tell me, lies beyond

Leaving John and Alice to their happy their hut, opposite the whitethorn. In its ment. Na Meerval was the first to break it:

"Cu Allee's work is over, is it? An' why the branch of the whitethorn outside? Or thro' coom an' forest, wherever he went.'

"My curse upon this roarin' flood undher us!" exclaimed Folling Dearg, "when we were crossin', and so far that we couldn't get back here agin, it, I may say, took him in its him safe upon the bank we left. An' he's gone. My black an' heavy an' burnin' curses upon him, night, noon, and mornin'!"

"Yes: Cu Allee's work!" said that worthy: round the colleen you have inside there. I

an' I'll make it help me, an' be my match

"my mortal inimy wouldn't be walkin' free acrass the mountains this blessed hour. But maybe he isn't gone far yet. The flood will the green of Fannystown. But it was more of soon begin to go down; give us somethin to ate, an' we'll see what revinge can do to over-

After partaking of some black, coarse bread, and making a few other preparations, they crossed the flood once more, and set out again in pursuit of John of the Bridle.

When something more than an hour had passed, Na Meerval rolled away the large stone with which the door of the inner apartment was fastened, and stood once more in the presence of Ellen Roch).

"Come!" said he sternly, "this is my third an' last time for askin' you. Say you'll have me, love or no love, and your troubles are over."

Ellen had tried every kind of entreaty before. She now determined to brave it out, and meet her fate, if it came to the worst, as fearlessly as she could.

"I said that but once in may life, an' you know to whom: can I say it now to one of the murderers of my bethrothed Moran?"

"Your betrothed! He's betrothed to the worms by this, an' what's the use o' thinkin' about him any longer? Think o' the long life that's before you, an' that you must spend it in my company, whether you like it or not,-Think o' the fair journeys an' pleasant days an' fine dresses you'll have when my wife, an' forget your betrothed for a truer man. I ask again. Say but that you'll have me, an' we'll leave the company of Folling Dearg an Cu Allee, an' fly to a more peaceful land, where

we can live together happy."
"I think," rejoined Ellen, "of the life that was before me, and that you have blasted for ever. I think of him who lies in some bloody nock, with none to pray for him, and none to cover him from the ravens an' the wild wolves . of the hills. I think of all this; and, if I live, each day your life will be near the brink, while I am near you. Keep me, then if you dare; they might have interfered with the communicaan' see how I'll remember the long life before

The Man of Wonders saw that any further picturing of a pleasant life in his company to Ellen was useless. His demeanor now changed set of machinery with its complicated wheels, power of the forts and works which ought to teach the group was formed of a close line of forty-six. when one important spring is put out of order. whirls round, and runs into irretrievable confusion and destruction, so, when one passion is set completely loose, a host of others is aroused first. The idea of General von Blumenthal was, if and their heads to Villiers. Alas it was painfully to help its madness. And it was so with Na Meerval. His vindictive eyes, and every lineament of his face, seemed lighted up and blazing with the anger of disappointed love, if his could be called love; and the revenge that knows no mercy was but too truly shown in the iron grasp with which he clutched his dagger, ment of any attack on the city or its defences by bullet-hole. Several had taken off their knapsa ks as he drew it to strike at the defenceless bosom of poor Eller Roche. But, the moment he of poor Eller Roche. But, the moment he in it that though the period of surrender to that their water bottles in one hand, but had been unably raised his diagger, he was struck from behind great General might be deferred, the besiegers to remove the cork, and died without being able to himself, on the head, and with a force that stretched him swooning on the floor.

Accustomed as Na Meerval was to produce wonders the most amazing, he was not at all prepared for the miraculous change of circumstances that presented itself to his view on his recovery. The first thing apparent to his awakening senses was himself, Theige of the Red Cloak, and Theige the Wolf, bound hand Immediately before them stood a short, darkbrowed man, who seemed calculating the height picture of three men dangling in the interventudes beside their horses, were the men of John of the Bridle, who himself, with his lieutenant, Remy of the Glen, stood a small distance outside the group, talking to Alice O'Brien and Ellen Roche. There was a horrible light in the eyes of both his comrades, which told Na Meerval too plainly what was to be their fate and his

"Where," exclaimed he; not yet able to colleet his thoughts,-" where is my skean gone to, that I had this minnit so firm in my hand? Ha! did I stab myself, that this blood is flowin'

down my back?" "Go an' ask Remy o' the Glen," answered Folling Dearg; "that's the man that put the blood flowin' down your back, when you should be protectin' yourself, instead o' raisin' your dagger to the breast of a wake girl."

"Ha!" said Na Meerval, now fully awakened. "we're caught in our own thrap at last. My curse upon the two that had strong revinge in an' couldn't escape from their worst inimies!"

"Were they free hills," exclaimed Cu Allce, with a wild volubility in his native tongue, "when they waited for us in the thickets, as the wild-cat waits for its prey; and when they sprang upon us, and bound us hand and foot, before we could find our dagger-hilts to defend ourselves? And are they free hills here, when startled the hesiegers by this tremendous demonwe have the keen, torturing, and destroying gads about our necks, that will send us with strange, piercing pain, and mortal fear and anguish, into the other world?"

"Stop," answered Folling Dearg, with a sullen and ferocious look, "stop your pains and tormints I feel at bein' bound this way, an' O'Brien? Shane na Shrad," he continued, raising his voice, "I have but small time to live; but, if I had a thousant years, every day. of id would be spent plannin' revinge, till I had sarved you as I sarved your lovin' frind, Moran O'Brien. My etarnal curse upon the fatean' may the torrent dhry for ever in its bedthat tore you from my grasp!"

John of the Bridle made no reply; but, after saying a few words to the dark-faced man who was calculating the height of the branches, proceeded with Remy of the Glen and the two

A few days after the death of the three Timothys, there was another merry dance on a novelty this time, for there was a bride and bridegroom to lead the measure; John of the Bridle-or Captain John, as he was at last entitled to be called-and Alice O'Brien having been joined heart and hand the same morning by the young priest who attended the cavalry force then occupying Castle na Doon.

Ellen Roche's sorrow was deep and true for her dead lover. But, as months wore on, time began to soften her grief; and she eventually became the bride of Remy of the Glen, John's lieutenant, whose timely blow rescued her from the dagger of the Man of Wonders.

Years upon years had passed away, until the gray fortifications of Kilcolman were level with the grass, and even the forests themselves were now dead upon the hills; but the ancient tree lived on in its solitude of Glenanar, regarded with a strange reverence by the peasantry, and still called by them "the Whitethorn of the three Timothys.'

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. THE GREAT SORTIES.

Head-Quarters of the German Armies,

Versailles, Dec. 3. The Army of Paris has made a grand effort to ourst its bonds of iron, and to meet the army or relief from the Loire, which has made two strenuous Morts to reach the defenders of the famishing capital. From other hands you will receive full accounts of what has passed in front of Artenay, now the scene of two battles, and on the north and cast of Paris. On this side, and against the Army of the Crown Prince, nothing serious has been attempted, except the sortic on the Bavarians and 6th Corps on the 29th of November, which was principally directed against the latter, with the view of occupying positions which would aid the grand sorties north and east on the following day. The powerful ordnance of the new French works have rendered the main road from Sceaux to Choisy-sur-Seine untenable, and Choisy itself is now in no man's land. so that if the besieged had got down on the Seine Army and the Army of the Meuse, and have caused man line has in several places receded, and that villages have been occupied by the French which with a startling suddenness. As a connected they could not approach at first, is a tribute to the ciple of fortifications. I believe that some of the best heads among the Germans were averse from such a close investment of Paris as was made at I mistake not, to draw a circle round the city, plan that enlarging the enceinte would weaken the by famine alone. There would be this advantage of those three branches from the ground and failure of the 6th Corps to occupy the commanding the German line there where it is closest to the ing space. Around the tree, in various atti- route which opens communications with the Railsorties to the north and east had in view, no doubt, an irruption towards the lines of the Meuse Army, whose terminus is at Dammartin, and the repulse of the Wurtembergers between the Seine and Marne. as well as other and larger objects. The German lines being so bulged out in several places it must still be kept in mind that they have not, except at Villejuif, where it was problematical if they could have held one, withdrawn from the ground selected for the sites of batteries. If they do not intend to bombard, that is of no consequence. But the French, now in better heart, are acting on Todleben's principle of defence, and are pushing out earthworks to meet,-or, rather, to attack-those of the Germans. The gentlemen of Germany who sit at home at ease," and clamour for bombardment, ought to reflect on the vanity of bombardments in general. and on a few matters connected with bombardments in particular. The French and British collected at the siege of Sebastopol an infinitely more powerful train in proportion to the guns of the defence than the Germans have got here as compared with the ordnance of the forts. We all know what happened. Paris is not like Strasburg. But think of this again. In the furious and almost unprecedented cannonade their hearts, an' their legs upon the free hills, | which was opened by the French on the German lines lately, and in which about 8,000 enormous missiles were pitched into the Bavarians alone, the is calculated that some 25,000 or 26,000—some sar 30,000—shell were thrown, and that not one man was killed for every 1,000 shell. After a long pause of apparent inaction, during which Trochu was no doubt preparing for his great outburst, Paris almost stration. The time leaves little doubt that it was a concerted movement.—Times Special Corr.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A bitterly cold morning was that of this 5th day of December. Though every Frenchman had retired from the plateau between Paris and the villages of Noisy-le-Grand, Brie, Villiers, and Champigny betormints; what is the torthure o' death to the fore yesterday afternoon, there was no knowing what might have been done in the night, and accorseein' him beyant there, talkin' to Alice dingly an army had been kept in readiness, and a very considerable force was in the neighbourhood of those villages this morning to march to the front in case of an attempt at another sortie. Soon after daylight I saw many a bivouac. Keeping watch as the poor soldiers had to do was intensely cold work. None of them had sheepskin coats, but every man had a new thick blanket, which he wore in the form of a plaid across his shoulders. They watched all the forenoon, but not a Frenchman had appeared. Champigny and Brie had been evacuated, and the French troops had retreated on Paris, carrying, it is believed, their eight pontoon bridges back with and half from Dijon, yielding to superior forces and them. Mount Avron was firing on Noisy, and Charl not allowing himself to be drawn into a fight, and enton was letting us hear from it at the other side; but as my accounts of the desperate engagements advance, scarcely two hours were required for bring-

determined to walk among the dead and see the havoc that cannon and chassepot and needle-gun had made there.

From what I witnessed during the battles I knew

that Villiers would be the best point at which to

enter on my horrible exploration. It is just midway between Brie and Champigny. On upproaching the village I found two dead horses and a dead Zouave lying immediately outside. One of the horses was by the roadsider the other was in a field. The Zouave lay on his back by the side of a house. Two shells had destroyed all three, and the side of a house also. Villiers itself had been shelled with a vengeance. The bombs had descended everywhere, carrying with them the roofs of houses, entering through stone walls, and scattering destruction all around. But though not many of the dwellings there had entirely escaped, one mansion seemed safe and sound. In the grounds attached to it the shells had ploughed the ground and thrown the earth about on every side. The residence itself is that of a courageous French lady, who has lived in it under all the fire, and now gives shelter to a Saxon officer who was wounded outside. This lady is the sole civilian in the village. She must be the most courageous woman on earth, for not to speak of the battle days, shells are always falling in Villiers. There is a park just at the extreme end of the village on the Paris side. Before and all around it raged the battle on both days-the 30th of November and the 2d of December. The chatcan is officers' quarters. How it suffered! There is scarcely a window sash left in one side of it, and to approach it there is no necessity to make use of the entrance gate. The wall is smashed from top to bottom in a dozen places. I entered near the gate and the first sight I saw was ten dead Saxons in a row. Their faces were covered, and three of their comrades watched over them. Passing through the park in the direction of Paris, I walked out through an embrasure in the wall, and came upon rising ground. It was one of the hottest parts of the battle-field, and almost the centre of the scene of fighting. Heavens, what a sight! To see the men advancing under fire of the forts, and falling at every step; to see the French and the Saxons amid that horrid din of artillery shooting one another down with chassepot and needle-gun; to hear the hurrahs" followed by a volley, and as the smoke cleared away to find the lines thinned and living men advancing over the prostrate bodies of dead and dying was harrible, but nothing like so harrible as the sight of this battle-field, with hundreds of dead lying there in the cold air, the sun shining on their ghastly features and stiff forms, while the cantions which now exist between the Crown Prince's non on Avron and Nogent were thundering with sounds which shook the earth for miles round. One great inconvenience to both. That attempt, if so of the first great groups I came upon was composed meant, failed completely, but the fact that the Ger- of 60 French s eliers. A few Saxons and Wurtembergers lay around them; but the Germans had already removed and laid in their last sleeping-place most of their dead. The centre of a I sson to the advocates of the "living walls" prin- You could not have placed a body between any two. They fell shoulder to shoulder just as they had stood to fire. By far the greater number of them were on their backs with their feet to Paris evident that many of them, and of others whom I cutting all the lines of communication at a sufficient saw subsequently, had not died instantaneously. distance to be quite free from annoyance by the lost had lived probably many hours without forts. There are the obvious objections to such a a hand to lend them succour, and in piercing snow plan that enlarging the enceinte would weaken the and frost. One poor fellow lay on his face, line of circumvallation and increase the resources. He had two rifle-wounds in his back. He had partly of the hadron death of the land partly of the hadron death. of the besieged while it would imply an abandon- stripped himself, and he died with a hand on each aggressive operations-in fact, it would be a siege and placed them under their heads, and so pillowed had breathed their last breath. Others clenched to remove the cork, and died without being able to would not be molested except by attacks which wet their lips in their last agony. Some, in their must have been made outside the cover of guns of sufferings, had barrowed their trees in the thick clay position, in which the consequences of repulse on which they lay, and turned their bloody and earthwould be very severe. The columns would be seen stained faces upwards before they expired. Two I and would be met on better terms if they were not saw who had their arms fixed and their fists in overwhelming force, the only gain being that clenched as if while dying they were engaged in a they could deploy more easily than they can do at pugilistic encounter. Only very few were on their present. But popular sentiment in Germany, which Sides. These had their knapsacks under their heads. Count Bismarck leads, on that point certainly de-There were men on whose faces beamed the smile sired the bombardment of Paris if the city did not of an infant, and whose countenances were like surrender at once. The Germans desired instant handsome wax work. The expression of others and foot, and sitting side by side, with osier gads, or withes, round their neeks, under the conquering armies home at all events in time for tortal; their legs had been convulsively jerked up three ominous branches of the fairy whitethorn. Christmas trees laten with tributes from grateful until their knees stuck into their stomachs, and the tributes from grateful their finger and thumb nails had been squeezed on sites near enough to command the forts, but of until they became riveted into the palms of their course the forts could also command them. The hands. Behind, before, and at the corners of this line of 46 dead men were others, Saxon and French. apparently having in his mind's eye a lively ridge of Villejuif enabled the French to bulge out One had a frightful wound in the face. He had pulled his hands up into his sleeves to warm them, but his cap had fallen off and the blood clotted on way Terminus at Lagny, over the Seine, and the his hair till it was all in bloody mats. Near him was another who had taken a biscuit from his knapsack and the bottle from his side, and had partaken of a little of both. More than one of the slain had died with the hands clasped in prayer; and near one I found a little plaster medallion of the Blessed Virgin. A portion of the edge had been shot off it. The chassepots and needle-guns were still in many a dead man's hand, and lying between his arm and his body. Similar were the sights all over the plateau between Villiers and Brie, and Villiers and Champigny; and among the corpses were knapsacks, belinets, shakoes, bayonets, and many a letter scaled and directed to relatives and friends in Germany and France. Near a cemetery situated on the battle-field itself I saw between 200 and 300 dead French soldiers collected closely together: they had been removed from where they had fallen and collected in that spot for burial. All were Regulars and a considerable proportion of them were men of at least 25 or 30 years of age. There were dead nearer to Paris than any spot I visited, though the fortifications were much to close to be at all agree able, and Neuilly-sur-Marne and Fontenay-sous-Bois seemed to be within a few minutes distance on my right and left. I hope there were no wounded. No armistice for the removal of the dead and wounded had been agreed to; but both sides had been removing them by night. So late as last night some losses-except to the victims-were ludierous. It of the German wounded were found among the dead and are now in hospital. What must have been their sufferings in snow and frost since the 2nd inst., for they had been lying out day and night since then, it not since the 30th! But I think your readers will have had sufficient of the battle-field with its masses of dead. May one hope it is the last of them? I don't believe any man could see it without most fervently wishing that it may be,

I have only time to add that the French brought over no fewer than 14 batteries in their passage across the Marne, but owing to the inefficiency of their artillerists—this, at least, is the reason the Germans assign for it-not nearly that number was brought into active service. The number of Wurtembergers killed and wounded in the two battles is estimated at between 1,300 and 2,000, besides about 40 officers, but it may be more. That of the Saxons is 2,000 men and 76 officers.—Times Corr.

A letter from Dijon, in the Mannheim Journal, gives an account of the defeat of the Garibaldians. The writer says :- " At noon on Saturday, the 26th ult., came the news that Garibaldi was on our right flank and contemplated an attack on Dijon. The expectant countenances of the towns-people showed that this intelligence was known to them and was not unfounded. When it was announced, at 4 p.m., that Count Degenfeld had retired to Talon, a mile that he was there preventing the enemy's further

brigade at Dijon assembled, the Prussians advancing skirts of the continent. It required amazing visto enomy on the, north, and Colonel Renz, with the 1st and 3d battalions of the 2d Grenadiers and one battalion of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, on his south flank. After marching 31 hours over hills and amid pouring rain we heard the thundering of cannon; the enemy was found. Our cavalry debouched from the wood, and found the enemy a few paces in front of them. It was the work of a moment to push forward the artillery and to post two Grenadier companies on the right and two on the left. The next moment, heedless of the rain of bullets, we she is a nation, that her voice shall be entirely unadvanced. In a quarter of an hour the enemy begun heeded in council. It may be that like the potent to give way. We still attacked them in the flank. Hebrew's, her hair may begin to grow again after and our three battalions, who gradually emstriped: the Prussians, in two hours had given the whole strength to return. Alas, that like him she should the Prussians, in two mours mad given the viral be fatally blind! Individuality of race, too, although off in all directions, leaving their knapsacks and muskets, with not inconsiderable loss. At 7 p.m. will in France's circumstances increase the alexangement of the declining peninsular will in France's circumstances increase the alexangement. scribing a skirmish on the 26th ult, states that the of resuscitation. Except the Gypsies and the Jews infantry sent out to support the fusiliers were assailed by a discordant noise of fifes, trumpets, drums, and cries of "En avant les bataillons! Vive Garibalde! The infantry were ordered to let the Garibaldians come within 40 paces. They then fired and speedily repulsed the enemy. At night, after returning to their position at Daix, they suddenly heard the sounding of fifes and trumpets and the singing of Continent, her condition, her acts, her thoughts sounding of files and trumpers and the singles of the Marsallaise, and an Italian song commencing must be of importance, and, whether they be great the Marsallaise, and an Italian song commencing must be of importance, and, whether they be great with "Vice Garibaldi" The Germans waited in or despicable, must command attention. The world silen e till the enemy came within sight, and then cannot leave her to mourn or to rejoice, to wither fired with deadly effect. The whole band took to flight, throwing away their weapons, while the Ger- whether she will once more build up a stable tion man hurral resounded, and the rest of the night ernment, retracing her foolish steps, and recognising passed off quietly. According to this account the the danger of her former ways; or whether untaring Garibaldians have a habit of putting their foe on the alert by their music and shouting.

The London Times thus describes the behaviour

of the Garibaldians in France :-Between Garibaldi and the priests in Italy there vas, of course, internecine animosity: Garibaldi did not conceive that matters could be different in France, and, as among the wildest anarchists in Marseilles he found many who shared his own views, he jumped to the conclusion that the Vosges. and the Jura, and Brittany, and all Mobiles and Free-Shooters under arms, were in the same anti-clerical mood, or that, if they were not, they could

and should be made to become so. We were well aware that hate begets hate, and could not doubt that the Man of Aspromonte and Mentana would be obnoxious to the French Ultramontanes; so that, even had his proceedings been the most irreprehensible, heinous charges, more or less unfounded, could not fall to be brought against him. But, unfortunately, his enemies were under no necessity to resort to calumny; for both at Dole and Autun, where he successively had his Head-Quarters, excesses have been committed from which it is not easy altegether to exonerate Garibaldi himself, and for which, at any rate, some of his superior officers will have to be held responsible. Garibaldi and his Lieutenants have been acting as if there were no other law or authority in the district occupied by their troops than their own will and rule. They have been turning the Jesuits and their Colleges out of their premises; they have made arrests of priests and even of civil funtionaries; they have held Courts Martial and cond mined one priest to death, who was afterwards respited by M. Gambetta; they have stabled themselves and their horses in churches and cathedrals. even where the municipal authorities offered to provide them with other accommodation; and, inally, they have broken into private dwellings, a under pret new of dominiliary visits-samong others into the Palace of the Bishop of Autun, whose sleeping apartment they invaded with drawn swords, rummaging about in dark holes and corners round the bed and under the bed in which the Prelate was lying, in quest, as they said, of a Prussian spy; but taking away in the end, not the spy, who did not exist, but the Bishop's watch, and the crozier from his private chapel, with the seal of his bishopric We would willingly discard such tales as untrue if the statements had only occurred in French newspapers; but we cannot set aside the testimony of some of the Garibaldians themselves, honest English correspondents enthusiastically attached to be had ordered a rehearsal, was a specimen. Far their leader.

and the bitterest are among those Breton and other provincial Mobiles who constitute the flower of the newly-recruited French armies. Among the carnest and honest peasantry of those rural districts, together with a great deal of sincere piety there is, perhaps, an immense amount of superstition and bigotry; but religious intolerance is scarcely to be cured by political fanaticism, and, at all events, the wheel of his gig he had seen stack on the prostranger in France; that his business there is to fight the Prussians, not to worry the priests, It is true he contends, and very probably believes, that the priests are worse enemies of the people than the Prussians themselves; but he should reflect how easy it is for the priests to turn the tables against him, and paint him blacker than any enemy in the flesh or the spirit; and how naturally the people would trust their own clergy rather than a man of whom they know nothing, except that he looks upon the Apostle Peter as a myth, and upon the

Apostle's successor as Antichrist. When Garibaldi, a few days ago, entered Autun, a town hardly known to him even by name-a town with a population of 11,000 souls and no less than nine convents-he addressed the crowds of "ladies and women," as he described them, attracted by curiosity, and warned them to beware of priests and monks, who were their worst foes, and under whose influence their country could never hope to emancipate itself; but he was cut short by a fair one in his audience, who was "very sure the priests were no hindrance to the young men who did their duty to the country, but rather stirred them up with word and example, followed them to the camp, tended them in hospital, harbored them in their cloisters; witness the Jesuit Fathers, who had been lodging and feeding as many as 800 Mobiles for upwards of a month." For it is a fact, of which Garibaldi is not aware, and of which he can form no conception, that in France the Clerical, the Legitimist, and all other reactionary parties are by no means those which show the least zeal in the national cause.

France's Future.—The recovery of a nation after loss, conquest, pestilence, famine, is not unfrequently recorded in history; but a nation that has fallen to pieces by its internal disorganization does not for ong-sometimes does not for ages-reassert its place in the world. The eclipse which came upon Greece and upon Italy lasted for centuries, and has not passed away. In later times the glory of Spain departed and has never returned. These considerations must appal one who looks now at prostrate France. Not her present misfortunes only, but the dark days that are before her, excite emotion, the one raising pity the other shutting out hope. France the fair, the romantie, the brave, the legendary, to sink into a base country, clinging to her ancient pride and ancient pretension, is sad to contemplate. Yet if what has been be any guide to the knowledge of what is to be, France must for many a day, perhaps for many a century, experience the bitterness of humiliation. Of all the great institutions which she owned in her days of renown, not one remains to serve as a rallying-point. So utterly has she failed that her reconstruction cannot be immediate or speedy; it must be the work of generations. Nevertheless, strongly as the analogies may press in a political view, there is young maidens up the valley, and left the three in this quarter could scarcely be considered coming the whole Corps under arms. At 7 our regiment, the fallen countries with which we have compared plete without some description of the battle-field I as usual, became outposts. At 6 a.m. on Sunday the her. Greece, Italy, Spain, are all peninsulas, on the trouble. It being rumored that they had fired on a

give them their predominance at all, and when their energy disappeared insignificance naturally ensued. Their geographical posinaturally ensued. Then geographical Posi-tion, in spite of which they raised themselves, gave them no assistance when they began to fail; it rather served to teach the rest of Europe how well affairs could go on without these excrescences which belong more to the sea than the land. But her geographical situation must always work power. fully in favour of France. Europe can never go on its way unmindful of her—tan never say, as long as she has been shaven, and some tokens of her trem will, in France's circumstances, increase the chances man. He can hardly amalgamate or change, So far, therefore, there is a chance of French nationality being preserved. And as long as she keeps her nationality, France has open to her a way back into the society of European nations. Bordering on so many of them, extending into the very heart of the or to rise, uncared for. But how she will actby even this her bitterest misfortune, she will yet seek to change and to destruction under the delision that they can heal her. - is a question too hard her any to decide. Thus, though the healing of France must be slow, it may, with wisdom and patience, be sure. If she can forget her vain imaginations and forsake the follies that have so easily beset her -wild political experiments, lust of territory, everweening pride, indifference to human suffering, and contempt for all humanity that is not French-she may rise from her ashes purified, in her right mind; and if weak, yet with the weakness of an infant which contains the germ of manly strength-not the weakness of an imbecile whose strength has gone for ever. We of this generation may yet rejoice to see her flesh coming back to her like the desh of a little child after her great moral beprosy, and may speed her on her way to an Empire which shall rest on her faith, her honesty, her moderation, her wise government, and on the goodwill of he neighbours, not on their apprelicasions. Em if France persists in following her delusions, then be it remembered that the same geographical advantage which tends to arrest decay, and will long preserve for her the possibility of randomes, will at length insure her overthrow. She cannot remain insignificant, like a far peninsula. Either she must wake up to a sense of better and higher things than she has known before, or she will sink lower and lower towards her doom, and that doom will be dismetaberment. Blackwood's Magazine for D comber

A correspondent before Paris tells the fellowing

"The German Organization." How mach we have heard of that lately from all sorts of different sources, its excellence, its promptitude. how it never breaks down under any strain! Among others, I have borne tribute to its merits; but the most whimsical tribute I have yet heard was exacted from a Briton, who is with the headquarters of Trime trangent Saxony, I have the story from the gentleman himself. He had been dining with Prince G orgo, and was on his way to his headquarters along the charse, On his road, he came upon a proviant waggon, one of whose wheels had broken, and the concern was in the mud. Not for long, though. Presently the waggoner produced another wheel in a matter- f-fact way, that seemed to convey that he had an unlimited quantity of extra wheels on top. The new wheel was put on, and the waggon rolled. Our countryman, comparatively a new comer, had heard much of the Prussian organization. Here, to his hand, as if away from a wheelright, a waggon saddenly breaks With the exception of M. Gambetta and his Mar-eillais, Garibaldi has only hitter enomies in France again in less than ten minutes. Our countryman followed Captain Cuttle's counsel by making a note of this illustration, intending, no doubt, after the manner of a Briton, to write there ment to the Time. Before going into the house, he happened to look into a shed which had been allocated as the dwelling-house of a gig, in which he had a few days before invested. The wheel of his gig was gone. It was viant waggon. He went to bed trying as he might, to digest the last phrase to his illustration to the <sup>e</sup> German Organization."

The energetic measures of the engineer corps for the defence of Paris are thus stated by the London Engineer:-The engineers of the bridges and high roads, and the mining engineers, have contributed largely to the work of defence. They directed the earthworks and the constructions for the closing of the gates of Paris, the completion of the ditches and glacis, the establishment of new batteries, and the clearing of the outer military zone. They collected all the timber necessary for the works, often from spots thirty leagues distant from Paris, aided in the defences of St. Denis, and turned the waters of the Ourcq into the ditches of the fortifications, and constructed many of the redoubts. They are now occupied in aiding the completion of the second and inner encients of the city, of which the circular railroad forms the base. In addition to this, a third enciente is being formed, which, among other things, transforms the place of the Arc de Triomphe into a veritable stronghold, and an almost insurmountable barrier. In eighteen days the corps of the bridges and highroads laid a railway twenty-are miles long all round Paris in the military road; they also built buts for 80,000 Gardes Mobiles, and constructed two dams on the Seine, a stockade on the river, and an incombustible dum to arrest any floating fire, besides many other important works, including a large iron-plated magazine for petroleum and ammunition.

An Incident of Paris Streets.-I saw an old gentleman yesterday who was formerly in a large way of business and lived in good style some few years since. A twist in the wheel of fortune raind him. Until the war was declared he struggled on and supported himself respectably as a commission agent, but the siege has pressed heavily on him, and all his friends have left. His clothes have been brushed threadbare, his hat still affects to shine feebly and his boots are polished. He looks scrupulously clean and respectable. In course of conversation he told me that he had gone early to the market. A turnip had taken his fancy—it made the poor old gentleman's mouth water. He asked the price-five sous. "I could not afford the luxury," he said. "There are two of us in the family. I went home without it to breakfast." You may not be aware of it, but I have the bump of curiosity extraordinarily developed, and was unable to resist saying, "What did you have for breakfast!" The old gentleman replied, with hesitation, "Why, this manning are the saying and the saying are the sayin morning we only had four potatoes between us." To-day he breakfasted with me, but it was with much difficulty I made him agree to do so. There is much misery in Paris, but the people bear up bravely, and really appear to delight in making the

and found a large tavern on the Belgian side of the and found a most marked by 52 Francs-Tireurs. It was surcials chosen by a method which we all know to be frontier occupied by 52 Francs-Tireurs. entered refrontier occupied of and the Belgian lieutenant entered re-rounded, and the Belgian lieutenant entered re-rounded, hand the found them at support with pointment because of disinterested personal aprounded, and the found them at supper, with their muskets between their legs. On his ordering them to surrender or leave the Belgian territory, they appeared inclined to resist, but finding the they appeared, and fancying they saw in the darkness more Belgian uniforms than there really were, they agreed to depart. They had that mornwere, they agreed some Uhlan patrols, killed one, and ing pursued some Uhlan patrols, killed one, and ing pursued some to take refuge on Balvian soil bardle they be sure to oppress them. It can ing pursue others to take refuge on Belgian soil, where they became prisoners.

Another exploit by Francs-Tireurs is related in a German letter. On two Uhlan companies being sent to Nemours, where they arrived in the evening, they to Nemours, where they are the collections looking perentage of the Mayor. A suspicious looking perentage is a corresponding progress in the morality and in the material subspace whom the officer referred to enquired for the Mayor. A suspicious looking person presented himself, whom the officer refused to and in the material welfare of the community at large is so natural that people do not take the recognize, and at length the real Mayor was found. on being questioned he stated positively that no On being question of Frames-Tireurs were in the place. hestne troops and a hostage. A respectable inhabitant was detained as a hostage. and the troops, consisting of two lieutenants, two and the troops, and about 60 men, quartered themselves in a large farmhouse, stationed outposts and left horses a large members, About 1,30 a piercing cry from same and same and from all sides, through doors, loopholes, and windows, shot after shot fell on the sleeping Uhlans. An officer, a subaltern, and four men escaped; the fate of the others is still unour men takepea, and an a detachment of the 2nd certain. The next day a detachment of the 2nd Army was sent to Nemours to punish the outrage.

#### MODERN PROGRESS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

In the current number of Fraser's Magazine Mr. Froude indulges in some reflections upon Progress, which are interesting in themselves and appropriate to the time in which we are living. What is Progress? Are we certain that Progress, whatever it may be, will continue indefinitely? And what are the grounds of the belief which we entertain? To two of these questions at least the demagogues of the time have an easy and satisfactory answer. They trouble themselves little as to the reasons of the faith that is in them, for reasoning is in many respects a very disagreeable and very useless process. If we can jump to a conclusion, why trouble ourselves by ploiding through the dreary region which intervenes between our premises and our final inference? But of the fact itself, however it may be established, we are left in no doubt. Progress is continuous and unlimited, and is a charge from bad We are better than our fathers, and our children will be better than ourselves. They will be wiser, richer, kinder, purer, more honest and more renders the change of doubtful benefit. learned. War, crime, and misery will die out : the condict between classes will cease. One man will be as good as another, and women will be as good as men. Hence follows the ordinary recipe for being in advance of one's time. Find out which way things are moving, and there can be no doubt as to the wisest policy. It is as easy to become an enlightened statesman as to produce a straight line in a given direction. Discover what a Tory thinks and what a Whig thinks, and then place yourself as

And yet certain qualms intrude themselves upon the minds of all but the most blatant orators. Are we so clear that this mathematical formula for acquiring wisdom, this simple plan of constantly outbidding the last offer will lead to any satisfactory result; Assuming, which is rather a large assumption, that the process is right so far as it goes, we shall some day be landed at the bottom of the hill by a general abolition of everything; and what is to be done then? Our formula will fail us, and the next step is not so perfectly clear. And then certain doubts begin to assail us even as to the perfectly satisfactory nature of previous changes. We have swept away much rubbish; is it not just possible that we may have swept away some very sound materials along with it? Possibly the process of reclimbing the hill will have to be commenced when we are satisfactorily landed at its foot; we may have reason to regret that we did not stay quietly where we were. Mr. Froude, for example, suggests several points on which, whilst a change occurred, it is not plain at first sight that there has been progress. Though we differ widely from some of his conclusions, we may notice his statements as an illustration, if of nothing else, at least of the state of mind in which an intelligent man is landed by this ceaseless blowing of trumpets. What, he asks, are we to say of the agricultural laborer?-Small estates, as we know, are swallowed up in great ones; if the land which used to be in common affords a larger gross income, the laborer gets none of the advantage; he is no longer able to keep his geese, his pig or his cow; and, in short, whilst a few rich men have a much greater means of enjoying luxurious refinement, the poor have "lost the faggot on their hearths, the milk from their children, the slice of meat at their own dinners." They are more dependent than ever on their superiors; whilst their superiors, who have developed from stupid squires, into non-resident landlords of half a county, have a less intimate relation to the poor. The believer in progress may give up the agricultural laborer, but point out that the clergy at least have improved in activity and morality since the days of Parson Trulliber, and the indolent prelates who owed their promotion to political jobbery, and left the Trullibers to disport undisturbed in their dioceses for months and years at a time. Even here Mr. Froude is sceptical as to our improvement. The clergy, he says, are divided by a wider gulf from the sympathics of their parishioners. The Establishment has less hold on the affections of the people. And one main cause is that the old faith has grown dim; the clergy have ceased really to believe in their creeds, and even "the most ardent Ritualist now knows at least that the ground is hollow under him." At any rate, the optimist will reply, education is advancing. True, says Mr. Froude, more people can read and write than formerly; book knowledge will by degrees be more widely spread; and book knowledge, as far as it goes, is a useful thing. But it remains to be seen whether it can supply the want of the more practical training received in old-fashioned days. The old English system was the apprentice system .-Farmers, smiths, joiners, and shoemakers parcelled out the boys of a parish, and taught them how to shift honestly for themselves. They learnt at church that they were moral and responsible beings. We now propose to put a certain polish upon the rising generation; to give them a dose of elementary knowledge, but to turn them loose upon the world to pic up such practical training in life as may happen to come in their way. They may be more knowing; but will they necessarily be honester, soberer, and more capable of making their way in a world where, now and always, five-sixths of us must depend upon steady, manual labor? At least, replies Mr. Froude's antagonist, we have much more liberty; we have upset monopolies, and are fairly on the way to universal suffrage. Mr. Froude admits the facts, but does not so readily admit their beneficial tendency. The great question is not whether we have liberty, for authority must always divide the world with liberty, but whether the rules enforced by authority are in the main just or unjust. As for universal suffrage, it means that we are to entrust the choice of our governors to the class least capable of judging of their merits. Nobody really supposes that a wide suffrage will give us a wiser Parliament. It comes to this, that we cannot trust

leaders whom we can trust to do their duty; and that we would rather have incompetent rulers who are slaves to their constituents than competent exultation.

The enermous progress of knowledge, of material wealth, and of our command over the forces of nature, is admitted and palpable. The inference that who undertakes that inquiry will find himself called upon to solve many problems of extraordinary intricacy, and with constantly insufficient data. Even if we assume that experience extending over wide ranges of time proves that mankind advances on the whole, there can be no such certainty as to any particular period. There have been times of decay and disorganization as well as of rapid growth. Heights have been reached, in distant ages, which we are now unable to attain. Greek arts, to mention the most obvious example, is the despair of all its modern rivals; and indeed the great periods of art recur so irregularly and are separated by such wide intervals of depression that, if it be possible to discover any law to which they conform, it is certainly not a law of uniform or continuous progress. There have been long periods during which mankind was occupied in forgetting what it formerly learnt .-There have been extensive districts in which civilization has perished from off the face of the earth.— The general presumption, therefore, whatever may be its value, will not prove without further inquiry that our own age or country is net one of the exdecay if we choose to look for them. The growth of masses of pauperism alongside of vast accumulations of wealth, the growth of corruption in the most advanced democratical countries, and many similar developments, are obvious grounds for moderating our enthusiasm. Some of the principal changes quoted on the other side are doubtful in fact or ambiguous in tendency. We have received of war; and to some thinkers it seems that the substitution of gentler measures for the old rough modes of physical force indicates an effeminacy of national constitution, a preference for material comfort over motives of a more spiritual order, which

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VERY REV. DR. PATRICK MURRAY ON THE PAPAL Question.—The Freeman's Journal of the 30th ult, publishes a very elequent letter from the Very Rev. Dr. Murray, of Maynooth, on this subject. His impeachment of Victor Emmanuel contains the folmuch in advance of the Whig as he is in advance of lowing passage :— The war thus waged is not only unspeakably unjust, it is manifestly and evidently the Landlord and Tenant act. They also require to The man who wages such a war is guilty of that horrible injustice, and he is also guilty before high heaven of the evils he foresaw would accompany that injustice and spring from it. He is guilty of the nnocent blood shed at the Porta Pia, and the death of every soldier slain there is a black murder lying upon his head. Upon his head lies the guilt of the sacrilegious robbery and rapino which ensued, tribunal for dealing with land cases reserved, From the soul of his foot to the crown of his head and set aside; and, whether its judgment was bindhe is a murderer and a robber. Murder and robbery are in the marrow of his bones the statement entered on the rental. Judge Lynch and the blood of his veins, and, unless he sincerely repents, which, from my heart, I wish may come to right it would very materially increase the value of pass, they will cling to him till death, and in death, and after death, for ever and for ever. Aye, for ever and ever! And it is in this light of eternity that you, and I, and all should view this question, and every other question having a moral bearing. But there they go on, day after day, and year after year, with their embossed slang about unification and material progress and liberty-liberty which in this case, is simply the unbridled license of propagating infidelity and crime, of developing and intensifying the very worst passions of our fallen nature. There they go on, as if there were no God above, no hell below, no dread day or judgment to come in which every deliberate thought, and word, and deed of every one of us shall be weighed in the scale of infinite justice. There they go on, as if the rest and felicity and pertection which we were created to attain were attainable in this fleeting life, of suffering, and trial, and

> At their meeting on the 3rd ult., the Cork Farmers Club adopted a resolution in support of the Home Government movement,

> The National Teachers' Association of the County of Cork held a meeting on Saturday, Dec. 3, to forward their claims to increased salaries and to superannuation in old age. Mr. Maguire, M.P., who was present, promised to advocate the cause of this very deserving body in his place in Parliament.

> According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last, amounted to 16,919-9,288 males and 7,631 females-being 665 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1869.

> THE POPULATION OF IRELAND .- The estimated population of Ireland is set down in the Registrar-General's last return at 5,516,674; of these, 2,645,511 are males, and 2,871,163 are females. In 1845 the population was 8,295,061; of which there were 4.083,043 males and 4,212,018 females. In 1801 the population was 5,516,329. So that in seventy years the increase in the population of this country was only 345 souls! Probably Earl Russell could explain "the reason why."-Waterford Citizen.

> THE WICKLOW PEERAGE CASE.—The extraordinary Wicklow Peerage case is likely soon to come again before the public in a court of law. Shortly before the close of the last session of Parliament Mrs. Howard presented a petition to the House of Lords praying that her claim on behalf of her infant son might be revived, as circumstances have come to her knowledge that the present Earl had offered his solicitor, Mr. O'Brien, a doucier of £600 in the event of his succeeding to the title, and that various witnesses had been bribed to give evidence against her claim. It is now understood that Mrs. Howard feels herself in a position to take legal proceedings.

> WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.P.—Some of our Protestant contemporaries have announced that Wm. Johnston, M. P., has been deprived of the position of Grand Master in the Orange Society, for disregard of the orders of his superiors. Beyond this we know not what was the nature of the quarrel, but we should be glad if we could learn that Mr. Johnston's superiors had disapproved of his firebrand speeches and his continual efforts to keep up strife and illwill among his fellow countrymen. Some influential members of the Orange Society are beginning to feel tired and ashamed of such conduct, and if the disrating of Mr. Johnston is a result of their acting upon such views it would be a good sign for the country .- Nation.

Suicide in Clonnel Jan. -- A prisoner named Martin Egan, who was awaiting trial at the ensuing Cashel quarter sessions for assault, was found on Friday anybody to attend to any one's interest except his night (Dec. 2) by one of the wardens strangled to

Belgian patrol close by the frontier in the wood at grant of the standard and other that the samination means that we prefer to have offisome Belgian troops were hastily despatched to confession of despair of human nature." Competitive examination means that we prefer to have offisuspended from a hook in the wall, not more than Conservative newspapers have bitter war-tened arCapital an estimate of the forces of the three powers formed was placed by the prisoner around his neck. or to declare itself insulted and take the needful of the failure of the London Congress. He states pointment, because we despair of any one ever using Lying along the floor he managed, by twisting his means for the correction of this outrage upon the that numerically the forces of Russia will equal those his power from higher motives than private or party | body around, to deprive himself of life. Everything | British flag. interest. The choice of a Legislature by universal that medical skill prompted was tried to restore anisuffrage means in the same way that we have no mation-for the body was yet warm-but to no purpose. When the warder on duty visited the cell at 6 o'clock, in accordance with the usual rule, Egan was found preparing for bed .- Clonnel Chronicle.

MADAMA MAC MAHON.—The wife of Marshal Mac-Mahon is evidently worthy to be the wife of such a hero. The Lyons papers publish a spirited letter from the Duchess to a friend, who had solicited the intervention of the Duke (Marshal Mac Mahon) with the Minister of War at Berlin to obtain intelligence of her son. The Duchess regrets that she cannot comply with the wish of her friend: "but" she says. you will easily understand that Madame de Mac Mahon cannot ask a favor from the Prussians. To show you how scrupulous I must be upon the point, I may add that, notwithstanding their reiterated requests, Maurice has refused to select any place of residence, and desires to undergo his punishment. or rather his exile, without exercising the smallest choice that could in any way approach to a favour accepted by him. Maurice is going on very well, and expects to have for Prussia at any moment.-Irishman.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN TIPPERARY. - Conferences between the Protestant clergy and laity were held in the various districts of Tipperary last week, says the Linster Independent of the 10th ult. The subjects which were chiefly under consideration were the purchase of glebes and glebe houses, the union and revision of the present parishes, and the concentration of parochial districts. As many as six or eight elergymen announced their intention of buying their own houses and glebes for the benefit of the Church, in order that the clergymen should have houses and land rent free for all future times, in each of those parishes. In as many as twenty-five ceptional cases. We can find many symptoms of other instances an undertaking was given to purchase the glebes. In several places the neighboring proprietors came forward and gave their assurance that they would liberally subscribe, mentioning in many instances the sums they were prepared to give, with a view of the retention to their parish churches and a regular ministry. Anxiety is manifested that none of the existing churches, however isolated. should pass from the possession of the Church, but a rude shock to the theory of the gradual extinction | no further offensive movements were made on Sa-

> Dumin, Dec. 6.-The Ulster tenants have lost no time in asserting their rights under the Land Act. A rather curious application was made vesterday in the Landed Estates Court on the part of 300 tenants on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford in the county of Londonderry. The trustees of the Marquis are about to sell the property, very much against the will of the tenantry, who have tried every means to prevent the transfer. Finding, however, that a sale is inevitable, they have filed objections to the settlement of the rental on the ground that it is stated in it simply that they are tenants from year to year, whereas they claim to have it put upon the face of the conveyance that they are entitled to the benefit of the Ulster tenant custom, under the provisions of have their right to turbary set out. Counsel on the part of the owner and petitioner contended that the effect of making such an entry would be either that the purchaser would be concluded by the Parliamentary effect of the conveyance, or else the decision that the tenants were so entitled would have to be reviewed by the ultimate ing or fruitless, it would prejudice the sale to have observed that if the lands were not subject to tenantthe land for sale, and asked was he not, under such circumstances, to give notice to the public? Mr. Law, Q.C., submitted that the proper course would be to leave the question to be determined by the ordinary tribunals established by law for disposing of them. The effect of allowing the claim put forimprovements had been made, and whether the Ulster tenant-right or an analogous custom prevailed on the estate. Counsel for the tenants contended that under the 54th section of the Landed Eestates Court Act the Court was bound to ascertain the rights of the tenants, and to make the convevance subject to them. It might be a serious injury to have it merely stated in the rental that they were only tenants from year to year. Judge Lynch stated that he was clearly of opinion that the conveyance of that Court could not prejudice the statutable rights of the tenants, but as the matter was important he would reserve his judg-

> DECEMBER 7 .- Manifestations of public sympathy with the Pope are still proceeding in the provinces. on Sunday a meeting was held in Athlone to protest against the conduct of Victor Emmanuel, and yerterday there was a similar demonstration in Waterford Cathedral, under the presidency of the Bishop. There were 5,000 persons present. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the invasion of Rome was a violation of international law and justice; also that the independence dence of the Pope, "which can only be guaranteed by his temporal sovereignty, is essential to the free Government of the Church and the security of Catholic consciences, and is thus vitally associated with the cause of peace and social order throughout Christendom;" denouncing the plunder of the patrimony of the Church, and tendering to the Holy Father the heartfelt sympathy of the meeting.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 20 .- The Right Hon. John Bright resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade and his seat in the Gladstone Cabinet to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 26 .- The Pall Mall Gazette is anxious that Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award, if the adjustment can be confined thereto.

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Portland prison on Friday, Dec. 23rd.

John Walter, jr., son of the chief proprietor of the London Times, broke through the ice while skating, and was drowned.

London, December 27 .- There is immense excitement in this city consequent on the alarming intelligence that the Prussians have virtually committed an act of belligerency in the sinking of the six English trading vessels in the Seine, for the avowed purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river. The Shipping Gazette, which first doubted, now admits the truth of the report concerning the treatment of British vessels in the Seine by the Prussians, and declares that the Government must instantly demand explanation and redress from Prussia. The Times has published an extra, a most unusual course, and endeavors to calm the public sentiment by expressing a hope that the report is exaggerated, and avows a strong conviction that the Prussians would not commit so suicidal an act .-The people will not listen to this, and point to the despatch with indignation, which states that the British Vice Consul at Rouen has presented to the Prussian commander at Rouen a formal protest

King William of Prussia and his daughter-in-law, the Princess Royal of England, have written to Queen Victoria objecting to the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, to which her Majesty responded that they had better attend to their own affairs entirely.

The first-class Army Reserve of the British army is receiving numerous recruits. It is formed of soldiers who have served their term of enlistment. and voluntarily join for five years, during which nature. time they will receive 4d. a day, and be allowed to reside where they please in the United Kingdom, following their usual avocations. The order states that they are liable to be recalled to their places in the army in case of "imminent national danger or of great emergency," and to serve for six months after peace is proclaimed. If married, their wives and families will be maintained by the State during their absence on service, and every man will resume his former rank in the army.

The most teasible plan of settling the Alabama dispute which occurs to the naval periodical at London, Broad Arrow, is the appointment of a mixed commission of Americans and Englishmen, to sit with full powers to adjust the claims and agree upon the draft of a treaty to that effect, by which both Governments should be bound, "Such men," says Broad Arrow, "as John Bright, Lord Ashburton, Sir John Pakington, R. W. Crawford, Colonel Wilson Patton, Lord Russell and Sir John Lubbock would be deserving of all confidence on our part, and could hardly be unacceptable to the American Congress, who on their side, we have no doubt, could name men worthy of the great trust to be reposed in them. If some such plan is not adopted, and the friendly relations between the two countries are to be left at the mercy of individuals, and subjected to the violent interruption threatened by such messages as that of President Grant, the world may well despair of peace in our time."

The regret of President Grant that no settlement shared by the government and people of this country: but no one conversant with the history of this question can accept his view of its present aspect. By allowing claims to be presented against us of which the validity must depend upon a consideration of the conduct pursued by Lord Palmerston's government at the outbreak of the war, and still more by consenting to allow the whole diplomatic correspondence to be laid before the Commissioners, we did, in the fullest sense, concede that Lord Palmerston's government might have been guilty of negligence and might have done, or permitted to be done, things of which the United States might have just cause to complain. To require us to go further, and pre-judge the case against ourselves by admitting beforehand that which is the very issue to be decided before the commission of arbitrators, is so utterly monstrous that we cannot believe President Grant to have intended it. The doctrine that a pecuniary claim may be established against our Government for a premature recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent power, or other alleged breaches of neutrality, apart from the Alabama claims, is of course arguable, but it is certainly not tenable. As for the idea that an unfriendly animus can be the subject of compensation, it is one that no discerning advocate of American rights would be willing to advance. Whatever may be the object of President Grant in recommending that a commission should be appointed by Congress to ascertain the amount and ownership of these claims, with a view to their being liquidated by the United States government, which henceforth would become the sole plaintiff, it is not quite impossible that it may ultimately simplify arbitration between the two governments.-I.ondon Times.

On the morning of Dec. 9, about 11:40 o'clock, says a telegram to the London Standard, one of the most terrible catastrophes that has ever visited Birmingham took place at the ammunition factory belonging to Messrs. Ludlow, at Witton-lane, Witward in this case would be that an acre of land ton. The scene of the accident is a large field could not be sold in Ireland without inquiring what about a mile from the Ashton Lower Grounds, and in the direction of Perry Barr. Here are situated nineteen sheds, in which the work of making and priming English cartridges is carried on, some 500 hands being employed. At the time stated, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and persons at a distance of even two miles were alarmed by a series of explosions, accompanied by shocks as of an earthquake and severe concussion of the atmosphere. On reaching the locality of the explosion a scene of destruction was revealed of the most appalling character. Three sheds, in which there had been working 100 girls, boys and men, were a mass of ruins, and in the smoking, blackening heap there was scarcely a sign of life. Ready hands were soon at work, and the awful extent of loss to human life then became apparent. A few had escaped from the burning mass and were limping off, while the helpless, who gave any signs of life, were quickly conveyed in carts and cabs, which had come to the spot on the alarm being given. No fewer than fifty shockingly burned and mutilated but living human forms were carried off with all speed to the general hospital, the condition of many being pitiable in the extreme. Some of those taken thither were so badly burnt as to be hardly recognizable. Bleeding and insensible, they were quickly put under the medical care of the staff of the hospital; but it was too evident that many a sufferer entered only to prolong a lingering existence till death added new victims to the list. The scene among the wrecked remains of the sheds was one of the most sickening description. The field was strewn with the mutilated remains of human bodies, and pieces of clothing covered with blood. In one shed lay the charred bodies of seven, and in another five workers, while in the Witton Arms lay another five, all disfigured beyond recognition. Each body lay smouldering and smoking on a shutter, covered by a tarpaulin, and beneath this was nothing but a mass of charred flesh and bones. In some cases there was only a charred skeleton, and in others the head arms, and legs were missing. A human head, supposed to be that of a female, was picked up in the field, and a human hand was found in the same manner. Seventeen are ascertained up to the present time to be killed, but no names can be given, as identification is impossible at this stage. It is rumored that the cause of this dreadful affair was the accidental ignition of a woman's apron, who was standing warming herself at a stove, which, strange to say, every shed contains. The scene in and around the field after the accident was enough to move the most callous observer. The eager inquiries of anxious mothers for their children, and of relatives for missing workpeople, were heartrending. Little groups were gathered here and there along the road, surrounding a pale and suffering victim, bringing water, and doing all that ingenuity could suggest to allay the agony of the moment.

#### -UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune when it speaks of aristocratic and despotic Russia, sees in that power a colossus whose mandate trembling nations must obey. The day of England's humiliation cannot be distant according to the Tribune's war estimate of the military resources which can be invoked to furnish Russian aggression:

Russia has evidently carefully studied the old prairie of some kind, and he intends to stencil his against this act of spoliation committed on British fable which illustrates the wisdom of preparing for name in white on the trap door.

Belgian patrol close by the frontier in the wood at own; and it is, therefore, in substance, "a public death in his cell. The web of his hammock had subjects. This is regarded here as a confirmation of war in time of peace; morcover has put it to practical been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the had not been run through the ring by which the ring by which the ring by the run through the run through the ring by the run through the run th eighteen inches from the ground, and the loop thus ticles, calling upon the government either to resign likely to come into conflict in the East in the event of Austria and Turkey combined, and be very little inferior to those of all the probable allies united .-In point of military organization, arms, &c., the superiority of Russia is unquestioned; and while she has few formidable internal enemies to keep in subjection, Austria and Turkey are distracted by rebellious vassal-races and provinces. In the event of war, the probability of which the calling of a Conference has not wholly dissipated, the success of Russia would seem assured, if invasion does not entail upon her unexpectedly great contingencies of a disastrons

> A novel action for damages is now in progress in the town of Cavendish, Vermont. A man named Page, while suffering from small-pox, visited the house of a man named Taylor, and stopped some days with him. The result was that Taylor and his family were stricken with the disease; all of them disfigured for life; and one of them losing an eye. Taylor has sued Page for ten thousand dollars damages, the accusation being that the latter, knowing the nature of his illness, took no means to prevent its spread. The case excites great interest in the locality, for nothing of a similar description ever came before the courts in that region.

Mrs. Yelverton, in a note to the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, briefly defines her position, which a lew of the American papers have somewhat misrepresented. Her case, she states, has been through 18 different trials—the Scotch and Irish benches each declaring in her favor. In the trial in England the marriage issue was never decided, she having been non-suited on the ground of no jurisdiction. Upon another occasion the House of Lords, having a conjoint action before them refused on the one hand the petition of Major Velverton to be declared free of marriage with her, and on the other pronounced a judgment of "non proven" against her marriage with him. This singular decision took the legal world by surprise. It was the acme of mystification of the Scotch law of marriage. Major Yelverton was not freed, but she was not bound! Fortunately their real status did not depend upon of the Alabama claims has yet been concluded is fully the Scotch marriage, the Irish one having been finally proved in 1862, since which time the continuation of the various suits has only been litigious and vexations, as a Scotch Court could never interfere with an Irish marriage, and the litigation was intended increty to stave off criminal proceedings for bigamy in Scotland. They were not married a third time in England, otherwise, she presumes, there might be a third claimant for dower on the Avonmore estate. Such are the peculiar complications of the British law,

> Ruscality seeks out many inventions. The last trick most novel of all, occurred in a New York jewellery store. A well dressed man asked to see diamonds and other rich jewellery; every now and then during his deliberate examination stepping to the door and crying out "whoa" to an imaginary restive horse, standing in an imaginary buggy. After making his selections of a diamond ring and a set of jewellery, costing \$225, he out with a Turkey morocco wallet, apparently very plethoric, and laying it on the counter put the selected valuables in his pocket. Then turning to draw out the bills, suddenly heard his restive horse, and leaving his pocket book stepped out of the door, crying " whon, whoa." Not coming back the clerk looked in the wallet and found its stuffing not greenbacks. The man, at last accounts, had not overtaken his Lorse.

RESULTS OF CHILD-MURDER.—The corrected census returns of New Hampshire show the population to be 317,975. Net loss 8,079 in ten years.

The fact that Mr. Oliver lived in a uniform row of houses in the Fourteenth Ward, says the Philadelphia Sanday Dispatch, was the reason why he was unfortunate. One moonlight night last week the noise made by the cats on his roof was simply awful. Mr, Oliver lay in bed, trying in vain to get to sleep and grinding his teeth in rage, until at last the uproar overhead became unendurable. Mr. Oliver crept out of bed softly, so that his wife might not be awakened. He put on his slippers, seized a boot with each hand, and, clad in the snowy robes of night, be opened the tran door and emerged upon t There were thirty or forty cats out there holding a kind of general synod in the cool of the evening, enjoying the bracing air and singing glees. As Mr. Oliver approached, the cats moved over to the next roof. Mr. Oliveradvanced and flung a boot at them They then adjourned suddenly to the summit of the adjoining residence. Mr. Oliver projected another boot and went over after the first one. In this manner the synod retreated and Oliver advanced until the last row of the twenty houses was reached, when the cats arranged themselves in a line along the parapet, ruffled up their fur, curved their spines, and spat furiously at Oliver. That bold warrior gathered up his boots and determined to retreat. He walked back over a dozen houses and descended through a trap-door. He went down stairs to his bed-room, and opened the door. There was a man in the room in the act of walking up and down with a baby. Before Oliver had recovered from his amazement, the man flung the baby on the bed, and seizing a revolver began firing rapidly at Oliver. It then dawned upon Oliver that he had come down the wrong trap-door. He proceeded upstairs again suddenly, the man with the revolver practising at him in a painful manner. When Oliver reached the trap he shut it quickly and stood upon it. The man fired through the boards twice, and then hooked the door upon the inside. A moment after Oliver heard him springing a watchman's rattle from the front window. As soon as the neighbors knew there was a man on the roof they all flew up stairs and fastened their trap-doors, and Mrs. Oliver fastened hers, with the firm conviction that some predatory villain had entered while she slept and stolen her Oliver. When he tried the door it was fast, and Mrs. Oliver was screaming so ficreely that he could not make himself heard. By this time the street was filled with policemen, all of whom were blazing away at Oliver with their revolvers, while the young men in the houses across the street kept ip a steady fire with pistols, shot guns and miscellaneous missiles. Oliver, with every advantage for forming an opinion, said that Gettysburg was a mere skirmish to it. He hid behind the chimney, and lay up against the bricks to keep himself warm, while the policemen stationed themselves all around to capture him when he would slide down one of the water spouts. But Oliver did not slide. He sat out on that roof all night, with the bitter air circulating through his too trifling garments, listening to the howling cats and the occasional shouts from the picket line below, and thinking of the old Jews who used to pray from their house-tops, and wondering if Mussulmen were ever shot at or bothered with cats and policemen when they practiced their evening devotions on their roofs, And then he wordered how it would do to take off his night shirt and wave it over the edge as a flag of truce! He concluded not to, because of the danger of a bullet from some misguided policeman not familiar with the rules of war. When daylight came, the neigh-bours rallied in a crowd, armed with all kinds of weapons from howitzers down, and mounted to the roof. Oliver was taken down and put to bed, and he now has more influenza for a man of his si. than any other citizen of the Fourteenth Ward. He says he is going to move as soon as he gets wellhe is going to move into a house that is next door

to nobody, a house that stands in the middle of a

# The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1871.

Priday, 6-EPIPHASY, Obl. Saturday, 7-Of the Octave Sunday, 8-Sunday within the Octave. Monday, 9-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 10-Of the Octave Wednesday, 11-Of the Octave. Thursday, 12-Of the Octave.

To OUR SUBSCIBERS.—We wish our friends all the compliments of the season; and take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. Gillies is about to set out on a collecting tour in the Ottawa District, where we trust that he may be well received.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The bombardment of Paris, or rather of one of the outlying forts, Mount Avron, which forbid approach to the City, has it will be seen actually commenced; and a Prussian despatch dated from Versailles, 29th ult., announces the abandonment of the Fort by the French, after one day's bombardment. What advantage of as to the Canonicity of the so-called Apocrypha; position this will confer on the besiegers we are not told; but from the little resistance which Mount Avron offered, we can hardly suppose that it was a post of much importance to the defence of the City. The cold has been severe all over France, and in consequence there has been much suffering amongst the German troops, amongst whom also a very virulent form of opthalmia is said to have broken out. We are unable to speak with any degree of certainty as to the actual state of the besieged. If their provisions can hold out, they will no doubt be able to prolong their heroic resistance. All depends upon that if.

Affairs in Spain appears stormy and bode no quiet reign to King Amadeus. Gen. Prim has been shot at, and wounded, and it is said that an extensive conspiracy, comprising both republicans and Carlists, exists, to drive out the Italian prince, should be ever set his foot in Spain. From Rome there is nothing new to report, but a great flood of the Tiber is said to have caused much damage to property. Though men may laugh, as the first Napoleon laughed, at the Papal Excommunication there can be no doubt that the sentence which Christ's Vicar on earth has just pronounced upon the assailants of the Holy See, and the spoilers of the Estates of the Church is treated as a serious matter in Italy. "We will assume the responsibility before the Great Powers," Sella is reported to have said at a recent Council of Ministers-"That is all very well Signori," replied Victor Emmanuel, who fears the Devil even though he fear not God-"that is all very well, but will any of you assume the responsibility as before the Devil." Another effect of the Excommunication is noticed in the resignation en masse of the officials in the Finance and Treasury departments at Rome. Who lives, will see whether an Excommunication be a jesting matter or no.

By later reports from Spain, we learn that General Prim, one of the prime movers in the revolution which distracts that unhappy country, is dead from the effects of wounds by him received. The Duc D'Aosta will meet with a warm reception at Madrid, and will be lucky if he leave the City alive. The King of Piedmont paid a flying visit to Rome, but left again on the 1st instant. It would seem as if the Prussians were bent upon provoking Great Britain to war. Again they have sunk British ships in the Seine, and Bismarck justifies the act. At the same time Russia is displaying her contempt for Treaty engagements by carrying out her design of placing armed ships on the Black Sea. With all these outrages and insults Great Britain must tamely put up,

The so-called siege of Paris still continues, but no effective bombardment has yet commenced. Hunger may force Gen. Trochu to

will Paris allow an enemy within its wall.-Perhaps before the end of this month the Prussians will be in full retreat, for everything indicates that their attack upon Paris was

THE ART OF SHUFFLING .- The Montreal Witness is a thorough adept in this art, so (5, sential to the evangelical journalist. Some troublesome correspondent has, it seems, addressed to him two questions,-questions which though often put to the evangelical world, have never yet been answered. These questions

(1.) How is the Canon of Scripture to be ascertained without an infallible authority?

(2.) And when ascertained, who is to interpret Scripture without the same authority?

Let us see how the Witness evades these juestions. To the first, "how is the Canon of Scripture to be ascertained?" he replies:-

"A correspondent asks how the canon of Scrip ture is to be ascertained, (i. e., whether or not the Apocrypha is part of the Bible) without an infallible authority; and, when ascertained, who is to interpre-Scripture without the same authority? We reply the Jewish nation was the custodian of the Old Testament, and it did not recognise the Apocrypha as on a par with the canonical books. The Reformers carefully investigated the question, and rejected the Apocrypha, and it was not until the Council of Frent that the Church of Rome itself declared it canonical."—Witness, Dec. 28th.

His reply to the second question "When the Canon of Scripture is ascertained, who is to interpret Scripture?" is equally straightforward, and intelligible:-

" As for the other branch of the question, the Scripture is given to man not as an enigma, to be solved by some new (Edipus, called a Pope, but as a code of laws and instructions, intended to be prayerfully studied and understood by all devout believers, and ven, to a very great extent by those who are not yet believers, but who are meek and willing to learn."

We do not propose to open up here the question as to the right of, what the Witness calls, the Apocrypha, to a place in the Canon of Scripture; for that is not the question that the Witness was asked; he was asked "how the Canon of Scripture is to be ascertained?"-Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that we can ascertain the Canon of the Old Testament from the testimony of the Jews, still the question remains " How is the Canon of the New Testament to be ascertained?"-We for the present waive, we say, the question but we reiterate the question "How is the Canon of the Christian Scriptures to be ascertained?" Now this is a question to which no Protestant can return an answer, which does not expressly make an appeal to tradition, or to some authority outside of the Bible; and which does not also imply the existence on earth, at some epoch of the Christian Church, subsequent to the Apostolic age-(since none of the Apostles have left us a Canon of Scripture) of a body competent to declare with authority what writings were, and what writings were not, inspired by the Holy Ghost, and therefore entitled to a place in the Canon of Scripture. Now such a body must have been infallible, and infallible in the supernatural order. The question whether a person called Luke for instance, wrote a particular work? is a question in the natural order, which natural reason is competent to deal with; just as it is competent to sit in judgment on the question "Was Sir Philip Francis the author of Junius' letters?" But the question-"Was the person called Luke inspired, and supernaturally assisted by the Holy Ghost, in the composition of his Gospel?" is a question which natural reason is utterly incompetent to deal; and in the discussion of which human criticism finds itself altogether at fault. We conclude therefore that none but an infallible authority, and one infallible in the supernatural order, is competent to define the Canon of Scripture-or, in other words, to determine what writings were composed under

the supernatural assistance of the Holy Ghost. Now what in substance is the nearest approach to an answer to the question-"How is the Canon of Scripture to be ascertained?" that the Protestant can make? He will reply:-"The Christians of the first centuries, the early Church, accepted such and such books as Canonical; therefore" \* \* \* Well! What then Sir? If these early Christians, if this Church of the first centuries, were not, was not, infallible in the supernatural order. their reading of certain writings in their religious assemblies, their acceptance of those writings as inspired by the Holy Ghost, proves only that they believed them to be inspired-

If we are wrong, if Protestants can, without an appeal to tradition, and to an infallible authority, "ascertain the Canon of Scripture"we challenge the Witness to convict us of error; and to show us how he ascertained the right of the short biography of Christ commonly known as the "Gospel according to St. Luke," to take a place amongst the inspired wrings, or in other words in the Canon of Scripture. We will stick to one work at a time, for every book of the Bible must stand on its own merits.

not that the writings actually were inspired.

Should the Witness see fit to reply to this call upon him, we will publish his answer in capitulate, but not till its food be exhausted our columns, if it be not inordinately lengthy. XVI. century at about 4,400,000. See Const. Hist.

The concluding portion of his article in reply we are to believe the official reports that have from to his troublesome querist as to how,-the Canon of Scripture having been ascertained,the one true meaning of Scripture is to be deinterpretations put upon it by Protestants-as

A TEXT .-- A SERMON .-- AND ITS APPLICA TION.—Our text is taken from the fourth chap ter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, eight and following verses (Protestant ver-

"The devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them. And saith unto him, All these things will I give

Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence Satan. For the appropriate sermon on this text we are indebted to the columns of the Montreal Witness of the 27th ult.:-

thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.

"Nearly the whole of the Teutons are Protestants and there has long been in operation a fixed law by which the Protestant powers have been rising in the world, while those under Papal influence have been on the decline. There are certain great crises in the history of nations and of individuals when on their conduct for a comparatively brief period their whole future turns. This, as a rule happens when truth and error are, in the providence of God, presented to them side by side, and they are asked to state which they prefer. France rejected Protestantism and embraced Popery, and she has been smarting for her choice ever since. When the so called "Invincible Armada " threatened the overthrow of Protestant England, Spain could boast of 43,000,000 inhabitants; she has now only 14,000,000. Heaven has stricken her in her first born as it smote the Egyptians. With the growth of Protestantism in Ireland prosperity is dawning upon that unhappy land! yet within our times Ireland has lost upward of 2,500,000 inhabitante, more than one-third of the whole. Left under the dominion of the Papacy the logical demonstration is that these countries will become, like the deserted Palmyra, Thebes, or Memphis, howling wildernesses. residences for the toad, the bat, the wolf, and the

"Looking at Protestant nations, Great Britain had 10,800,000 when the Armada came; she has now 32, 000,000 in these islands. Besides this, she has largely peopled America, India, Australia, New Zealand, and other islands of the South. She has centupled her wealth; she has seen her children grow from ten million to ten times ten millions, and has spread the Bible over all the world.

"Look at Prussia, Only a century and a half ago the title of the King of Prussia was first assumed But Protestant truth was offered to it and accepted and, amid struggles, it spread. Blessed with a succession of able Electors, and then of Kings equally distinguished, Prussia became a formidable king-

As an application of this Sermon, or in illus tration of the moral and material prosperity of Protestant Great Britain, we may be permitted to quote two high Protestant authorities: the first that of Mr. Spurgeon (Evangelical), the other that of the Westminster Review, (Liberal Protestant.) The former's testimony is given as under:-

"The Church of England seems to be eaten through and through with sacramentarianism : but conconformity appears to me to be almost as badly riddled with philosophical infidelity. Those o whom we thought better things are turning aside one by one from the fundamentals of the faith. At first it was the doctrine of the eternity of future the very doctrino of the Fallthen another, the whole must go. They treat our doctrines as though they were all to be knocked down at their good pleasure when they choose to amend our theology. Through and through, I be-lieve the very heart of England is honey-combed with a damnable infidelity which dares still to go into the pulpit and call itself Christian."

The Westminster Review, October 1870 p. 114, in like manner bears its witness to the glorious physical, mental, and moral condition of the people of Protestant England:-

"A few facts will go far to explain the degeneracy physical and mental, of our rural population. In the year 1863 the Privy Council directed a medical inquiry to be made into the food of the poore classes in England; and Mr. Simon, the gentleman appointed to conduct the inquiry, found, on actual examination, a very alarming deficiency. The standard adopted was that obtained from experience during the Lancashire cotton famine, under the in fluence of which "starvation diseases," as they are called, were proved to supervene. This standard in the case of a man, was 4300 grains of carbon and 200 grains of nitrogen. Now, as regards the agri cultural population, it was found that more than fifth had less than the estimated bare sufficiency of carbonaceous food, and that more than a third had less than the estimated bare sufficiency of nitro genous food; and that in the three purely agricul tural counties, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Somersetshire, insufficiency of nitrogenous food was the

average diet. So much for the physical condition of the agri-cultural labourer. His mental condition is no better. Is is vain to talk to him of the necessity of life insurance, annuities for old age, or for making a provision for his wife and children. He barely manages to obtain subsistence from day to day, and all his efforts are devoted to that one object. Life with him is a constant " struggle for existence." To talk of educating him under such circumstances is absurd He has neither the time nor the means for indulging in such a luxury as education, and his children are not likely to be any better off than himself in this respect. Bad as is his condition in the present, his future prospests are still worse. The next grade above him is too high for him ever to have a chance of reaching it. He has no ambition because he has no hope. He must drudge on in his own dull way to the dreary end, and that end is the gaol or the

workhouse. With the lower stratum of society in such a state of physical and mental degradation, we need not wonder at the prevalence of crime. Physical privation means moral degradation. Insufficiency of food implies deficiency of everything that is necessary to the comfort and decency of domestic life. Can we expect the moral condition of those to be otherwise than low, whose constant care it is to earn a bare subsistence? Unfortunately we are not left to infer that such is the case. We are supplied with an over whelming mass of evidence on this point which puts the matter beyond dispute. This evidence proves but too conclusively that crime and immorelity prevail in England to an alarming extent. If

• Where did our contemporary get his figures? Hallam puts the population of England in the

time to time been laid before Parliament, if we are to believe the statements of clergymen who have had ample opportunities of asvertaining the condition of the several parishes in which they reside or of gentlemen well known for their truthfulness termined from amongst the many contradictory and philanthropy, then indeed we cannot resist the conclusion that this country has reached a depth of degradation that is perfectly appalling. An agrifor instance by Trinitarian Protestants, and cultural labourer's cottage sometimes contains three, Unitarian Protestants?—we must postpone for but oftener only two rooms, and in a great many cases only one room, which is used as a living and sleeping chamber for the whole family. Sometimes in an ordinary sized room there may be found sleeping in close proximity father and mother and grown up sons and daughters. It is said not to be an uncommon thing even to find young men received as lodgers where only one room is available for the whole family. The consequence of this state of things on the rising generation may be imagined In some parishes the number of illegitimate children exceeds that of those born in wedlock.

Perhaps this testimony as to the degraded physical, intellectual, and moral condition of the laboring classes in Protestant England, may suggest to some that it would have been well for England if in the sixteenth century she too had replied to the tempter in the words of the Lord in our Text "Vade Satana," and duty, considering that they have not the excitement had remained true to the ancient Catholic Faith of her fathers.

\* S. G. O., in a letter to the Times newspaper, says :- Sad and lengthened experience has convinced me that the producer of bread by the sweat of his brow, for his body's sake and his soul's sake, can be placed in no worse position than he is at home-in merry England, Christian England, England the nurse of industry, the very hotbed of philanthropy. Late, very late experience-know-ledge acquired far and near, from those in whom I can put trust-facts of which I am cognizant from sources which defy contradiction-all prove to me that in hundreds of our villages the social condition of man is below that of any country of which

OUR LADY OF LOURDES. - Translated from the French of Henri Lasserre. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

This is a charming work; charming, not only because of the subject with which it deals, but because of the manner in which the writer treats his subject. The book is sparkling with wit, petillant d'esprit, and at the same time ciaborately argumentative. Though we do not of a Hamburg paper, published in the Montreal pretend that the miracles, or supernatural events therein narrated are to be accepted as of to the way in which the Garibaldians and their faith, or that the Catholic is bound under pain chief comport themselves in action :of sin to admit them, we see not how they can be contested except by arguments which would cal effect. The beating of drums and ringing of prove fatal to the miracles recorded in the Gospels. Can a miracle be established by human testimony ?--and if so under what conditions? The Christian who believes in the Resurrection of the Lord cannot but give an affirmative answer to the first query, and so also as to the conditions requisite for the credibility of human testimony to a miracle,-not one in the case of the Apparition of Our Lady of Lourdes is wanting. These miracles were done publicly: the witnesses thereunto, of whom many are still living. are well known not only in France, but punishment that had to be given up; now it must throughout Europe, and amongst them may be reckoned persons from all ranks in Society. The story of these miracles was published and believod there and then, where and when they are said to have occurred. The facts are attested by eyewitnesses, literate and illiterate, by non professionals, and by medical men eminent in the profession. The waters of a spring which suddealy gushed forth from a rock previously dry, as in the days of Moses, were subjected to careful chemical analysis by distinguished chemists in France,-amongst others by M. Filhot, Professor of Chemistry at Toulouse and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor: the civil authorities made the most searching investigations, in the hopes of bringing to light imposture somewhere. but failed signally in their attempts; and in a word there is no better natural evidence for the truth of any of the supernatural phenomena connected with the propagation of Christianity, than there is for the truth of the miracles said to have been wrought by the miraculous intervention of the Blessed and Immaculate Mother of God at Lourdes. To those who doubt, we say, read the evidence, and then, but not before, pronounce your verdict.

If Protestants and non-Christians reject this evidence it is because it establishes not only the truth of Christianity as a fact in the supernatural order, but because it establishes the truth of that form of Christianity called Romanism, Popery, or Catholicity. All Protestants argue from the premiss of the falsity of this religion, to the falsity of the miracles which attest its truth. With a marvellous inconsistency they will dony the miracle in which Ged, the Blessed Virgin, and the Angels intervene, but will admit those in which the Devil and his infernal host are the chief actors. Turning tables they will trust, and in spirit-rapping and in Planchette they will place their faith; but the report of a Catholic miracle arouses only their indignant incredulity. The diabolic supernatural they recognise as at work amongst them; the angelic supernatural they hold to be impossible.

The work is very well translated by a Lady of the Holy Cross; the spirit of the original has been admirably preserved, as well as its literal meaning. The price of the book is \$1.60, sent free by mail in Montreal; and \$2 is the New York publishing price.

The terrible war in France has had this good effect, that it has given the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic Sisters of Charity and the Religious generally, opportunity to refute, by their noble heroism, the foul slanders of the Liberal press. The maligned partie pretre it is now seen and admitted, is the first and foremost in the field: wherever there is danger, wherever there are the wounded to be relieved, or the dying man to be administered, there in the post of danger, in the thickest of the fire, cool and undismayed is the priest, is the consecrated virgin to be seen extorting the admiration of their enemies.

The following eulogy upon the Christian Brothers, whom we all know and respect in Canada as the exemplary teachers of the rising generation, but who in France are mainly engaged in carrying aid to the wounded on the battle field—is from the pen of the Special Cor. respondent of the London Times :-

But the infirmiers themselves seemed to me missi creditably free from any tendency to shirk dangerous of fighting, nor the prospect of crosses, pensions, or promotion to keep their courage up to the mark As for the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes, who are, as the were, the crack corps—the Old Guard—of the microrers, their pluck is prodigious. They were couspi-cious in their round flapping hats, white bands, and long black coats, in all parts of the field, ready to confess the dying (?) carry the wounded, bury the dead iess the trying () are dead in fact, to do any duty required of them, at once the gentlest and bravest of men. I saw one of them pick up an obus, and when a soldier shouted to him to take care, as it was a fresh one and might still explode. instead of dropping it, as I fancy nine of ten civilians would have done, he had the presence of mind to put it slowly on the ground, as coolly as if it had been an egg; and then, turning round to us, who had made a most undignified rush from him, not being, perhaps, quite as well prepared for being blown into fragments heavenwards, he remarked that it "was very dangerous to let these things fall hard, as the concussion might make them explode."

If France is to be saved, it is by men of this stamp, by men inspired with the true spirit of the Christian soldier, that her salvation will be worked out-not by the obscene followers of Garibaldi, and the unclean rabble of the revo-

As a contrast to the behavior of the Christian Brothers we copy from the correspondence Herald of the 2nd inst., some particulars as

They-the Garibaldians-advanced with theatribells formed the chief music, and Garibaldi's Hymn was also sung. The well-aimed rounds of the Bad eners soon silenced them, and they retired with considerable loss on finding that we were well prepared to receive them. Night favoured their refe at and next morning showed that they had suffered much more than we had supposed. The road was strewn for miles with knapsa ks and weapons. The finest weapons of precision were lying about Suiders, Remingtons, Peabodies, &c.

According to a captured officer, a Nizzard, Garibaldi commanded in person, and in spite of his yout was an hour on horseback, but when the affair began to go wrong the Staff and the General went off. The inhabitants of Dijon, while the fight was going to near the town, plundered some waggons, and were punished by a fine of £8,000. Six Garibaldions. who had escaped, were discovered in a muddy canal in the town where they had passed the whole day, Amid great merriment they were drawn out.

Professor Blackie of Edinburgh writes to the Scotsman, under date Oct. 27th, pointing out the moral excellencies of D'Israeli's late work Lothair, as an antidote to Popery. The learned Professor with keen eye quickly detects the purport of that work; and nicely appreciating the characteristics of Catholicity and Protestantism respectively, he points out that the best means of counteracting Papal aggression in England, is the calling in the aid of the lusts of the flesh. Sensuality, not logic, is the weapon with which Romanism must be met, and conquered; all other weapons are unavailing against it.

And so the Professor having pointed out how Lothair, the hero of D'Israeli's romanca. had almost been made a Catholic of by appeals to his spiritual nature-shows how he was rescued from the peril by potent appeals to his animal nature. He thus analyses, with great accuracy the several results of these two opposite modes of treatment - the spiritual or Catholic process, and the animal or Protestant

"Our hero is submitted to an altogether different treatment in the person of the beautiful Greek girls, who are always singing when they are not laughing, and always laughing when they are not singing .-Than this embodiment of graceful Hellenic sensaousness, and hilarious juvenility of temper, nothing could be more suitable to counteract the effect of the austere and celibate virtues which are the prime theme of Popish culogy,"

Protestant missions to Papists will, if wise, profit by the hint, and will henceforward adopt the philosophy of D'Israeli. Instead of tallowfaced, obese "men of God" in rusty black, and dingy white chokers, let them engage a lot of jolly girls always laughing and singing, to go amongst the blinded devotees of the Romish superstition, as the Apostles and Evangelists of the new religion; to preach up the delights of sensuality, to insist on the claims of the flesh, and eloquently to denounce the austere virtues of Popery. Nothing, as Professor Blackic obscenes, more potent than agencies such as these to counteract the tendencies of Popery.

Under the caption An Unnatural Son, the annexed telegram is going the rounds of the

AN UNNATURAL SON .- NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-

Washington descatch says that Surratt's re-appearance to public moster and broughts of the mother of Victoria Skin ner, a minor, for special leave to appeal from an order of the High Court. The natition of Management of the High Court. Surratt's mother was on trial here, Judge Advocate Holt consented to release her if the former would Holt consented to release ner it the interest was informed of give himself up to trial. Surratt was informed of sive himself up to trial. Surratt was informed of she continued to live in the "Mahomedan fashion." this by friends who were in communication with this by friends of at once complying and thereby him; but instead of at once complying, and thereby him; but instead of at once John Thomas Johns, who was formerly a Christian, but became securing the rolense of his mother, he immediately Johns, who was formerly a Christian, but became converted to the terms. absconded leaving her to her fate.

If this story be true, it is as hard upon the Court, which sentenced to death, an innocent family of her husband had applied to the Court in woman, and a woman whom—as is now evident India in order that another guardian should be appointed and they are by its offer on condition to release her-it knew to be innocent, because it could not lay the daughter Victoria Skinner had been removed hands upon a man whom it suspected of being guilty. In the eyes of all honest men the her, and prayed for special leave to appeal against hanging of Mrs. Surratt has always appeared a horrid crime, more atrocious even than the cowardly assassination of President Lincoln; now however we are informed that she was thus brutally and iniquitously dealt with, simply out of spite, and because the man upon whom the Court that murdered her wished to lay its hands—though even now of his having entertained any designs upon the life of Mr. Lincoln there is no proof-had fled beyond its reach. There is no instance of a fouler prostitution of justice to be met with in the records of any European nation, than this of the dastardly murder of Mrs. Surrattif the story printed above, and which reaches Montreal. us from Yankee sources, be true. Its heading should be not "An Unnatural Son," but "A Dishonest Judge."

been hung himself, but we don't believe he would have saved his mother.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON .-A very successful entertainment and concert was given by the young ladies, pupils of this institution, on the ovening of Tuesday the 27th ult. His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by Vicar-General Farrelly, graced the festivities with his presence; and the British Whiq closes an interesting account of the evening's proceedings with the remark that they where high testimony to the mental training and educational efficiency of the Convent of

mas services at St. Mary's Cathedral as " grand and majestic." It speaks highly of the efficiency which the choir has reached under the Professor Desrochers.

The much vaunted school-system of New England is being somewhat rigidly criticised by the public press. The same extravagance, collected by Parliamentary enquiries as to the or rather pecuniary corruption, which pre-em- advantages of harbors on the western coast of mently characterises all the public institutions of the U. States, taints the administration of the Common Schools; and its results are pre-" the number of scholars in the public schools has increased about fifty per cent" during the last sixteen years-" the advance in the rate per scholar" has been from \$8.55 to \$20.34. In incidental expenses the advance has become greater; "the bills which in 1854 came to \$2.75 per scholar, now reaching \$7.52 per scholar." Some things are said to be "chcap and nasty;" of State Schoolism it may be said that is costly as well as nasty.

The Toronto Globe of the 26th ult. gives a brief analysis of the Report of Prison Inspectors for the year ending October, 1870. Crime, as far as may be judged from the number of commitments, would appear to be rapidly on the increase in U. Canada, and the chief increase would appear to be amongst juveniles under 16 years of age-these having increased "about 10 per cent." Perhaps the explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in the Common School system of U. Canada.

"During the time embraced in the Report," says the Globe, "that is the year ending 1st of Ootober, 1870, the commitments to the common gaols exceeded those of the previous year by 724. Of this excess 641 were men, and 83 women. The total commitments for the year were 6,379. The average number in our gaols at one time is between 600 and 700."

The Globe gives also some further statistics. "Our criminals for the year," it says, "rank as follows":--Catholics, 2,392; Protestants of all sects, 3,987.

The annexed report which we take from the London Times, of a case pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, reveals a curious state of morality as existing amongst the Protestant English, resident in India:---

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, Dec. 6. (Present-Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish, Sir J. Colvile, and Sir L. Peel.)

IN RE VICTORIA SKINNER.

المراجع والمتحارب والمستخر

This case, which was before the Committee on Monday, revealed a strange state of affairs at Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of India, where the samo persons lived as Christians and also as Mahome

Sir Roundell Palmer appeared in support of a pe- 1698, and the violator of the Treaty of Limerick an extent, even, a large propertion of them en- raise the infant church you have founded to a Joliette, 12th Dec., 1870.

tition by Helen Skinner, who was also known as Badshmo Begum, the mother of Victoria Skinner, a that her husband George Skinner, by whom she had two children, one being Victoria Skinner, was killed at Delhi in the Indian Mutiny, and after his death She had subsequently married one John Thomas converted to the Mahomedan religion. At the time of the marriage Johns had a wife, whom he had mar-ried according to the Christian religion. One of the from her care. The Court had made an order, and from her charge. The petitioner declared that her daughter was a Mahomedan, and much attached to the decision of the Court in India. Sir Roundell Palmer said the case disclosed some strange facts as to the morality of parties who professed to be Christians, and who lived as Mahomedans. Their Lordships gave the petitioner special leave

to appeal. Sir Roundell Palmer asked for permission that the

petitioner should have access to her daughter, as was usual in such matters.

Lord Justice James said an application could be made to the Court below, and when it was known that leave had been given to appeal, they would, no doubt, give directions on the subject.

Leave to appeal was accordingly granted.

THE IRISH AS A BUSINESS PEOPLE.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered at the St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, on Thursday evening, 27th ult., by Matthew Ryan, Esq., of

The lecturer commenced by observing that the present was a utilitarian age, one in which the cultivation of the useful arts was considered mere conducive to the well being of man, in-Had Surratt given himself he might have tellectually and morally, than that of the fine arts. While he did not agree with the decision which set aside the study of the fine arts, and ignored their value, but would believe rather, that they had been eminently useful. had soothed the savage, and afforded great aid to religion, and that they would thus continue to be of great value to the end of time, it was

... that not to be a business people in this day, on this continent, was to be consigned to helpless inferiority. The particular object of his enquiry was, how far were the Irish a business people,-to shew, perhaps, that they were not so far behind in that regard as some would have them to be. The Irish writers as far as he had read them, did not record much as to the early

commerce of Ireland. They dwell with pride on her learning, and so successful have they been The same journal iso speaks of the Christ- in establishing their country's claim in this respect that the Edinburgh Review in its 92nd number says, "it cannot be denied that the Irish were a learned people, while the Saxons were still immersed in darkness and ignorance." leadership of the Organist of the Cathedral, \* \* Be this as it may, however, nothing is better established than that, at a later period Ireland carried on an active trade with the Western coast of Spain, and it would be strange indeed if her admirable position for foreign trade was not brought into play. The evidence Ireland is quite decisive. "The voyage from America to the West of Ireland, and back again," says Dr. Kane, "could frequently be made in the time that vessels take in clearing sented to the world by the Boston Daily Ad- the channel from Liverpool, from London, or chants, published evidence in detail to the same nertiser, which shows, from a Report of a from Glasgow." Another competent authority effect. But the jealousy of Ireland's prosperity Committee of the City Council that, whilst speaking of the struggles and loss of life and of which Mr. Pitt had complained, was again property attendant upon the navigation of the aroused and finally culminated in the loss to English channel said: "If Ireland had justice I Ireland of her free Parliament, "I hope not done her she would be the Entrepot for those for ever," said the speaker most emphatically, vessels, instead of Liverpool with her sand —and then what followed? Ah! it is a sad banks, or London with the dangers of her river, tale to tell what followed. Resolutions and and their cargoes would be safely landed in petitions adopted by the Dublin trades at pub-Cork or Waterford, and the circulation of these lie meetings held in the Corn Exchange Rooms cargoes through the Empire from our ports in the years 1841, '42 and 43 tell us something would be most rapid by means of the steam- of what followed. Here Mr. Ryan read a series boats that piv between the two countries." of statements showing how manufacturing em-But it is still said the Irish are not a business | playment fell off throughout Ireland consequent people, have no natural inclination for trade, upon the Union. One particular is a samand hence the backwardness of their country in | plc. In Dublin the woollen trade from times past and in the present time. Ah! the 1782 to 1794 flourished in all its branches, and best answer to this is the fact of the marked | continued in a fair way until 1810. The aveexertions made by England in times past, and to a certain extent still being made, to prevent 1782 to 1810, was about 2.500; average the growth of Irish trade. The old opposition amount of wages £1 10 per week. In 1843 complimentary in this sespect is most fully admitted by such the average number employed was three hundred high authorities as Pitt, Huckisson, and La- and fifty (350); average wages, eighteen shilbanchere, by the last named when he was President of the Board of Trade. Pitt spoke so strong doubt as to the prosperity of trade in plainly and indignantly on the subject as to at- Ireland at present. He was apprehensive that tribute the opposition to "a jealousy of Ireland's prosperity"; and the fact of the conti-nued exertions of English statesmen and merchants to repress almost every species of Irish trade justifies the assertion. As far back as 1636 we find Stafford writing from Ireland to the English Privy Council that he had discouraged, and would continue to do so, "a clothing trade," because "it would trench on the clothing of England, and beat us out of the trade itself by underselling us, which they (the Irish) were able to do," In 1673 the principle was more broadly laid down by Sir William Temple. "Regard must be had," he said, "to those points wherein the trade of England comes to interfere with that of Ireland in which ease the Irish trade ought to be declined so as to give way to that of England." The civil strife which raged towards the end of the 17th Century much retarded the manufacturing progress of Ireland, yet her efforts, even then, were far from being insignificant, as shown by the historian Barlow. From the time of the Act of Settlement till the revolutionary wars under William III., she increased much in

balance of trade was largely in her favor. It

is lamentable to see the spirit in which Eng-

land met these noble exertions of the feebler

country to elevate herself to national aignity,

and necessary wealth. The English Lords

fittingly replied: "I shall do all that in me lies tered into what is known as business, and pros- sphere adequate to the requirements of a from England. But what arrogance did it not I rish purchasers were Catholics. He next reextent: it was enumerated in the 33rd Henry the Nugents in Austria, and the O'Daly's in so eloquently announce. VIII., as "one of the principle branches of Portugal. He referred also in glowing terms Your zeal and devote Irish manufacture," and in the 13th of Eliza- to the success of the race throughout the Britbeth, it was recited that "Irishmen had been ish Empire, and in the United States of Ameexporters of linen for more than 100 years" | rica as business men, scholars, and statesmen. It might have been allowed after all this ex- Such are their numbers, and such their imperience that Ireland was the best judge as to portance, in England itself that the historian profitably engage in.

own way, and no other country ought to inter- most prosperous and most conservative people needy, to advise the uncertain, to chide the fere with its discretion because one country, under his government. In fact the O'Shaugheven with the best intention, has no chance of nessy Government, with Gavin Duffy as its properly understanding the affairs of another." | commissioner of Crown lands, ruled in Western | cold hut of poverty. The "intention" of England in establishing Australia for years. And now he would menthe linen trade was finally put beyond all quest tion a fact most creditable to Mr. Duffy, and tion, when the Act 10th Anne, cap. 19, which one which showed that an Irishman could be ments against Irish trade and manufactures, to tion of that country from England. Knowdetail which, would require not a lecture but a ling Mr. Duffy's antecedents he thought he special volume. This keen and continued ex- would secure in him an immediate ally.ertion, he said would seem to indicate in Ire- But Mr. Duffy saw that Australia was not commerce. He next met the question so com- manded for Ireland, that is, a government re-Parliament in view of this aggressive English direct control; and in one of the ablest papers policy? "It is painful," he replied, "to be he ever wrote he so advised Doctor Laing. obliged to say that this then unfaithful body Mr. Duffy did not deny that England had was generally acquiescent. But the reason was awronged his own country, had even inflicted undeniable that we live in a business age. the nation. They represented the ascendancy not violate principle by opposing, or attempting party, which was under such obligations to to injure her, where her rule was just. Referhowever severe. But a better and a brighter day soon dawned. Grattan arose!

"Ever glorious Gratian, the best of the good."

His vivifying and purifying eloquence soon and interests.

The victory of 1782 was won; commercial markets were opened to Ireland's trade and manufactures; and what a rush of prosperity do we then witness! What an answer to the charge that the Irish were not a business peo-

"How stands the case now," says Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons in 1785,--- the trade is infinitely more advantageous to Ire-

Lord Chancellor Clare said: "There is not a nation in the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures with the same rapidity in the same period." The Bankers of Dublin, the Dublin guild of merrage number of men whom it employed from lings per week. Mr. Ryan then expressed a it was still as described by Mr. O'Connell in 1843, viz., "exporting cattle we ought to cat, and importing goods we ought to man ficture." Great changes had been effected, no doubt; a more just public opinion was being rapidly formed in England, he granted; but what did he read in the evidence before a Commission appointed in 1865 to enquire into the railway system in Ireland? A Dublin merchant, Mr. Bewby, stated: "I hold in my hand handbills which had been forwarded to me from Castlebar in the West of Ireland of the carriage of sugar from Liverpool to Castlebar, via Dublin at the rate of 20s. per ton; but the Dublin merchant is charged for his sugar carried over the same line 27s. 6d. Thus the English merchant by a combination with the owners of steamers and railway directors is enabled virtually to get his goods free to Dublin, and having got them there to forward them to the country at a much lower rate than the Dublin merchant can from his own city." Several other merchants complained to the same effect. Mr. Barrington, then Lord Mayor of Dublin. said that in consequence of the high railway wealth, and so rapidly did she recover from the charges he was obliged to ship his goods to calamities of the latter period that in 1698 the Liverpool and re-ship them again to Irish ports, in order to compete with English rivals, who thus had a great advantage over him. "This," said Mr. Ryan, "looks like Listory repeating itself," and then reminded the audience of what Sir William Temple had and Commons, urged on by the Merchants of said in 1673. Mr. Ryan next spoke of the Bristol, called for the destruction of the woolen | tenacity with which under the disadvantages of

Ireland. The learned lecturer next glanced at there a Doctor Laing, a Scotchman, who the long list of English Parliamentary enact | had been long agitating for the separa- plete. land the existence of manufacturing capabilities. I Ireland, but was enjoying the very system and some capacity in her people for trade and of government which he and others had desoon told. They were not the Parliament of suffering upon himself personally, but he would England that they had to yield to her exactions, lence was next made to Mr. Magnire's book on "The Irish in America," in which that able writer, and shrewd observer, tracks his fellow countrymen, and their descendants, throughout the British Provinces, and from Maine to Mexiprocured for his adored county a Parliament too much drink, doing well, often doing wonworthy of the name, one devoted to her honor | ders. The details in Mr. Maguire's book as to the success of the Irish on this continent to which by this time may be increased one half freedom was secured; foreign and colonial interesting. One great fact is worthy of the Irish in the United States to their whose language their esteemed Paster seems to kindred in Ireland. The lecture was closed be complete master. by a well reasoned and instructive essay on Savings Banks in which it was shown what a large interest the Irish on this continent have in those institutions, and how very valuable they are as the strong box of the humble man of moderate means, and provident habit. The lecturer spoke feelingly and eloquently of how well calculated they were to prevent want and suffering, how much they contributed in their effect on the mind to public order, to an antirevolutionary spirit. Lord Bacon said that the man who had children gave hostages to the law. Most certainly so did the man who had money in the Savings Bank, every deposit there was a hostage to the law. Hence Mosely in his "political elements" says there is sufficieut money in the Savings' Banks in England to prevent a revolution. He, the speaker, heartily wished that there was a Savings' Bank and a Temperance Society wherever the Irish were, and, trust him, the Irish would then soon be not only an able business people, but a Christian people of the highest type.

Mr. Ryan was, as might be expected listened

to throughout with marked attention, At the close a vote of thanks was proposed in the handsomest terms by P. A. Egleson, Esq., senr., which was seconded by Moore A. Higgins. Esq., and supported in a brief but highly complimentary address by J. B. L. Fellows,

ADDRESS TO THE REV. FATHER SALMON. St. Gabriel's Church, Point St. Charles, was, on New Years Day, the scene of a touching ceremony long to be remembered by the good inhabitants of that thriving locality. On that day they testified in a becoming manner the high esteem in which they held their beloved Pastor, the Rev. Father Salmon. An impressive sermon was delivered during Mass, in which the hearers were reminded of the blessings received during the year just post, of the necessity of gratitude, and of the importance of forming good resolutions to be put in practice during the year about to commence.

Occasion was taken to denounce in no measured terms the abuse of strong drinks at this season, and the practice of pressing to imbibe The Mass the visitors unwilling to do so. was immediately followed by Solemn Benediction, at the close of which Messrs. William Wall and J. Lafontaine, approach the altar and read the addresses in English and French. which they had composed for the occasion.

ST. GABRIEL'S FARM, ) New Year's Day, 1871. ADDRESS PRISENTED TO THE REV J. J. SALMON.

Reverend and Dear Sir,-We, the members of St Gabriel's Church, deem it our duty, on the return of this festive season to express unanimously our esteem for your character and our good wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Though less than a year in our midst, we have already learned to appreciate your paternal solicitude to provide for our welfare, spiritual trade of Ireland in an address to the King in the past the Irish clung to Ireland, and to what and temporal, and your constant exertions to

to discourage the Woolen manufacture of Ireland, pered. This was shown in the result of the steadily increasing community. But a short and to encourage the linen manufacture of Ire- recent sales of Encumbered Estates. It was time ago, and our district was a dreary waste, land and to promote the trade of England."- predicted, perhaps designed, that the purchal access to the church comparatively difficult, This desire to promote the linen trade is ex- sers of these properties would be from England and now, thanks to your energetic exertions, plained by the facts that whereas wool was the and Scotland; but of the first 21 millions of we view the temple of God from our own national staple of Ireland, flax, for the manu- pounds realized not one-seventh came from doors; the cross, the emblem of our holy faith, facture of linen, had generally to be imported England and Scotland and two-thirds of the looms nobly above our dwellings and throws its benign shadow over the homes of our families; argue to prescribe for Ireland what species of ferred to the wonderful vitality shown by the the bell rings out joyously its summons to praymanufacture she should cultivate. She re- Irish who emigrated to the continent of Eu- er and praise; at our own altar we participate quired no advice as to the linen trade; she had rope, quoting Macauley's grand tribute to the of the Bread of Life and listen to the glad plerady promoted it to the proper commercial O'Donnells in Spain, the MacMahons in France, tidings of salvation which you, Rev. Father,

Your zeal and devotedness in the performance of the sacred functious attached to the Priesthoid form another and a higher claim to our respect and affection. That whole souled devotedness, so characteristic of the true Catholic Priest, which studies with care the which branch of manufacture she could most Alison was alarmed lest they might one day real wants of the people and spares no sacrifice control the institutions of that country. A to provide for them, is exhibited by you in a "Every civilized country," says Mr. Mill. Governor of Australia writes to the Imperial high degree. We have slready experienced is entitled to settle its internal affairs in its authorities that the Irish were amongst the your readiness to extend a helping hand to the erring, and to bind up tenderly the bruised heart on the thorny bed of disease or in the

Finally, in you we recognize the true friend, the accomplished \_: teman, the devoted priest, in a word, the zealous servant of God and of imposed a duty of "30 per cent on linens true to a Government that was true to him. His Holy Church. When we see you safely made in fineign parts," was held to apply to When Mr. Duffy arrived in Australia he found anchored in our midst with your abode easy of acress the measure of our comfort will be com-

In conclusion, with grateful hearts, we wish the compliments of the New Year, hoping that its fleeting hours may bring you peace and and happiness. That you may long be spared in your career of usefulness, we shall offer up our prayers to God, the Giver of all good, that he may deign to preserve your health and conmonly asked, what was the action of the Irish sponsible to her own people, subject to their tentment, and vouchsafe you a Happy New Year, and many returns of this joyous season,

Signed on behalf of the congregation, Edward McKeon, William Wall, Michl. Hennessy. J. McCarthy, Wm. Brackin. R. McCarthy, M. Healy, Patk, Leahy, J. McNeily. 'J. Healy, J. Connors. M. Donobue.

The Rev. Gentleman in a well-worded reply thanked them not only for their present testimonial of affection, but also for their kind and generous assistance since his arrival in their co, finding them everywhere, while avoiding midst. A more substantial token of esteem was then presented by E. McKeon, Esq., J.P., in the shape of a ourse of one hundred dollars. several of which Mr. Ryan referred, are most as the contribution list was opened on Saturday evening only. This flourishing little conspecial mention. Within a quarter of a gregation of St. Gabriel's deserve the highest century not less than £24,000,000, or supposing there was no depreciation of United to their religious duties and for the perfect ac-States Currency, \$120,000,000 was sent by cord of its English and French members of

> Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday the 31st ultimo :- Males, 321; Females, 90; English, 40; Irish, 330; Scotch, 11; French Canadians, 33: Total, 414.

> Digo is Jan .- Seraphin Chenette, four score years of age, who it will be remembered was tried in this city last spring for the murder of his grand-on, died yesterday in the Montreal Jail, where he was confined us a dangerous but imbecile lunatio - Monte of Witness, 31st with

Breakpast.—Errs's Coroa. — Grather, and Comrouring.—The very agreeable character of this paration has rendered it a general favourit. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- " By a thorough operations of direction and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy do tors' bills." Made simply with beiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homeputhic Chemiste, London,

#### Died,

In this city, on the 2nd instant. Rollo Campbell, printer, aged 67 years and 16 days, a native of Dunning, Perthshire, Scotland,

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son Dr. F. W. Campbell, No. 10 Phillip's Square.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

===	EC. 3	
Flour # brl. of 196 %.—Pollards \$3.50	60 8	3.75
Middlings 4.00	an	4.20
Fine, 4.70	60	4.85
Superior, No. 2 4.90	(iv	5.00
Superfine 5.50	(in	<b>9</b> 0.0
Fancy	ab	0.00

#### WANTED

IMMEDIATELY for the ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a FEMALE READ TEACHER. Salary liberal. Application to be made (if by letter, prepaid) to P. P. LYNCH,

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

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

PATRICK CAREY, Scretary-Trens. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

Secretary.

I, 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,

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- A despatch from Havre states that there has been intense excitement in the city consequent upon a battle that has been going on since the 26th in the neighborhood of the city. The first important struggle between the French troops in this department and the Prussians occurred on Saturday morning at daybreak.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.-Failherbe, in a despatch, announces that, owing to the intensely cold weather, he will encamp his troops near Arras, and await the prosecution of a general sia, Von Motlke, and Bismarck, was discovmovement throughout France for the relief of Paris and the deliverance of France.

The weather in Southern France is exceed-

ingly cold.

The Prussians cannonaded St. Calais on the 25th, and then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. Chansy sent a armed with guns. formal protest to the Prussian General, and subsequently issued an order of the day in which he says :- "I have warned the Prussians against further prosecution of such horrible actions as they have committed against nnarmed places, and people who deserve better treatment from the enemy because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded. The General adds :- It is evident France is not combating loyal enemies but devastating hordes; but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independ-

Herald's Special-HAVRE, Dec. 26.-Since Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle between the French troops in this Department and the Prussians, which occurred on Saturday morning, at daybreak. After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the Uhlans and Saxons, the people became clamorous for a grand sortie. Accordingly, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, a battalion, forming a column of 5,000 men, pressed forward from Honfleur. This force, under command of Col. Miermard, arrived at Chateau Montiver on the 22nd, and there established headquarters, and sent out advanced posts. The troops were in been changed to esteem. All that is now imthe best state of discipline yet known, and were prepared for a reconnoisssance in force by daybreak. The 24th was one of the coldest days this winter; and on Thursday the halffrozen French outposts were driven in by tho sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau at a rapid pace. The alarm was sounded, and the troops soon formed in a creditable line, the artillery pushing forward on the right wing. The French behaved well, and were soon prepared to attack. At 7.30 the battle began by an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1,500 strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. They were received by the French artillery, who opened with a furious cannonade. It soon became apparent that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, but not sufficiently supported. The warm fire created a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, but kept up their fire. Three advances were made by the Prussians to capture the French batteries, but they were each time compelled to retire. This unsuccessful fight with the French right lasted We have offers of more than we want from two hours. Then a large body of Prussian in- England alone. Happily, all the political parfantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared ties are practically determined to allow the on the road from the Fecamp, coming to support the enemy. A council of war was held national defence, and have the patience to wait. on the battle-field, in which the Germans determined to full back on Honfleur. The events do not move quickly. The Count does French occupied the height commanding not think the defeat of the Army of the Loire Balbec with artillery. Lower stood the Prus- has seriously altered the complexion of affairs. sians. To attack the French position it was It is much lamented, but it is not to be exnecessary for them to descend into the plain, then to cross a petty stream, and then ascend the apposite bank about 150 feet. The Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and at the same time were exposed to a destructive fire from the French; while from their position their own fire was ineffective. Soon however fresh Prussian artillery appeared to the right of the French position, and the fire from their caused the Mobiles to break in confusion. The French force immediately commenced to make a retreat, which movement they performed amid some confusion. The Prussian line made an attempt to follow up their advantage, but the movement was made difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless they captured about two hundred prisoners. This ended the expedition intended to accomplish the occupation of Yvelot, and to capture 1,000 Prussian artillery and infantry known to have been stationed at the point. The Prussian losses are estimated at about 300, killed, the French under 200. Since the fight the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

The Herald's Versailles despatch says there were 100,000 men engaged in the attack, besides gunboats, and upwards of 20 batteries, without land's true policy, and, with Austria ready to counting the guns on the earthworks. The main effort of the French was directed with three | England would clear France of the invaders in divisions and 100 guns on Aulnay and Severan, their right resting on Bondy, and the left on Boligny. There were also movements made at Drancy and Lebourget, where the French had a hot reception from four batteries of guard artillery, stationed in the vicinity, which cut them up terribly. The infantry guards got into action hereabouts, driving the French back into the forts in great disorder. With this exception, the repulse of the sortie was effected by artillery, and this accounts for the small loss of the Germans. Four of the guards batteries opened fire at 1,400 yards, causing immense damage to the advancing French columns, a few minutestsufficing to make the enemy waver. Their officers endeavoured to keep them together, but they soon broke and fell back entirely discomfited. They had no better fortune in their encounter with the Saxon field batteries, in the endeavour to take Aulnay and Severan. Gunboats were brought to Epinay, whence they kept up an incessant fire on the right of the Prussian guards, with but little effect

silent to-day, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns. The Prussians on Monday advanced to and occupied Bapame, 14 miles S.S.E. from Arras.

Berlin, Dec. 29 .- The Government organs say that Mont Avron was the first position attacked in order to obtain a stand-point from which to operate against the adjacent outlying forts. The bombardment of Mont Avron may be considered as the introduction to a general shelling of Paris. Its capture will greatly facilitate the operations against the city.

A despatch from Versuilles, dated the 23rd, says a scheme to assassinate the King of Prusered here a few days since. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday. when the gates were closed, and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death. The patrols then searched every place, and arrested 200 persons, of whom 70 were

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29 .- Advices from Paris state that the new fortifications have been completed by the French beyond Mont Valerien. which throw shells beyond Versailles. That place is therefore considered untenable for the

Prussians. New York, Dec. 28.-A correspondent has had an interview at Bordeaux with the Count de Chaudourdy, the Minister and Delegate for Foreign Affairs, whom he describes as a grave and reserved man, but a free talker. In reply to an enquiry of the correspondent, the Minister thus gave his views in regard to the chances of peace: At present peace seems to be distant. Lamentable as this war is, peace on dishonor able terms would be inadmissible. It would change France to a third-rate power. Prussia made a great mistake in not concluding a peace with France at Ferrieres. The civilized world will condemn her for the refusal to propose terms, which then might have been arranged in a manner that would have been honorable to Prussia, without being humiliating to France. Not only might guarantees against future attacks by France upon Germany have been exacted, but the feelings of hatred and revenge now sure to prevail in the future, might have possible. No Ministry, or Constituent Assembly, or Government could for a moment treat for a peace under the conditions now imposed by the Prussian Government. Although there is hardly a man in France but laments the war, yet there is scarcely one willing to allow the Government to give up territory. The rich and poor unite in the opinion that the only thing left is to fight out the war. If in doing so France is financially ruined, there will be less for Prussia to take. The Minister told the correspondent he had great hopes that the Prussians would be driven out of France before long. The present Government, he said, is not fighting with obstinacy nor political motives, but with a fair chance of obtaining an honorable peace. Paris is able to hold out for a considerable time. The whole nation is armed, or arming. Three months ago it was difficult to inspire the people with courage, but now the Government is obliged to restrain and direct, rather than to excite patriotism. We need arms and artillery, it is true, but these are coming in every direction. pected that raw troops will prove victorious on all occasions; even the retreat on Orleans, the evacuation of the city and the retreat to Le Mans, were not unmitigated evils. They prove that the new army can hold its own, and retreat as well as advance without demoralization-a fact which had been doubted before. Moreover, the troops of the Army of the Loire gained confidence and invaluable experience. Chaudourdy thinks that England has not raised herself in the scale of nations in her recent action on Continental matters. She is now committing the same mistake that France committed in 1866. In order to have her neighbor chastised, she has allowed herself to be humiliated beyond endurance, and even allowed her territory to be violated. The correspondent enquired: Can England afford war? He replied: There are other means besides drawing the sword by which a great power like England can make her influence felt. Those means she neglected to use and she now finds herself insulted by Russia. She delays the meeting of the proposed Congress only to give Russia time to make her preparations surer in the coming spring; prompt action would have been Engjoin her, the moral and material support of a fortnight, or show the rest of Europe that there is a limit which the most powerful armies must not pass. Such an alliance would be approved by the civilzed world, for it would prove that it was not an alliance of conquest .-At first France was to blame for secking a quarrel, and making an aggressive war, although the people was not responsible for that; but now Prussia has rejected an honorable and lasting peace, and the sentiment of the world has undergone a change. For France is now struggling for existence. If she is crushed, England will feel the loss more than any country. England cannot dream of the consequences if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases

in the East and Prussia in the West. England

without a single ally, will cease to belong to the

family of European nations, and will be reduced

to a third class power. The Count then spoke

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28. - Mont Avron is He closed by stating that the new levies in the South and South-East were proceeding with a success beyond expectation.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 28.-Last night, as Gen. Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the streets. Gen. Prim was wounded in three places on the left arm, and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

London, Dec. 29 .- Further particulars of the attempt on Prim's life state that his adjutant was shot. The wounds of neither are dangerous. No public disturbance was occasioned. as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent any outbreak, and to arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is felt at the occur-

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Working parties in the opposite headings of Mont Cenis Tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings were exchanged through the dividing wall of the rock, for the first time, at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas afternoon.

THE ITALIAN CODE AT ROME,-It is difficult to imagine why such haste has been made to substitute a totally new system of legislation the entire code of the Italian kingdom has, by a stroke of the pen, been imposed upon the unhappy Romans. No care has been taken to enquire into what may be their special needs, no account has been made of traditions and habits of the people, which even conquerors think it wise, if not merciful, to respect in a certain measure in the nations which they have forcibly subdued. Verily no conquered people, not even where Goths and Vandals were the victors, has ever fared so ill in this respect as these "liberated" Romans. The Government of King Victor Emmanuel did not venture to deal thus summarily with Venetia, which still retains her Austrian code, insuperable difchange. And not even Naples has been treated so cruelly; for when, thanks to the open attack of and most treacherous secret plotting on the part of the Sardinian Government, the two Sicilies of daily occurrence .- Mont. Herald. were annexed in 1860, the code of the Subalpine Kingdom was modified before being introduced in consideration of the great evils which might ensue from its pure and simple application.-But who cares what the Romans may have to endure? Rome is only a thing to be talked of, boasted of, paraded, used as a party watchword. Rome was to be got and kept, no mat-

PROOFS OF A FREE CHURCH.—1. The Italian Bishops forbidden by the Government to go to circular (reservatissima) to the Judicial Authorities (Aug. 15, 1870) informing them that Bishops and Parish Priests would be liable to bagatelle of a fine of 3000 lire and three years imprisonment for enforcing the constitution on Papal Infallibility. 3. Seizure of the Bishop of Bergamo's Pastoral (Nov.) 4. Seizure of the translation of the Bishop of Mayence's Pastoral in Rome (Nov.) 5. Seizure of the Bishop of Verona's Pastoral in behalf of the Pope (Nov.) 6. Confiscation of all the journals that published the Pope's Encyclical (Nov.) This last act was done in obedience to a formal decision come to at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet. Yet the Italian Government, as well as Mr. Gladstone, profess to desire that the Pope and the Church should be entirely free. 7. The Pope in Rome is less free than any one of his spiritual subjects in England .-He is now subject to the Government in the matter of popular and higher education.

The confiscated number of the Opinione of Florence, which is one of the semi-official organs of the Government, contained these memo rable words and this powerful argument in favor of the perfect liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff:-"We publish the Encyclical of the Holy Father in order to prove to the Unita Cattolica that the Pope is entirely free in his acts, and that his pretended captivity is but a by. mean parade. It was not necessary to have had this document printed at Geneva. It would have been enough to have given it to any Italian journal, which would have published it at its ease, just as we are doing." Yet, in spite of the argument, the Opinione, like all

the other papers that published it, was seized. Rome.—The excommunications pronounced by the Holy Father have set the Romano blaspheming in a manner nothing short of Satanic. It invites the Romans to return to the impure Bacchanals and Saturnalia of Pagan Rome, 'This is the first carnival of liberty," it says, do not let us heedlessly allow it to go by, but let us live merrily Pius IX threatens excommunication, and makes the ladies who go to visit him faint with emotion. A recommunion of pleasure has become necessary; let feasting be proclaimed, and let this inscription be placed over the doors of our ball-rooms and banquetinghalls- Hic imperat tripudium-here frolie reigns.' This is not sacristy Latin, it is Horace's Latin, which he wrote between a cup of Falernian wine and an invocation to the goddess of pleasure." It is the language of the licentious unbeliever in all days, as the Scriptures, both Old and New, have recorded :- "Epulemur et coronemur rosis; cras enim moriemur. Let us eat and crown ourselves with roses: for to-morrow we die."

#### GERMANY.

Prussia has formally apologized for the sinking of the six British vessels in the Seine. She promises money indemnity, and states that the military commander who authorized the outrage has been dismissed the service by sentence of court martial.

The Prussians have lost heavily in battle in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude | and from sickness in the North and North-east of Italy, and intimated that a day of reckoning of France. The villages are encumberedwould surely come for that cowardly nation. - | with German wounded.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—News of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received here with public rejoicings,

Munich, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation.

#### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The Turkish Government has, in a note, urged upon the Powers its objection to the discussion of all questions affecting the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Information has been received that the Porte has ordered the Bosphorus and Dardanelles coasts to be protected by torpedoes.

#### UNITED STATES.

One of the most bitter sarcasms of the day is that of Fred Douglas, in his speech at the New England dinner at Washington. His ancestors, he said, came over in the Mauflower, too; that as soon as she lauded the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, she sailed for the African coast and brought in a cargo of slaves, and that he was a descendant of the latter load of pil-

CHARGES OF ROBBERY AGAINST NEW YORK LADIES .-Six New York ladies have been accused of robbery -civil, commercial, penal, &c. &c., for that at a single store, all of them apparently persons of heretofore in use in the Roman States. With- wealth and respectability. The articles alleged to out even waiting for the meeting of Parliament, before are of very trifling value. Some of the ladies were locked up all night in the police cells. One of them. Mrs. Phelps, accused of stealing twenty-two cents worth of candy, is said to be worth some millions of dollars, and is remarkable for her charities. She was defended by the eminent law-yer, Mr. Dudley Field, whose fee is said to be \$1,000 whenever he appears in court; and was discharged in spite of evidence which the Judge said he believed to be truthful, on the ground of her high character. The lady in question had made some purchases, and while they were being packed up, she was accused by one of the shop girls of stealing the candy, and immediately invited, by a detective attached to the place, to go into the office at the back of the store. The candy, according to the evidence of the shop girl, fell from her on her way thither .-The occurrence of so large a number of alleged thefts, all on the same day, and the evident watch ficulties having hitherto stood in the way of any and preparation for such occurrences, are remarkable indications of the judgment which is formed of fashionable life in New York, by persons who are well acquainted with it. Macey's store is evidently Garibaldi and his filibusters, and to the vilest a great resort of the wealthy ladies of the city; yet and most treacherous secret plotting on the part the proprietor manifestly expects thefts as mutters

#### PEVER AND AGUE CURED!

Dr. E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilions Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: "I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertiseds ills. Most of them are worthless; some ter how, Bombs first, codes next-and what dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an next? Yes, that is the very thing : what next? exception. No better family cuthartic could be desired. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the billious remittent and intermittent fevers, Rome, for the canonization. 2. Signor Reali's so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

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

> THE FOREMOST MEDICINE OF THE AGE .- No public medicine has ever received such praise from the highest quarters as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. In a period of thirty-five years it has been spontaneously approved by more then one thousand of the leading journals, physicians, chemists, and medical writers of the country. Fifteen years ago the entire medical faculty of Buffalo united in a testimonial to its inestimable curative properties as developed in their own practice. Forty eminent practitioners, resident in various parts of the State of New York, followed with a similar emphatic endorsement; and since then five-eighths of the very elite of the profession have, over their own signatures, certified to its merits. Its cures of scrofula, cancer, tumor, and every type of eruptive and ulcerous disease will never be forgotten while the English language is read and spoken. In fact they have been recorded in every modern tongue, and have excited the amazement of the whole civilized world. The reputation of no other medicine, ever advertised or pre-scribed, rests upon such a basis as this. For sale

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only il o freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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

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 to wean 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; com-

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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.:

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Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Wirslow will prove the American Florence Kightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We contirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it, noth. what it processes to perform, every part of n,—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and ren dered 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 Drug-

Be since and call for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP! Having the fac-simile of "CURTIN & PERSONS" on the

ottside wrapper. All others ar base imitations,

A "COUGH," "COLD," CR 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 Broxentis, Asrima, and CATARRH they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the genuine Brown's Broncinal Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonial sattest

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Dr. G. F. Beselow, Boston, Prof. Edwb. North, Clinton, N. Y. SUREBOXS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

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stamp attached to each box. This care in patting 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 fam 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, CATMEAL, CORRMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES KEOUGH and FRANCIS KEOUGH, of the Town of Joliette, trading un der the name and firm of J. & F. KEOUGH,

THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet in their place of business at Joliette, on Friday, the Sixteenth day of December next, at eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Joliette, 26th November, 1870.

A. MAGNAN, Interim Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) Dist. of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT? No. 2464.

DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archbald James Arnott, late Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now of the said City and District of Montreal, duly anthorized to ester en justice.

The said ARCHBALD JAMES ARNOTT,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de corps & de biens against the Defendant in this cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870. LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th Nov., 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.

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They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Undigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetie, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billous Healache, Sick Headache, Faundice for Green Sickness, Hillous Colle and Billous Fovers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrheea, but one mild dose is generally required.

dose is generally required.

For Bheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Parpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints

the system. With such enange those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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