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Erne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1870.

THE LOST PORTRAIT; OR,

Che

THE STOLEN CHILD.

" Ecoutez !--- listen !" said Monsieur Herbois to his companion; there is that divine voice

again !" "Mais c'est une voix d'enfant ! — it is a child !" returned Monsieur Michelet.

'Yes, it is the voice of a child; but what a holding the other by the arm, in order to arrest so steady; and what a perfect intonation !--

Did you over hear anything so enchanting?" inquire about her."

Doucement ! - sofuly ! Come this way a

The cottage from which this sweet voice proceeded stood alone in a valley of the Apenthe two strangers who had approached it from behind, now retreated the way they had come. "The truth is," continued Herbois, "it was to grade of service; and the family he then lived know she is not well." hear that voice I sent for you from Rome."

"Then I think you might let m3 hear a tunity of visiting his relations. little more of it," replied Michelet. Marco was a very different

"I hope we shall hear a good deal of it," answered Herbois, with a mysterious nod of reject. He had seen the world; his manners the head. "What do you say to carrying her and conversation were quite polished and fashoff with us to Paris ?"

"With all my heart," replied Michelet: "that voice, well cultivated, will be a fortune. What friends has she? Will they give her

up?" "That is the difficulty," answered Herbois; "And here it is I want your assistance. You must know that it was about three months since, on my way to Naples, that I first heard that voice. The day was cold, and whilst they were waiting for the horses at Spoleto, I had walked forward to warm myself; when suddenly, as I passed near this spot, my ears were arrested by these delicious tones. For some did not think they had any good grounds for minutes I stood transfixed with delight and doing. So their consent being grounds for surprise; and as I was instantly struck with the immense advantages to be derived from the possession of the child, I was about to enter the cottage for the purpose of making inquiries, and opening a negotiation when the vetturino overtook me, and I had to continue my journey. On my arrival at Naples, however, I wrote to old Martinelli, who, by-the-bye, has given up teaching, and retired to end his days at Spoleto; which he left, some sixty years ago. a beggar-boy without shoes or stockings, in ormake inquiries about the girl and her friends, aud to find out on what terms they would give her up; not doubting, from their apparently flattered the poor people very much. Gra- and advice with regard to the future managemean circumstances, that they would be willing enough to resign her on such an advantageous speculation. But I had reckoned without my host."

village, who brought him no dowry but a good her native hills; but oh, never, never within Nina was seen in the valley no more. All that temper, a pretty face, and a very sweet voice; the walls of a theatre !" Such were her con- could be learned was, that the vetturino, who which last qualification was not the least of her stant prayers and injunctions from the day she knew her well by sight, from so often passing attractions to Guiseppe; and it was much to arrived till the day she breathed her last breath the door, had seen a carriage with post-horses the satisfaction of both parents that they found in their arms, which was just three months af hear Florence, in which sat two gentlemen and the young Paulina had inherited this endow- ter they had seen her descend from the coach a little boy, whose face struck him as bearing a ment. The child sang like a nightingale, and at their door. From that moment, Nina-so remarkable resemblance to Nina. The child being also very pretty, she was the delight of the little girl was called-became the darling seemed to know him too. for he had started up voice !" exclaimed Herbois, standing still, and her father and mother. By the time she was of their hearts. They brought her up in the and put his head out of the window; but the fifteen these attraction, combined with the ad- same simple way in which they had brought gentlemen pulled him back, and drew up the his steps also; "so pure, so sweet, and even ditional one of her being the heiress of the up her mother; indeed, they knew of no other. glass. The man promised to make inquiries ditional one of her being the heiress of the up her mother; indeed, they knew of no other. glass. The man promised to make inquiries to a lodging." said one of the ladies; "let us little vineyard, had brought half the young She helped to do the housework and to tend when he returned to Florence; but he could inquire if he is at home." peasants of the neighborhood to her feet. But the vines; and although inheriting more than learn nothing; so many strangers visited that "It is very remarkable, certainly, for a Paulina did not care for them, and was in no her mother's beauty, and a voice almost un-child," replied Michelet. It proceeds from hurry to be married; indeed, she frequently paralleled in sweetness and power, she could evanescent to be retained. Paulina did not care for them, and was in no her mother's beauty, and a voice almost un- city, that the impression made by each was too this cottage; let us go round to the door and declared to her young companions that she did neither read nor write. They had already not mean to marry at all, for she was quite sure she should never be so happy as she was with borhood to be her husband, when she was old bit," said Herbois, laying his finger on his lip, her father and mother; and she remained in- enough; which would be in five years from the his search after their lost darling. "Seek her bit," said Herbois, laying his inger of his hp, her latter and mother, and she remanded de exorably fixed in this opinion till she was nearly period at which our story commences, for she in the great cities," said she; "they have for the music. So, having desired the groom sixteen, when the arrival of Marco Melloni, her was now between ten and eleven years of age. Stolen her for her voice." When she was dead, to give him something to cat below, the poor cousin, entirely changed her views on the subject. Marco was the son of her mother's nines, not far from the town of Spoleto : and sister, Teresa, and had quitted home at an

with being at Rome, he had taken the oppor-Marco was a very different person from the suitors that Paulina had found it so easy to

ionable; he talked of Paris, and Vienna, and London; of concerts, operas and balls; and, moreover, he wore very fine clothes; and Paulina soon began to perceive that her inexorable resolution to lead a single life had been somewhat prematurely announced.

The gallant Marco of course fell in love with his pretty cousin, and when, at the end of his fortnight's holiday, he returned to Rome, he carried with him her promise to become his wife on his next visit provided her father and mother did not object to the match; which, however grieved to lose their daughter, they doing. So their consent being gained, and everything arranged, Marco returned to claim his bride before his master and mistress quitted Rome; and then carried her off with him to the north.

Now, unfortunately, although Paulina sang like an angel, she could not so much as write her name : so that the separation between herself and her parents was entire. For the first few months, indeed, Murco occasionally wrote them a line to say they were well; and in voice, that he had undertaken to provide her dually, however, this little link between the parents and their child dropped; and many a sigh and tear it cost the former that, owing to the travelling propensities of Marco's employers they had no means of gaining intelligence of her, even through the intervention of the scribes to be found at Spoleto; they did not know where to address a letter. Some years had passed in this state of uncertainty and privation, when one day the vetturino, who was weekly in the habit of passing that way, drew up his horses at their door, and handed out of the coach a lady extremely elegant in her appearance and attire, but apparently in very bad health. He then lifted out a child, and having set it and their luggage down at the door, he mounted his seat and drove away again; whilst Paula and Guiseppe stood at the window watching these unusual proceedings, and wondering what was to come next. A mistake it was of course; for what could so fine a lady want with them? Meanwhile, the stranger having watched the carriage till it had passed a corner, and was that beautiful voice be cultivated, and that she out of sight, turned towards the door, which should make her fortune, and the fortunes of was open, and entered the house; whereupon her family, too, than that she should languish the two old people, half in hope and half in here for the rest of her life in poverty and ob- fear, advanced to meet her; and when she lifted her veil, they saw it was their daughter; "Well, perhaps it is," answered Michelet, but so faded, so changed, so sad, that whether the child, with wonder painted on its large Finding, as he had expected, that his friend threatened no very vigorous opposition to his As soon as the parents had recov As soon as the parents had recovered from their surprise, they gave their daughter the question, we will introduce our readers to the and minister to her bodily comforts. But towards the cottage inhabited by that gay depoor Paulina had returned with ruined health, Guiseppe Marabini was the possessor of a and "a broken and contrite heart;" and the descended from father to son, for several gener- ing was the promise made by her parents to

for; one little girl being the only fruit of his already-never let it be cultivated ! Let her round the neighborhood; Paula passed it in union with Paula Batta, a young girl of the sing to please you, let her voice echo amongst tears and prayers. Vain tears-vain prayers! fixed their eyes on a young peasant of the neigh-

"Wife, wife!" said Guiseppe, as he approached the cottage an evening or two after the conversation between Herbois and Michelet, proceeds in his pocket, he set out with a wallet why are you sitting out so late ?--Nina, you on his back and a stick in his hand, to traverse should make your grandmother go to bed; you the earth in search of his grandchild.

"I did ask her."

Paula, rising with her husband's assistance ; and I don't think I shall enjoy it many more evenings, for I grow weaker and weaker."

"The more reason for your not sitting out in the chill," returned Guiseppe. "Come along in." And almost angry at her imprudence, he led her into the house.

"The only thing that concerns me," said Paula, after a pause, "is to think how you will be able to take care of Nina when I am gone." "What do you mean ?" said Guiseppe, impatiently; for although he feared that Paula sent him, and whether he could tell them what was really very ill. he could not bear to have had become of Nina. But it was in vain they his apprehensions confirmed.

"She is now approaching an age in which she will want me more than even, just as I am going to be taken from her," continued Paula. "I'll go and call her in," said Guiseppe,

looking towards the window, through which, although it was dark, they could see Nina leaning over the railing that separated their little garden from the road, whilst her sweet voice resounded in their ears as she chanted her evening hymn to the Blessed Virgin.

"Leave her a little, she is very well where she is, and she likes to be out of doors; besides, I mean to speak to you about her, husa beggar boy without succes or stockings, in or-der to make his livelihood by singing through of his letters he mentioned that the count, his to happen. I know I cannot live long;" and, of a stick, and under his arm he carried an old band, for you must prepare yourself for what is the streets. Well, I wrote requesting him to master, was so charmed with Paulina's fine therefore, much to the distress of the old man, violin, which he ever and anon stopped to play Paula entered into the subject of her own apwith lessons in singing, which pleased and proaching decease, giving him her directions ment of their beloved grandchild. "Hark !" said he in the course of the conversation ; " who can that be playing the flute self down upon a door-step to rest and deliberso charmingly?"

EAttness,

For some weeks after this cruel misfortune. Paula languished between life and death, and then expired, bidding Guiseppe never to resign sold his cottage and his vineyard, and with the

Seven years had elapsed-Pietro was mar-" Grandmother wouldn't," answered Nina. | ried and had two children ; the cottage where these scenes had transpired was pulled down; "The cool air is so pleasant," answered the vineyard was a vineyard no longer; and the sorrows and distresses of their former owners had become a tradition in the neighborhood, when one day a stranger arrived to inquire for Guiseppe Marabini. But no one could give him any intelligence : Guiseppe had gone away, nobody knew whither, and had never been heard of since his departure. But although these worthy people could give no intelligence themselves, they were not the less desirous of obtaining some from the traveller. They wanted to know whence he came, who surrounded and questioned him; he evidently came to make inquiries, not to answer them; and not a word could they extract to satisfy their curiosity. When they were assured of the hopelesness of their endeavors, they drew aside from him, in order to discuss the question by themselves, whilst he mounted his horse, and rode away as he came.

> On that very same day a poor old man was treading heavily and sadly along the road between Dover and London. His clothes were worn and shabby, his tall spare figure was bowed by age and sorrow, his face was thin and his mother; and George begged leave to bring wan, and his long white hair fell almost to his his friend Jack Pearson, a capital fellow, and a shoulders : he helped himself along by the aid when he arrived at a farm-house or village,---Gradually toiling on from day to day, he at length reached the metropolis; and as he could good Mrs. Hudson, who by this time had benot speak a word of English, and was at a loss in what direction to seek a lodging, he set himate; and after a little while, in hopes of attracting the attention of the charitable, he commenced playing on his instrument. Presently a window was thrown up above his head, and two fair young faces looked out.

"Then you travel about, and support your self by your violin ?"

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"Si, signora" answered the old man. "And have you never been in London be-

fore ?'

"Never." he replied.

"Then how will you find yourself food, or a odging, when you can speak no English?" The old man said he did not know, but he

had encountered great difficulties before, and he hoped God would protect him still.

. I wonder if Thomas could recommend him

Thomas, who was their brother's groom, said he could get him a lodging in the Mews, where master's horse stood, if he could pay for it .---Without referring to the stranger on the subject, the young ladies said they would be answerable for the rent for a month ut anyrate; sgreeing that they owed him as much as that and Guiseppe had laid her in the earth, he foreigner, after partaking of some bread and cheese, was conducted to the house of Thomas's acquaintance, and introduced into a more tidy room than he would probably have had the luck to discover for himself.

Mrs. Hudson was a laundress, and a widow with one son, a scapegrace, on whom she doted, to her own and his great injury; for she had indulged him most injudiciously in his childhood; and now that he was grown up, she sacrificed the fruits of her laborious industry to supply the idle and dissipated habits her former weakness had engendered.

George Hudson was a fine young man too, in spite of his faults; he was handsome, goodnatured, lively, and really fond of his mother in his heart; but then he was so thoughtless and extravagant, so destitute of any fixed principles, and so often led astray by worthless companions, that he was always getting into scrapes and difficulties. However, the agreeable qualities he possessed rendered him a great favorite with the young women of his acquaintance, and amongst the rest, had won him the heart of a cousin of his own, called Lucy Watson, who lived in the capacity of housemaid in a baronet's family. Now, it happened about this time that Lucy's master, Sir Henry Massey, was about to be married; and it was arranged that, on the day of the wedding, after the bride and bridegroom had left London, the servants were to celebrate the joyful event by a ball, to which each should invite his own friends and relations. So Lucy of course, invited George and very good dancer.

"You offered a sum down ?"

"I offered a hundred crowns; at least I authorized Martinelli to do so, if he thought fit. But it appears that the grandfather of the girl had once before received an application of the same kind, and had rejected it with such indignation that Martinelli said it would be of no use in the world to think of it; the old man being in the first place devotedly fond of the child; and in the next, having, for some family reasons, an insuperable objection to her going on the stage."

"How are we to get her then ?" returned Michelet.

"There is no way but stealing her that I know of," replied Herbois.

"Stealing her !" echoed the other, rather gravely.

"It's all for her own good, you know," answered Herbois. "Isn't it much better that scurity ?"

whose notions of right and wrong were apt to to rejoice or weep, as they embraced her, they be a little confused as well as those of his knew not. For her part, poor soul, tears were friend. In short they were both *entrepreneurs* the only expression that she was capable of, or friend. In short they were both entrepreneurs for the French opera, and as their ideas ran but which suited her mingled feelings of joy and in one channel, they did very honestly believe grief; and without being able to utter a word, that no destiny could equal that of a prima she sank into a chair, and wept freely; whilst donna in the great European theatres.

nefarious project, Herbois now set about explaining to him the plan he had formed for its tenderest welcome, and sought by every means execution. Whilst they are discussing this in their power to relieve her mental afflictions inhabitants of the cottage.

small vineyard, which had been in his family and only consolation she seemed capable of receivations. He was thus a proprietor, and raised take charge of her child, and devote themselves somewhat above the degree of a peasant, al- to its welfare. "Let her live with you, father; ever, hr had no numerous family to provide inherit a voice-I fear she will for she sings old man passed the night in seeking her all quiries as to his situation.

"It's beautiful !" said Paula, who loved music as well as her husband.

" Listen, grandmother-listen," cried Nina, running up to the door.

"Yes, my child, we hear," returned Paula. "I only hope her love of music may not lead her into any mischief," she continued. "That scapegrace Pietro-I suppose that is his flute -is endeavoring to make up to her; but you must not let him :" and then, resuming her former subject, she entered at length into her views of what would be best for the happiness of their beloved charge.

"It's time she was in now, though," said she, when the conversation was concluded.-"You had better call her."

"Nina," cried Guiseppe, going to the door; "Nina, child, come in. Why do you stay out so late ?'

"But Nina did not answer.

"She is gone after that flute: it's Pietro's flute, depend on it; and he has enticed her head. out that he may whisper nonsense into her young ears. I don't like that lad, Hark! hear a carriage; I hope the child is not out in the road.'

"I'll go and fetch her in," said Guiseppe, road. It being now so dark that he could not ear. see above a yard or two on either side, he stood still and called, but Nina did not answer. Then he walked a little one way, and a little the other, still calling "Nina, Nina," but still no Nina answered; upon which he re-entered being paid for this little service; and bowing the house to fetch his stick; and whilst he and his wife vowed vengeance against Pietro for enticing the child away, he directed his steps ceiver's mother, whither he did not doubt she the ladies. was gone, as she had occasionally done before. bewitched by Pietro's musical accomplishments.

But, alas! Nina was not there, nor had it been Pietro's flute they had heard, that was somewhat above the uegree of a peasant, at to its wehare. Let her ive with you, latter, beth it is and, but it is used to be used the boy was lying in bed with a hurt other; and this triffing trait of character hav-though the produce of this little patrimony was if she must marry, if she will marry, let it be to not sufficient to exempt him from a necessity some one here on the spot; never let her leave for the closest 'coonomy. Fortunately, how- her home; and, above all things, if she should

"That is the very tarantella I have been longing for !" exclaimed one.

"It's the very same that Miss Dallas played, I declare," cried the other. "Oh, what fun ! Now we'll get it; and she shall have the pleasure of hearing us play it the very next time we meet."

"How delightfully savage she will be, after tossing up her head, and telling us she never gave copies !" said the first : whereupon, having called to the old man not to go away, they rang the bell, and desired the servant to take him into the dining-room.

"We want you to give us the music of that tarantella," said they to him; "of course we bob, what took'd a horse to drawing of it!" will pay you for it.'

"Perdana !" said the old man, shaking his

"Ah-you are a foreigner?" said they, addressing him in French, which he understood enough of to comprehend them; and on learning what they wanted, he said he would be too happy to oblige them, if they could take down proceeding towards the gate; but as she was the music from his playing it-for to write it not there, he opened it, and went upon the himself he was unable, as he only played by

> This was accordingly done, and when finished, thay thanked him, and offered him five shillings in remuneration. But poor as he was, the gallantry of the old foreigner recoiled from respectfully, he told them he was too happy, to oblige their signorinas, and that he required no other reward than the pleasure.

"How unlike an Englishman !" said one of

"An Englishman would have held the two half-crowns in the palm of his hand, and looked at them with an air of astonishment and disappointment, as if he could not conceive what he meant by offering him so little," said the

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Great were the preparations above stairs and below for this grand occasion; and great was the excitement and expectation on the part both of the entertainers and their visitors; whilst come much attached to the poor foreigner, her lodger, thought it such a pity that he should not be happy as well as the rest, that she persuaded Lucy to extend her invitation to him, on the plea that his violin would be a valuable acquisition to the party. So, after making some demur about the shabbiness of his clothes, the old man having consented to accompany them, they all four repaired to Grosvenor street, where they found a large party already assembled in the servant's hall.

As the poor stranger really played a good deal better than the musician they had engaged for the occasion, he was extremely well received, and made very welcome; whilst his lame attempts at English contributed much to the hilarity of the party, many of whom could not conceive why he should prefer calling the candle a chandelle, or the chair a chaise ; Joey, the stable-boy, taking particular pains to correct his parts of speech, and make him comprehend that a chaise "was quite another sort of Altogether, the evening passed away gaily enough, and everybody went home well pleased. "It was capital fun, wasn't it, old boy ?" said George to the stranger on the following

morning; and the foreigner, perceiving that an assent was expected, smiled, and said : " Oui, Oui !"

This passed whilst they were taking a later breakfast than usual, and George fell to expatiating on Jack Pearson's capital dancing : he was so glad he had taken him; he was much the best dancer there; and so forth; when the eulogium was suddenly interrupted by some very unexpected visitors-no less a person than Sir Henry Massey's house-steward, accompanied by two extremely suspicious-looking strangers.

"I am sorry to interrupt you," said Mr Terry, as they all rose to receive him; " but a very unpleasant circumstance has occurred. An article of value has disappeared-a miniature of my lady set in diamonds, which was brought yesterday from the jeweller's just after the carriage had driven away; and which, in. tending to forward by the mail, I had unfortunately brought down to the steward's room." "And what do you suppose is become of it ?" inquired George, looking as he felt quite un-

concerned in the matter. "Somebody must have laid hand; on it, I'm

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 16, 1870.

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afraid," returned Terry, "most of the company were in and out of that room taking refreshments in the course of the evening, you know." "And you are come to see if we have got

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I suppose !" answered George; langhing. "Well, come on, my boy. Here am I; search me if you like."

Mrs. Hudson also, though somewhat mortified at the implied suspicion, offered to be searched, and to conduct the officers over her small house; whilst the foreigner, who understood nothing of what was going on, remained standing in silence.

"We must search the old man, too," said Mr. Terry to the officers.

" Comment ?" said he, making some resistance as they took hold of him.

"He does not know what it means, poor man," said Mrs. Hudson. "Never mind, mounscer," she added, clapping the old man on the back to encourage him; "it's all right." "Hollo! what have we got here ?" exclaimed

Townshend, one of the officers, as he opened a small box which he found in the foreigner's bosom, and drew from it the miniature of a beautiful young girl in the dress of an Italian peasant.

"Bless my soul !" exclaimed Terry, snatching at it. "But where are the diamonds ?where is the setting ?" for the picture, which was somewhat faded and defaced, was without any setting whatever.

" Is that it ?" asked Townshend.

" It must be it, though I should hardly have known it again," returned the steward. "What have you done with the setting ?--where are the diamonds?" said he, addressing the old man sharply.

"Perdona !" said the foreigner; " what he say ?"

But he had not English enough to comprehend their explanations; so, greatly to his own perplexity, and the grief and dismay of Mrs. Hudson, they handed him off straightway to the police office, George going with them to " see the fun."

On being interrogated there in French, and informed of what he was accused, he laughed at them, and said that the miniature was the portrait of his own daughter, which she herself had given him; a fact which the magistrate asserted to be highly improbable, as it was evidently the production of a first-rate artist.

"It was nevertheless true," the old man said; and, moreover, it had been handsomely set in gold; though necessity had obliged him to part with the setting for bread. On being asked how the daughter of so poor a man should have had a portrait that must have cost at least thirty or forty guineas, he answered that his daughter, who was now dead, had once been rich. "She was," said he, "a singer at the Italian opera in Paris; and that portrait was taken of her in the costume she had worn in her native village."

To all this however, Terry, when it was interpreted to him, answered that the miniature was beyond all doubt the one they had lost; " for," said he, "supposing it possible that the dress were similar, it is quite impossible that the face should be the same. Now, although purpose, yet it is certainly my lady's likeness."

to his own amazement and indignation; and pearing on the stage, she became Lady Massey. what concerned him still more was, that they took the picture from him. But although they had got the thief and the miniature, the temporary property of that capital dancer. gold and the diamonds were not forthcoming, Jack Pearson, on the evening of the ball. They nor could all their threats and entreaties induce the old man to confess what he had done with them; and to that effect, with great lamentations and contrition for his own carelessness, Terry wrote to the baronet. The picture, he said, was retained by the magistrate, or he would have sent it. On receiving this unwelcome intelligence, Sir Henry, who was no farther off than Brighton, came up to London; but when shewn the miniature, he was infinitely more puzzled than Terry had been. He saw differences imperceptible to the steward.

take a chair;" for he was passionately fond of music, and he was beginning to feel an interest in the father of one of his favorite singers .-"But I am sorry to see the father of Pauline reduced to such extremities ; what has brought you so low ?"

"Ah ! that would be a long story," returned the old man, " which the signor would not care to be troubled with. Paulina left a daughter -a dear child-an angel of beauty like herself; and with a voice! Ah, signor, if you had ever heard that voice! Paulina's was fine ; but if you had once heard my Nina's"----"Whose ?" cried Sir Henry, starting from

his seat. " Did you say Nina? "Si signor," answered the old man, stepping forward and looking eagerly in his face .--

'Nina Marabini; for though her real name was Melloni, so we always called her." "Then you are her grandfather, Guiseppe ?"

said Sir Henry.

"I am," returned the old man, dropping into a seat, and almost fainting from agitation. 'Where-where is my child ?"

"Your Nina is my wife, good friend," said Sir Henry, giving him his hand kindly; "and glad she will be to see her grandfather. We sent to Spoleto to inquire for you; and only last week I received a letter from my agent, saying you had long left it."

We need not attempt to paint the joy of the meeting that ensued between the old man and his darling; and it is scarcely necessary to explain, that the same fancy for being painted in the becoming costume they had formerly had influenced both the young woman, and so occasioned the resemblance between the pictures, and the subsequent happy discovery. Nina who had been enticed out of the garden by Michelet's inimitable flute-playing, and carried off to be educated for the stage, had never known her mother's name, nor had she been acquainted with the fact of her having been an opera-singer - poor Paulina's sad experience, whatever it was, had given birth to the desire that her child should be kept in ignorance of these circumstances. Nina found herself the property of two strangers, who treated her kindly enough, whilst they had her taught to read and write, and procured her the first instructions in singing and music, to which nearly all her time was devoted. At first she had grieved very much at the separation from her grandfather and grandmother, which, however, she was told had been effected in that manner with their entire concurrence and approbation, in order to spare the pain of parting; and that, by-and-by, she would see them again. Young memories are short, and young tears soon dried. Nina delighted in music, and her joy in it ere long consoled her; and as she worked con amore, she became in due time an accomplished singer. When the period arrived that she was to be produced, her master who was very proud of her, gave a select soirce, to which he invited a few distinguished persons to hear her. among whom was Sir Henry Massey, who happened to be at the time in Paris. Her extreme resemblance to the lost favorite, Paulina Melloni, whom many of the company remembered, struck every one, Sir Henry among the rest; and what with looking at her whilst this this portrait is sadly altered and spoiled since subject was being discussed, and what with yesterday, which, I suppose, has been done on hearing her sing, he contrived to lose his heart Upon this the old man was committed, much bois the cost of her education, instead of ap-

> had, by a very ingenious process, become th were traced to him and recovered ; after which experience of his attractive qualities, George foreswore his acquaintance, but made some very vigorous efforts at self-reform, which, after various alternations and relapses, terminated ultimately, to the infinite joy of his mother, in a very satisfactory degree of amendment in his own character and conduct.

Without it all our efforts will be uscless. We shall, doubtless, kill many Prussians, but the enemy will kill many Frenchmen, and the loss of Paris will not be averted by a single day. Well, then, we say, and with gricf, that this relieving army has hitherto been but a myth. The Government assured us that it mustered 80,000 men and it had but 10,000 soldiers to oppose the 40,000 Prussians who took possession of Orleans. We may be told that the army is not yet organized, but that shortly it will be. When? We cannot wait indefinitely, or we should not need a relieving army. For how many days have we provisions? We put this question to the Government three days ago, and we are induced to repeat it to-day, for that is the most important fact of the moment. Everything depends upon the period for which our provisions will suffice. Have we sufficient to enable us to wait for the relieving army ? Or ought we, on the contrary, to attempt at once a desperate effort, which will permit us to fall with honour? Neither must the Government forget

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the sinister prediction of M. de Bismarck, nor wait for the last hour before declaring that there are no further provisions. But we may be told it is a hopeless position we are describing. No! We are not yet lost, but we are upon the declivity which leads to great catastrophes. If we have written these lines it is to arrive at this conclusion. If the provinces abandon Paris, Paris is under no obligation uselessly to sacrifice herself, and may without dishonour seek to treat upon her own account. Paris is now erect and upstanding. It will end by succumbing should it not receive help from without. We have made that clear, but it may yet inflict upon the enemy considerable losses; it may yet kill many of his soldiers. Paris would, therefore, at this moment obtain very honourable conditions, but if we wait for famine until we have searches by armed bodies among the inhabitants we shall have civil war-in a word, all the horrors which famine brings in its train. Prussia then will be in a position to dictate her laws to us. Let the Government, then, give us information upon these two facts :- For how long have we provisions? Does it expect a relieving army, and within what space of time? If the reply to these two questions is satisfactory, we can fight and we will fight boldly and perseveringly; but, in the other event, why should Paris sacrifice itself for the rest of France, which would look on at its dying agonies with folded arms?"

According to the Progress of Lyons, there is now ving at the railway station at Vaise a monster gun, which was cast at the works of M. P. Gaudet. The length of the weapon is 61 metres (about 211 ft). The internal diameter at the breech is 23 centimetres (about 11in.), and at the muzzle 26 contimetres. This gan, which is of cast steel, weighs 14,000 kiles grammes, and has a range of more than 12,090 metres. In size and range it far transcends the famous Josephine of St. Ouen and the celebrated Krupp gun at Jahde, and it had been intended to have it mounted in Fort Valerien, but the rapid investment of Paris prevented that design from being carried out. It is now about to be sent to Fort Montessny, and will be a formidable defence against an enemy advancing by the Valley of the Saone.

The political programme of the Red Republicans in Paris is thus sketched by M. Blanqui's organ the Patrie en Danger :- "All the churches should be closed against religious services. and should be converted into granaries, meeting places for clubs, and other revolutionary purposes. All the hospitals should be purged of priests. They should be arrested, armed, and placed under fire in front of the patients in the most perilous positions. We would confer upon them their noblest mission-that of becoming martyrs. They will go to Heaven, and that will be their reward.' We, who do not believe in it, desire that they should die before us. Let them serve as breastworks to the fathers of families, and that will be the only time when they have been good for anything.

A letter from Versailles in the Cologne Gazette, describing the temper of the population, says the Legitimists and Ultramontance are the only classes who are really sensible of the present position of affairs this is attributable to their hatred of republicto the debutante; and having refunded to Her-beig the answer of her education instead of an believe in the German victories, laugh bitterly at the treachery to which those successes are ascribed, and sorrowfully admit the superiority of the German As for the miniature and the diamonds, they army, statesmen, and nation. One of them remarked f Gambetta "He is as much like a statesman as

any cause placed in troubled circumstances ? These are not my words; they are but the rendering of the ideas of a man the world who thinks he is the

cleverest man in it. Cor Times. The London Times correspondent with the Prussian army cays :- "The German senticels are ex-tremely vigilant. They are suspicious of every one not in German uniform. The next best thing to not being in militairs is to be on horseback-if with a military bridle or saddle all the better. If they challenge a civilian, which they almost invariably do when you are entering a village, nothing short of a pass from the Grasses Haupt Quartier Seiner Majestat des Konigs, or one from the headquarters of the army in whose lines you are travelling, will avail you. After nightfall they make ready and raise their needle gun breast high before shouting 'Halt!" To advance another step would seal your fate, if you had all the written permits in the world. To pass a post at night you must either have "the word" or be known to the sentinels, or be accompanied by some one who is known to them. There are two sentinels on every post. Even if you know the pass word there is considerable risk in trusting to it, should you speak German with a foreign accent. This is the opinion of officers, and accordingly they are considerate enough to send an orderly with any foreigner who has legitimate occasion to go by a post at night. This prompt vigilance on the part of soldiers arises solely from a disciplined sense of duty, for better fellows there cannot be to a stranger when they find he is not an enemy. They are respectful and obliging. They will come to your aid in a difficulty, and, after a good deal of experience among them, I have never known one of them who was not ready to render a service without, to all appearance, any intention of seeking a reward for their civility. A smoke is the all consolating solace of a German soldier's existence. I have been on the lookout to discover one of them, when not on duty or eating, without a pipe or cigar in his mouth. When I do I shall make a note of it. To help their teeth in supporting such a weight many of them have a cord round their neck, to which is attached their heavy double pipe of china or carved wood."

The pressure of the siege has compelled the Parisians to avail themselves of every means of economizing as well as of obtaining provisions. The bears in the Jardin des Plantes have been found too costly curiosities at the present time, consuming as they do or did an amount of fresh meat equal to the rations of many persons, and it has been determined to slay these animals and use their flesh as food. Arrangements have been made to collect the blood from the slaughter-houses, which formerly ran into the sewers, and it is now used in the preparations of a black pudding, which is in great esteem in Paris. In a single day no less than 8,000 kilogrammes in weight of these puddings have been sold, and constitute a welcome addition to the meagre ration of iresh meat. Beef and mutton suct is melted up into an excellent substitute for butter. A private letter speaks highly of the delicate flavour of this preparation, which is invaluable, now that lard and butter are no longer obtainable for culinary purposes. Raised pies are also in favour, containing a mixture of blood, liver, and rice.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times, says in one of his recent communications :---

It is not yet a question of surrendering, starving, or fighting. The croakers declare that we are all but at the end of our provisions, but they have been so long declaring this that one has ceased to put much faith in them. I have been told over and over again that the supply of fresh meat was to fail next Monday, and then Thursday, and then, positively at the very latest, on Saturday, but it is still holding out, inexhaustible, apparently. The largest restaurant in Paris was yesterday, it being Sunday, crowded from 5 to 7, and everybody had, if I may judge from my own experience, at least an eatable dinner, with plenty of fresh meat. The beef was probably horse, and some of the entrees possibly cat, but still everybody seemed to relish them, and dined very heartily. In fact, there is no knowing what you can eat until you try. I hope I shan't utterly horrify your readers, and henceforth become a social outlaw, if I confess to having this morning eaten at one of the best restaurants in Paris—rat. Two months ago I should have been as much appalled at the bare idea of perpetrating such an atrocity as, perhaps, any other civilized Englishman. But, first, ne's principles receive a dangerous shoe horse ; then you meet friends, ordinarily decent, respectable people, who tell you that they have been avowedly eating cat, and that you have yourself al-ready been served in the same way if you have ever, at no matter what restaurant, ordered rabbit. One's gastronomic conscience gradually hardens, I suppose, in an atmosphere of this kind, and so when this morning I met a friend on the Boulevards just about breakfast time, who asked me to come with him to Hall's, as he had there ordered rats, instead of at once running, or, perhaps, trying to knock him down, I agreed to go and just look at them. They looked very good, served up in a *solmi*, with gravy and toast, and my friend pronounced them "excellent;" and so I did eat, or rather taste, and am obliged to confess that I should have no objection to repeat the experiment to-morrow. The flesh was white and very delicate, like young rabbit, but with more flavour. We curiously inspected the bill to see whether the proprietor of the restaurant would venture to give the dish its real name, but there was only a significant blank space, and then 1f, 50c .---On being remonstrated with for this unbusiness like method of procedure, he wanted to write Salmi du Gibier, the word "rat" being quite impossible. As there were two rats in the salmi, each cost about 7d., but bought wholesale (I am told that they are now exhibited publicly for sale in some shops) and cooked at home, they would, perhaps, be cheap eating, even in time of siege; only, unluckily, the poor people who want them most would be the last to consent to touch them. I see that one journalist, in calculating the amount of meat left in Paris, includes the animals of the Jardin des Plantes, so that one may have a chance of getting a tiger steak, or clubbing with one's friends for a round of rhinoceros, unless the Government seize upon the beasts ment can scarcely think them more valuable than dogs are considered by epicures rather as delicacies, it is difficult to see what food can be found for them which might not be eaten by human beings. There is a young American lady here, the belle of an amciples, encourage pretty and well-dressed young ladies to visit their ambulances in order to enliven the wards and administer small doses of flirtation to patients), who is just now in the depths of despair about her dog-a splendid Siberian wolf-hound, valued at £100 in hard cash, and of unappreciable value in the softer coin of sentiment. The authorities have found him out, and declare that a dog think the further defence of the city would imposo which eats two and a half francs' worth of food in a day cannot be allowed to live in a besieged town. The wild beasts must, therefore, be in considerable union. At this word all feuds must cease and danger. It has been suggested-probably by the Mobiles express the same opinion. Influential factions die out." These may be the passionate same strategist who wanted to have the country all newspapers, such as the Gazette de France, Patric, round Paris strewn with broken bottles to impede the advance of the Prussians-that all the ferocious carnivorous beasts should be let loose upon the enemy; but who is to do it? If, like the war elephants of Pyrrhus, they turned round upon their friends, whataccidents might not happen even among miracle from Heaven happens, Paris must negotiate the married mombers of the National Guard. It on any terms or capitulate unconditionally. Ac-

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culated that the supply of fresh meat will last till nearly the end of this month. There is supposed to be salt meat for about two months more, and after

that a large supply of farinaceous food of various kinds, with abundance of wine. Meantime, who knows what may happen to better the fortunes of France? So there is still a strong party in faror of holding out, should there really be no armistice. I have no means, however, of knowing how far these calculations are correct nor can I see what is to be gained by holding out unless the provinces are actuated by a similar spirit—a question which can scarcely be determined without a National Assembly.

Herr Wachenhusen, of the Cologne Gazette, writing on the 11th from Angerville, midway between Paris and Orleans, gives an account of the advance of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's division, which was despatched to reinforce Von der Tann, in the expectation of reaching him before he was in any langer from the Army of the Loire. On their march they encountered a fall of snow, which leads him to contrast the summer weather and the capital fare and lodging which the soldiers experienced at the beginning of the war with their present less cheerful prospects. "Our men, indeed, are still the same ; they have the same invincible spirit, but the sky is gray and concealed by a snowy covering, the wind shakes the last sere leaves over the white-mantled reads, and the moments of rest after a toilsome march necessarily become moments of melancholy reflections, thoughts of home and loved ones who are yearning for our return. In the evening there is stillness in the villages and cantonments; the streets are deserted, snow cover the roof, the fire casts light through the windows, and around it sit quiet serious men, who hum a melancholy tune_ They are the same who, as long as the sky was blue. marched with merry songs through France, and planted Germany's banner before the gates of Paris. They are the same and yet not the same ; but humor on the march is like the flower which peeps out of the snow-covered village gardens, and many a mouth, therefore, which formerly sang so joyfully the 'Wacht am Rhein,' now draws forth his pipe er buries himself in his woollen shawl, through which no more songs penetrate. . . . To-day it was worse than yesterday; to-morrow it may be worse than to-day. But what matters? The Francs-Tireurs and the Army of the Loire will be no better off. We sleep in their beds, drink their wine, as far as there is any left in this region, and in the end this peasant war must terminate."

DEFENCES OF PARIS.

It is now very patent that the designers of the forts committed enormous blunders. They put the forts, with the exception of Valerien and the Double Couronne, too near the city, and placed them on the inner line of heights, instead of occupying the outer ridges. Large as the circle enclosed by the forts, it is scarcely possible to concentrate 10,000 meneven in any place within the lines without the knowledge of an enemy, unless at night. The ground is so exposed that no considerable sortie can occur before the outlying army has been put in position to meet it, and the debouching columns are in all cases exposed to fire from higher ground. No greater mistake could have been made than that which the generals who were charged with the defence of Paris committed when they left the numerous suburban villages and towns even as harbors, barracks, and quarters for the enemy. If they were resolute in war to the knife, no regard for private property, or any property, no considerations of the ruin and distress and even execration they would cause, ought to have influenced them in sparing one of these pleasant places; the Russians would have burned every house.

SEEGE DIFFICULTIES.

"Although the forts were built before rifled ordnance were in use," he goes on to say, "they are still so far in advance of the more important parts of the capital as to render the reduction of their fire, imperative before batteries can be established w reach the city. The Invalides, for instance, is more than three miles in rear of Fort Vanvres and consequently must be quite out of range of the battery nearest to that Fort. Valerien is more than three miles from the line of the inner enceinte inside the Bois de Bologne. Given, then, ample supplies of provisions, and we would have reason to expect a defence which would force the besiegers to resort to sap and parallel before they could really bombard, effect breaches, and venture on assaulting the works. As that postulate is inaccessible, the process of starvation may be regarded as the least costly to the besiegers, slthough they will be a long time about it, and may produce a moral effect in France of a character disadvantageous to the army of occupation. It is the moral effects of short commons rather than the actual consequences of famine to which the besiegers have to look for the submission of Paris. Faction divided councils, possibly forlorn outbursts, may prove their best allies. But in any case let no one in England or out of it, it he be not a belligerent, think that the least good will be produced by declaring 'he is sick of the war. It is only the affair of the Erench and Germans, and if they are not sick the nausea of their neighbours will only produce an irritating effect on the combatants, who will each of them say, 'Then why do you not side with us, and help to stop it? If you do not, hold youre tongue.

⁴ It is most extraordinary!" said he; "it is the same, and yet it is not the same! Let us send for the artist, and hear what he says."

The artist said it was the most incomprehensible thing he ever saw; it was not the picture he had painted; it was the work of a French artist, he was certain; and it must either be a portrait of the same lady or her sister. "Had she a sister ?"

"She never had a sister," said Sir Henry; "but nothing is more probable than that some French artist may have taken Lady Massey's likeness; but the singularity is, that it should be precisely in that costume. Besides, I never heard her say that she had sat for her picture.'

"And how should it be in the possession of this old beggar ?" said the artist.

"Let us send for him and ask him," said Sir Henry. So the old foreigner was brought to the office, and being introduced into the magistrate's private room, he found himself alone with two strange geutlemen, who began to in-terrogate him in French; with much more civility, however, than had been practiced toward him before.

"You say this is the portrait of your daugh-

ter, I understand ?"

"Si signor."

- "Pray, can you tell me where it was painted, nd by whom?"
- "A Paris, par Le Roy."
- "I thought so," said the artist.

"And your daughter was a singer at the French opera ?" said Sir Henry.

"Si signor."

- "May I inquire her name ?"
- "Paulina Melloni."

"Paulina Melloni! Indeed! Are you the father of Paulina Melloni?"

"Si signor; that is to say, I was. E morta !" he added with a heavy sigh-" Paulina Melloni is dead."

"She was a great loss to the stage when she

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JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An article published by the Paris Figaro on the 11th of November, is reproduced in the Moniteur du Seine-et-Oise, which appears at Versailles under the auspices of the Prussian authorities. The Figuro heads its article with the question, "Are We Lost? and proceeds to examine into the real position of the capital. It says :---

"In a material point of view, the position of Paris is not improving; if our intrenchments are pushed on with activity the Prussians are still more active. Besides, we have already consumed a certain quantity of our provisions: fresh meat is becoming scarce ; we are about to rely upon salt meat, and we know not, thanks to the reticence of the Government, how long that resource will be open to us. In a moral point of view, our position has not improved. Some people are completely depressed, and are ready to give themselves up bound hand and foot to the Prussians, while others retain the old self-estimation and the old belief that Europe is looking on and admiring them. Let them unde-ceive themselves, and understand that the population of the capital properly so-called has done scarcely anything for the defence; that it has greatly thwarted and impeded it; that up to this time it has had no experience of the horrors of a siege, and that on the day when it shall really be called upon to endure those hardships it will be less bellicose. It is quite time to put a check on those boulevard patriots who preach resistance, and stigmatize as traitors all those who speak of peace and of an armistice. If all those idle talkers had led the life imposed upon our soldiers since the commencement of the siege, they would be very willing to see an end of it. We have not to consider the value of big words, but truthfully to regard our position. Paris cannot be delivered by itself, as every sensible man is convinced. In vain are we told that the number of our garrison is equal to that of the besiegers, Place on one side 100 of our pieces of 12, and on the other 100 of Krupp's guns. Then on either side there would be 100 cannon, but still the forces would not be equal. We can successfully resist the Prussian army; we cannot hope to compel it to raise the siege. The soldiers of the Line themselves raise the siege. The soldiers of the Line themselves and the Gardes Mobiles-very superior to the National Guards-are still not equal to the German troops in ensemble and discipline. If we admit for a moment that we can break the line of investment, do we not know that the country, for a space of 30. leagues round, has been wasted, and that the bloody sacrifice necessary to attain that end will not enable us to revictual Paris for a single day? The whole the fortresses will not secure peace. Will Belgium question, then, is to know whether we have or not a withdrew from it," said Sir Henry. "Pray relieving army which is approaching to our aid. army be ready to make them, and Gormony be from these have not already all gone), and dogs, it is cal- are purchased by epicures. Times Cor. S. 15. 1

seltzer water is like champagne ; the former froths up, but the flavour is wanting."

A NEW LIBERAL RELIGION .--- M. Gambetta has addressed a circular to the prefects and sub-prefects of departments, in which he embodies the following direction :- " Every Sunday absolutely, and at other times in the week, if possible, the schoolmaster of each commune should read publicly to the inhabitants assembled at the Mairie or other convenient place, the principal articles published in the Bulletin de la Republique. The public should be informed of the time and place of such readings. The schoolmaster will have especially to impress upon the people those articles of doctrine or history the object of which is to enlighten men's minds, to give them a knowledge of their political and social rights, as well as of the correllative duties.

Among the regimental flags captured by the Germans at Metz, and which are now deposited in the arsenal at Berlin, are several bearing the inscriptions of Marengo, Wagram, Lutzen and Solferino. GERMAN MIGRATION TO FRANCE.—The Vossische

Zeitung states the number of German soldiers in France to be 690,000, with 160,000 horses. Their daily requirements are 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 160,000 quarts of spirits, and, in hundredweights 400 of bacon, 540 of rice 40 of coffee, 68,000 of hay, besides large quantities of oats and straw.

Immortal hate, will, I fear, be the miserable legacy of this war to France. The animosity which has long existed between the races is almost, nay, quite, diabolical now on the part of the French towards the Germans, and is only abated in the case of the Germans, to the French when the strife is over and the field is left to their undisputed control. There is no use in arguing with angry, very angry menno use in asking them to regard the bearings of their acts on the opinion of the world. The Ger-mans regard France-Tircurs as assassins; the French have been allowed to live so long. 'The Governesteem them as heroes. The Germans will burn towns wherever they find Francs-Tireurs. The the Palace of St. Cloud, and now that monkeys and French will send them out to shoot and destroy wherever they can. I am a believer in the power of what is called persecution. Even in religious controversies long contined rigorous persecution has stamped out the life of Churches. But the bulance (as this scenes an odd expression, let me intense agony and fury of the strife before the explain that the doctors, on strictly hygienic princonqueror can get his foot on the body of his enemy in such a fight as that between Germany and France are inconceivable, and cannot be appeased by any sermons. He must be a sanguine German who believes that peace will be for ever secured by the possession of the Vosges and of certain points in Lorraine. "I will leave it as a testament to my children," writes a young officer to his sister, who is in charge of his motherless sons, "never to think I am at prace till the land which they will take from us is restored. Yes; Alsace will be our band of words of the hour. But border feuds and boundary questions live long. The sea washed away a good deal of the ill blood which existed between France and England after 1815. But suppose we had reoccupied Calais? Germany may fortify her frontier, but unless France ceases to be a nation of more than 30,000,000 of a very war-loving people, the fortresses will not secure peace. Will Belgium will, perhaps, therefore, on the whole, be better to cording to the *Gaulois*, horseflesh on the 11th was be an effectual barrier to French attacks if the French eat them ourselves; and, what with rats, cats (if 4f, or 5f, a pound, and donkey's flesh 34f, while cats

THE DATE OF BOMBARDMENT.

" As far as I can see," writes Dr. Russell, " lombardment of Paris must be an affair of the future, comparatively speaking remote, and not all definite or defined. Unless Prussian rifled ordnance, breechloading all of it, be immensely powerful, the means of the besiegers for the reduction of the fire of the place seems quite inadequate. I presume then, that certain points will be selected for a concentrated fire. Suppose it succeeds, and that one or more of the forts be breached, an interesting question arises :-- ' Will the Germans storm the work ?' They can scarcely hope to destroy any of the regular forts by distant artillery fire so very completely us to render them untenable. No one can doubt, I think, that the French, attacked inside their intrenchments would inflict the most terrible losses on the assaulting columns. One can scarcely fail to see that a combination of famine and bombarding is scarcely as likely to produce results as the adoption of one or of the other plans alone. Neither has yet been tried. The guns are not yet in battery, and whatever the German papers may say it will be some time before they are anywhere in a condition to open fire."

The inspection of an intercepted balloon mail at the German headquarters is frequently a toilsome task ; the number of letters being seldom less than 4,000 or 5,000. The number of private communications from Paris found in the balloon captured on the 14th all agree in stating that the scarcity of provisions has rapidly increased. The stores of butchers' meat having been exhausted on the 10th, other domestic animals besides horses, mules, and asses are sold in the public market. The writers on the inhabitants a uscless sacrifice, unless the Government could hold out the prospect of a speedy relief by the provinces. National Guards and newspapers, such as, the Gazette de France, Patrie, Temps, and Soir, all come to the conclusion that without support from a general rising in the pro-vinces, Paris is not much longer defensible. The Journal de Paris says : "Franco and Paris will play their last card during the next eight days. If no

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 16, 1870.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Ireland is emphatically speaking out her protest against the overthrow of the Temporal Power. Amongst the resolutions proposed at the Kilkenny meeting is one which refers to the request that the Government shall not recognize the robbery of the Pope, and is as follows :- "That we call upon our representatives to convey this, our demand, to the Imperial Government, and, in the event of refusal, to withdraw their support from, and oppose by every means in their power, the Ministry who would sanc-

tion such an outrage." Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Cork, has addressed a powerfal letter to the Premier, on behalf of the Fenian oners, suggesting that he should say to them, " In God's name go free ; and let the past be past." In conclusion he calls upon the Government to " crown the approaching Christian Festival of Christmas by an act which he knows would be acceptable to man, and which, without rashness, he believes would be grateful to Him whose sublimest attribute is Mercy."

London, Dec. 2. - Municipal elections occurred in several cities of Ireland yesterday. In one case they were attended with disorder, but the general precaution taken by the Government prevented a serious outbreak. At Cork the election passed off quietly though trouble was apprehended. John Daly was elected Mayor. There was a riot at Limerick. Alderman McDavid waselected Mayor. The demonstration at Dublin vesterday sympathizing which was owing to the zeal of Irish monks, and with the Pope, was well supported by the members of Parliament and other influential persons.

TER PROTESTANT CONVENTION. - The Convention has concluded its sittings, having done much as an j able Protestant writer declares, to destroy the hopes of a union of Christendom, devoutly looked forward to as close at hand. The insuperable difficulty has been Sir Robert Phillimore's decision given in the court of Arches in last July, declaring the doctrine of the "Real Presence" in the Auglican Sacrament to be the belief of the Church of England until altered by Parliament. The vast body of the Convention are evidently determined not to wait for the action of Parliament, but to take the matter in hand at once, so as to be in a position to disbelieve these doctrines the first moment they are free from State control, that is to say, after the 1st of January, 1871. The most significant omen of future disunion and trouble is the refusal given by the Bishops in a in the Middle Ages these Irish legends had an ascendbody to have anything to do with the committee appointed to consider the question of revision of the Prayer Book.

A meeting to protest against the "spoliation of the Papal territory' was held yesterday in Cork. The Mayor presided, and the Bishop of the diocese was present. Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P., proposed the first resolution, offering to the Pope an anchored in some of the rivers of the Western Contiexpression of profound sympathy. The hon, gentle- nent. But in the then state of knowledge and naviman, as reported in the Daily Express, referred to an gation the story was converted into the legend of article in the Edinburgh Review. the authorship of which had been attributed to Mr. Gladstone, and said that if Mr. Gladstone was the writer it would disentitle him to the support of every Irishman. The assembly responded to the sentiment with approving cheers. He declared his disbelief that the Premier ever wrote it, for he did not think that Mr. Gladstone would say that "Rome had knocked the last prop from her feet, and was now humbled to the dust." He hoped, however that Mr. Gladstone would disavow the authorship. Mr. Maguire, M.P., proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that, apart from his sacred office, the personal qualities of the Pope, the trials he had endured, and the services he had rendered to the cause of religion and humanity gave him the strongest claim upon the veneration and affection of Catholic Christendom. He denounced Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Murphy, M.P., Mr. Waters, M.P., Mr. Murray, J.P., Mr. Leshy, J.P., and others addressed the meeting in support of other resolutions, protesting against the aggression made on the Sovereign Pontiff, advocating his complete personal and political independence, adopting an address of sympathy to his Holiness, and a memorial to the Government embodying the views and wishes of the

question .- Times Corr., Noc. 16th. within a few hundred yards of that of his companion. The features could not be recognized, and it was identified by the clothes.

meeting. It was urged that England, for her own

protection, should not remain silent on the Roman

" Capitoli immobile sazum,"

as he remembers that from that rock the ensign of empire, spiritual or temporal, has not yet departed. Men may say that these are traditions which bring with them their own power, and prophecies which work out their own fulfilment. I am not ashamed to say that I prefer the higher and, as I believe, the truer faith, which recognizes, in the popular traditions and popular legends, those instincts of mankind which often discern afar off the things that are to ceme.

There is no people on earth about whose origin so many strange traditions gather, as those which surround the cradle of the Irish race. The strangest of all is that which associates them with the Jewish exodus from Egypt, and traces back the wanderings of the first settlers in Ireland to the shores of the Red Sea. These stories are not altogether mythical. Like most historical traditions of the olden time, legend mingles fable with the truth. Most unquestionably the traditions that have come down to us of the ancient greatness of our country are not altogether untrue. There were days when a civilized Ireland was supplied with her slaves from England and from Gaul. It was her slave trade that brought her great Apostle to her shores. In her Christian era the stories of her learning and her sanctity rest upon the clearest proof. It is no myth that the College of Lismore, before the coming of the English, had 1,200 students coming from all of Europe there are monasteries, the foundation of which still retain the memorial of their Irish origin and name. In our own land marvellous architectural monuments remain the record of remote times. Of some of them the origin, like that of the Pyramids of Egypt or the Cyclopean Ruins of Etruria, is lost in the gloom of distant ages. But all of them tell us of a time long past, when Ireland was the home of a great and mighty nation. There is scarcely one of the traditions of antiquity which have come down to us, whether it be one of our early origin or our ancient greatness-the legend of the shores of the Red Sea-the story of the Round Towers-or the tale of the Ruined Abbey-which is not inseparably interwoven with some hope or prophecy of the return of the good old days-of the time when Ireland shall be once more a great and happy land. I may mention the familiar instance of the story of S. Brendan's Isle. It reminds me that ancy in Europe. No legend acquired so universal a belief as the story of the Westward voyage of S. Brendan, and the discovery of his enchanted isle. There is no reason to doubt that the legend was based on an historie fact. It seems almost certain that the ad-

venturous. Irish Abbot performed the voyage over the Atlantic many centuries before Columbus, and "S. Brendan's Enchanted Isle," But that legend took so firm a hold that even in modern times a treaty by which the islands of the Atlantic were ceded to Portugal, excepted from the cession the Island of S. Brendan when it should be discovered. The legend is now associated with a strange tradition that as Irishmen were the first to discover America. it is fitting that America should be the home of the exiled Irish- but as S. Brendan brought back his crew, so Irishmen are one day to return across the ocean to their own land!

Irish Federalism by ISAAC PUTT.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The third Sunday in November being the day unanimously fixed by the Bishops for the annual collection in aid of the funds of the Catholie University, the Very Rev. Mgr Woodlock has addressed a letter to the clergy of Ireland, in which he says :- " There seems to be reason for hoping that the distinguished statesman now at the head of the Government, and his able associates, having established the principle of equality to all branches of public'education in this country. We appeal, therefore, with greater confidence than ever to the generosity of your flock to aid in maintaining for a while longer the important combat in which they have been engaged, jn tant education has been endowed and petted whilst Catholic education was as far as possible degraded or destroyed, expresses a hope that "the Legislature having now happily abolished · ceclesiastical ascendency, will, it is to be hoped, extend to education the principle of religious equality, and re-distribute the large endowments from which Catholics who wish to live up to the principles of their religion are now excluded. DUBLIN, NOV. 10 .- The public anxiety with respect to the political prisoners increases as Christmas draws near, and only awaits an opportunity to find suitable expression. As yet the Annesty Associa-tion have abstained from taking any part in the movement, but there is reason to believe that they are watching its progress with intense interest, and are ready to arouse the provinces again if demonstrations be thought desirable. Other influences are at work in the same cause, and no efforts will be spared which seem likely to contribute to its success. Mr. Maguire, the popular member for Cork, has addressed an carnest and persuasive appeal direct to the Premier. He expresses a belief that were Mr. Gladstone to yield to the impulses of his own generous nature he would throw open the prison doors and say to the captives, In God's name go free and let the past be past, and he asks why this should not be now done as the deliberate act of the Ministry. He frankly admits that the appeal made last year was in some instances injudiciously urged. but says that " whatever may have been objectionable or impolitic in the mode or manner in which that appeal was in some instances then made, there is nothing now to be taken exception to on that score." The municipal corporations, representing alike property, intelligence, and public feeling, solicit the release of the prisoners in respectful terms, and the country endorses their appeal with its unanimous assent. He states as a fact within his personal knowledge that men who twelve months ago thought differently now declare that there has been enough of punishment, and desire, in the name of humanity and common sense, that the prisoners may be restored to their families. The country is tranquil, and all classes wish to see an end put to a state of things which keeps the minds of a great body of the people in a state of fretful excitement. He accounts for the sympathy felt for those men upon the ground that a considerable portion of his countrymen who did not share the conviction entertained by him and those with whom he acts, that the Constitution afforded the safest and surest mode of obtaining redress for grievances, had recourse to another mode of action, "mainly in consequence of the apparent insensibility and actual neglect of past Governments and Parliaments." A feeling of soreness against the Government and England was engendered in the breasts of many who would otherwise have rightly appreciated the wise acts of the present Legislature and the generous temper of modern statesmen, among them the Premier himself, in an eminent degree. He strongly pleads that pun-ishment, if carried too far, may assume the character of vengeance, or at least have that aspect in the popular estimation, and that it has now been carried far enough to sutisfy the most rigorous. than 2,000 years, which told of the perpetuity of the would the pardon of a few men weaken the powers bailiff, upon going to the house to execute this effigy was a poor substitute for Lord Robert and advised the women of America to learn to be more capitol.

are open to the same reproach? He refers to the | he had to "sit down" before the fortalice with a view fact that in the Cork Corporation a resolution in fayour of clemency was seconded by a Conservative member, and unanimously passed, and he emphatically states his belief that compliance with the request which he urges would, so far from doing inury, be productive of good by exciting a better and kinder feeling on the part of the people of Ireland towards the Government and people of England. Such is the purport of Mr. Maguire's letter, which the "enemy" in her case respects the Sabbath, and is published in the Cork Examiner. It is right to on Sunday she can with safety open her door and say that, so far as can be judged from the earnest declarations of one party and the, at least, tacit concurrence of the other, it accurately represents the state of public feeling in the country. The discussion of the subject in the Press and in the corporate assemblies has afforded abundant opportunity for testing the compassion and sympathy of every class, and not a word has been utleted against the policy of generous forgiveness. The Executive have taken prompt measures to put the Peace Preservation Act in full force in the localities where the exceptional instances of agrarian crime have recently occurred. Proclamations have been issued bringing under its stringent provisions the districts around Templemore, the scene of the late murder, and Chara in the King's County, where a farmer was lately fired at. It is satisfactory to know that these instances of crime do not in the least weaken public confidence parts of Europe to learn in its halls. In every part or the efficacy of the Coercion Act for the purpose for which it was intended. In the West especially, where turbulence and anarchy prevailed at the beginning of the year, it has wrought a marvellous change. In the county of Meath also it has had a most beneticial effect. The best proof of its influence is that, except in one or two trifling instances, it has not been found necessary to exercise the powers which it confers.

> The rolling-stock of the Athenry and Ennis Railway was siezed on Saturday by the Sheriffs of Clare and Galway, under an execution at the suit of the London City Bank, who sued in the name of a former contractor of the line. The mails and passengers had to be forwarded by special conveyance, and were delayed five hours beyond the appointed time of arrival.

> Law has triumphed and justice failed in a case disposed of yesterday on appeal to the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. A man named Michael Fox was convicted at the assizes of Roscommon for sending a letter containing, as alleged in the indictment an incitement to murder. He held some land under Mr. Waithman, the High Sheriff of the county, and desired to obtain another piece which happened to be at the landlord's disposal. It was about to be given, however, to the bailiff on the estate, named Kennedy. The prisoner then wrote a letter addressed to John Hoey, of Collinstown, saying that he would thank his triend, and would do anything that might be in his power to serve Hoey, if he came over and put Kennedy out of the way. The postmaster, mistaking the address, delivered the letter to John Foley, a policeman, and the plot being thus discovered. Fox was prosecuted. It was proved at the trial that there lived a man named John Hocy at the place named, and the handwriting and other circumstances to connect the letter with the prisoner were established. The jury had no hesitation in finding a verdict of "Guilty," and the pris-and reserved for the Court of Appeal. It was con-

> tended that Hoey was not "solicited," as charged in the indictment, the letter never having reached his hand, and therefore the conviction was unsustainable. A majority of the Court, after hearing argument, adopted this view. Judges Lawson, Morris, Deasy, and Hughes were for upholding the conviction; Mr. Justice George, Mr. Justice Fitz-gerald, Baron Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice O'Brien, the Chief Baron, and Chief Justice Whiteside held that the conviction was bad and it was accordingly quashed and the prisoner released .- Times Cor.

SERIOUS STARBING CASE AT TOMOUFF .- About fourteen years ago a man named Kennedy resided at Ballybane, about four miles from Enniscorthy, who held a farm of land and kept a mill. He one day order to secure the blessings of Catholic education for the children of our people." Mgr Woodlock gives a concise resume of the various educational them home and placed them on a shelf. Next The body of Lieutenant Nugent, who was drowned schemes by which it has been sought to, as Dr. morning he went to get some whiskey out of one ong with Captain Hatchell in Cork harbour more Whately expresses it, " unkrmine the cast fabric of of the bottles, and took the sheep wash thinking it every month of the new year, be brought before acknowledge as grand.—Spectator. leaving a wife and four children-three girls and a boy, the boy then aged about two years. Previous to his death he made a will, bequeathing to his wife all his house and land property; but in case she was to marry again, then the property was to fall to the son on his coming to the age of twenty-one years, and he appointed Timothy Leacy of Coolamurry executor of the will. About four years after the death of her husband the widow married Lency (the executor), and he went to manage the farm for the children. About six months ago a guarrel arose between the children and their stepfather. He was by some means dispossessed of the place, and a man named Byrne appointed to manage the land .--Leacy then went to live with his mother at Coolamurry, and his wife to a friend's house, where she remained for a fortnight, and then returned to her children, where she is living at present .--About two months ago Leacy returned and had a quarrel with Byrne the caretaker. A man named Thomas Kehoe who was there at the time interfered between the two men. Tuesday last (the fairday of Enniscorthy). Leacy and Kehoe were both in town, and had some words of a cross nature Leacy proceeded on the road before Kehoe, and when Kchoe, in company with his sister and Catherine Kennedy (Leacy's step-daughter), came up to where he was, he challenged Kehoe to fight, to which Kehoe said he would not, but would shake hands with him. Leacy then drew a knife, and inflicted two wounds on Kehoe-one extending from his breast-bone down to the bottom of his abdomen. but fortunately did not enter his bowels; the second in the bottom of his abdomen, penetrating the skin and letting out his intestines. Kehoe's brother, Martin, being on the road home before them, hearing the screams of the girls, returned back, leading a horse which he had in the fair for sale. Leacy stabled the horse, but it is reported that the stab the horse received was intended for its leader. John Furlong, Esq., of Scoby, was driving his car home from the fair and happened up on the occurrence, and took Leacy away and had the wounded man put into his car and brought into town, where he was attended by Drs. O'Rourke and Furlong. He is now lying in a friends house, the doctors not thinking it advisable to have him removed, as he is in such a bad state. On the police receiving information, they at once pursued Leacy and succeeded in arresting him on his way home in company with some other men .- Correspondent of Werford People. A SIEGE IN TIPPERARY .- The Clonmel Chronicle BAVE -We understand that on an estate adjoining Tipperary there is at present a woman occupying a house which is in a regular state of siege - the enemy," however, being only a bailiff. It appears that the occupier of the house is an old woman, and she held, with the building, which is of a wretched kind, a "little spot of land." Some time ago the landlord had taken up possession, and she was again allowed in at the nominal rent of 6d. per annum. Recently, however, she determined to dispose of her interest in the place, and she came to terms with a neighbor, procuring the consent of the landlord to the arrangement, he not being aware that the place was already leased to another person. The mistake having been discovered, a decree was got against her, and this was in due course issued. The

criticize the severity of foreign rulers if we ourselves | request for a surrender was treated with defiance, so | londship's real loady could have been committed to to starving the besieged into submission. This, however, is not, it seems, a very easy matter; for, even without the aid of an armistice, the process of "re-victualling" is carried on, and in a very simple way. The house is a small one, and provisions are let down through the chimney by friendly neighbors to the defender. Another advantage that the besieged in this case has over the Parisians is that on Sunday she can with safety open her door and enjoy the fresh air without fear of an invasion.

7

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Tait, the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, has recently declared to the Patriarch of Constantinople in a letter that the Church of England does not sanction prayers for the dead. There can be but little doubt that the Archbishop is quite right, and that the great mass of the people, both Churchmen and others will agree with him. But the extreme high party don't like it at all, and we find that the York branch of the English Church Union has requested the Council of that Association to forward to the Greek Church a protest against the Archbishop's doctrine-that there is no purgatory. We wonder what the Greeks will make of this Presbytero-Archbishop contest among those with attack on Archbishop Land's palace at Lambeth; whom they have shown some wish to unit-. When but any respectable Protestant ironmonger or decithe Greek Church unite with those who denounce prayers for the dead, and the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, they will indeed have sunk low, and certainly the Archbishop of Canterbury is a truer exponent of the English Church in general, than a recent sect of pseudo Catholics.

The ADDRESS TO HIS HOLINESS .- In two weeks 408. 000 signatures have been attached to the address of the English Catholies to the Pope in reference to the recent events in Rome.

The Pall Mall Galette says more lives are lost weekly by scarlatina in London, than the French are losing by their weekly sortion from Paris.

It is a fact not generally known, that Queen Victoria's future son-in-law as soon as he crosses the border with his bride, will be a dissenter in religoin; for the Marquis of Lorn is a Presbyterian true blue"-a conformist to the state religion on the north of the Tweed, but a dissenter from it on the south.

The Times says that the Queen did not partake of the Communion in the parish church, Crathie, on Sunday, the 13th ult., as has been erroneously stated in several newspapers. Her Majesty was present at the impressive service merely as a spectator, a custom which is frequently observed in the churches of Scotland.

Religious Tolkration in Huntingbonshire .- The Protestants of Hants are exceedingly wroth with at fortifications like navvies; hating constraint, Lord Robert Montague, because he has judged it drill themselves like recruits ; and nevously necessary for the peace of his conscience to enter into the communion of the Catholic Church. In consequence of this step the services of years have been forgotten, the right hon, gentleman had his head blown off, and his body burnt-in effigy, of courseby the tolerant Protestants of St. Ives. Finally, his resignation of his seat in the House of Commons is not requested, but domanded, as his conversion renders him atterly unfit longer to represent those faithful Protestants. Jews, Infidels, Unitarians, probably Hindoos, like Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, are quite eligible as representatives of Protestant constituencies. But Catholics? Oh, the thing is monstrous! and not even to be hinted at. Protestant Members of Parliament who may be tempted at any future time to join the ranks of Catholicity, beware l Either stiffe the calls of conscience or resign your seats—you are unfit to represent Protestant Englishmen! Bah!

We fear the public are disposed to place a vain and unsound reliance upon what we may call the teaching of the gallows. They are apt to suppose that the "example" made of the wretched woman Waters will put a stop to her horrid and deadly trade. But such a supposition is erroneous and unfounded, unwarranted by experience of crime, and by the annals of justice. Baby-farming and babymurder are going on around us every day, and, indeed, every hour. Every one knows only too well that women will, in this month, in next, during and most pre-occupied of mankind feel compelled to

the flames, and his veritable head been blown to atoms by gunpowder; but still it must have been a satisfaction to those who differ from him in opinion to wreak their vengeance on something which at all events bore some resemblance to the object of their righteous indignation. If the terrible warning they have thus conveyed to him does not at once convince him of the error of his ways, and frighten him back to the bosom of the church whose feelings he has so grievously hurt, stronger measures should be taken without delay. There would be no difficulty in borrowing from the town of London some old thumbscrews and a rack; and the populace of St. Ives could not employ themselves better on Christmas Day than by putting another effigy of Lord Robert to every kind of torture. To apply the thumbscrews to a pair of old gloves well padded with straw, and then to fasten an aged pair of trousers on the rack and slowly stretch them until they were torn stitch from stitch and limb from limb, would be a glorious spectacle, recalling to our memories the days of "Merrie Old England," and proving that we still retain some fragments of the wisdom of our ancestors. The rack might require a little oiling, for it has by some unaccountable oversight been allowed to remain idle since the year 1640, when a certain Mr. Archer was very properly placed upon it on suspicion of being concerned in an dedly Christian carpenter would put it in thorough working order for a few shillings. "The Rack for Ritualists" would also make an excellent hustings cry at the next general election, and the excellent example of the fine old Protestant feeling set by the borough of St. Ives will, doubtless, be followed in other places,-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE HEROIC RESISTANCE OF PARIS. -- Newspaper correspondents may be getting weary of it, and newspaper readers growing impatient for the long postponed sortie; but there has been no such event in modern history as the Siege of Paris. The world is gazing on Paris with many thoughts, no doubt, and diverse ; but in most of them there is visible a touch of a growing respect. We hear a good deal of the organising faculty of the Prussians, and no doubt it is well worth study ; but is there no "organising faculty" in these Parisians also, who, without time or training or leaders, make armies out of peasants and workmen and loungers on the boulevaid, and improvise governments out of metropolitan members, and melt statuettes into breachloading cannon, and face a nation in arms as if they were a nation too; who hit by some instinct of their own on the man who can utilize their resources, and then obey him as legal chiefs are very seldom obeyed ; who, being born Sybarites, live for weeks like Russian soldiers because their chief tells them he has a plan; who, hating labour work susceptible as girls, bear in tranquil patience weeks of waiting for an earthquake? Thy are not journalists, but great German generals, who declare that Paris has become an entrenched camp which cannot be taken except by hunger; who hesitate to bombard lest in that grand duel they should not be victors; who look askance to this side and that, and half doubt whether the enterprise in hand may not prove a gigantic mistake. These "gentlemen of the pavement," these " tragedians of a minor theatre without fixed engagements," as the bitter old lady of Cassel called them, these mountebanks and monkeys, have so organised a city, with a million and a half of women und children in it, so fed it, so controlled it, so used it in the grandest sense of the word "use" as to make German generals pause, and doubt whether, after all, their whips cut deep enough to establish full

dominion-surely a feat not wholly undeserving of credit. The dissoluteness, and frivolity, and plea-sure-lovingness of Paris have very little to do with the mere fighting-gravity was not the strong point of the race which beat back Xerxes, or morality the special attribute of the people who conquered the world although they had established the Flofaliabut so far as they have influence, they do not increase the marvel that the dissolute, and the frivolous, and the pleasure-loving should have in them so much else which the gravest, and sternest,

A young man named Hendrick has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Carlow for sending a threatning letter to Mr. Williams, of New Garden, near Carlow, to intimidate him from putting into force a decree for the possession of a cottage held by Hendrick's brother. Some documents were found in his house which were sworn to be in the same handwriting as the threatening letter, and upon this evidence he was committed.

It may be well to state that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Marquis of Lorne is to assume the Viceroyalty of Ireland after his marriage. There is no reason to believe that Lord Spencer has any present idea of surrendering the reins of government in Ireland, and therefore the suggestion of a successor wants the first essential element of probability. It may be added that no party in Ircland would desire to see such a change, while all would most heartily welcome the Royal Princess and the young Marquis who has been hon-ource with her hand if they visit the "Green Isle." -Times Dublin Cor.

THE DESTINY OF IRELAND .--- I have a faith, it may be a fanatical, but certainly an enthusiastic one, in a future for Ireland, that will recall the glories of her ancient grandeur, and obliterate the traces of the centuries of miseries and humiliation which have intervened between that grandeur and our time.

I believe in that which is popularly called the destiny of nations—that, is, I believe that nations are appointed to fulfil certain purposes in the great progress of the human race :-

"There is a Providence doth shape their ends, Rough hew them as they will."

I do not envy the man who can study history without feeling this-who can imagine that he is reading the records of the detached human actions, or of human actions following each other in the natural and ordinary sequence of cause and effect, and who does not see that over all the passions and feelings of men, there presides an overruling power that moulds and fashions the life of nations to some particular purpose which they are to carry out, it may be in the far off future of the story of the human race.

All those who accept the Jewish and Christian revelations, must believe in numerous instances of this. But it needs no revelation to teach any careful student of history that often in the history of mankind events have marvellously and mysteriously prepared the way for things which manifestly appear to have been determined beforehand by a power that guides the course of human affairs. Old traditions have often kept alive, in the memories of a people, stories of their origin and their bygone days, which, in after times, have shaped themselves into facts influencing their course. More frequently pro-phecies, the source of which is lost in the darkness of remote antiquity, have found their verification in events occurring long after the prediction had become a household word. The greatness of Rome was foretold when its domrnion extended but a few miles, and to this hour the traveller who looks upon the Tarpeian Rock can recall the tradition of more Even if there were an apprehension of inconvenience, capito!---

N . -. · .' *.* ``

and that they will not be hanged, though there may be no doubt whatever as to the commission of the crime, and their liability to suffer death upon the scaffold. As a nation, we are stained in the eves of foreigners with the records of infanticide, and we may surely say that no amount of punishment, however severe, no possible number of such "examples" as Margaret Waters, will remove this disgrace from our borders. We must sap the roots of the crime; we must look to the motives which lead wretched and fallen young women, as well as cruelly deserted and forlorn wives, to deal so falsely, so unnaturally, with their tender offspring as to kill them, to cast them out to die, or to hand them over to the deadly care of a baby-farmer, who has no in terest but in their speedy death.-Echo.

There is a very prevalent and natural hesitation in admitting among the possibilities that threaten peace just now the hostility of America to England For our own part we have said little or nothing on that head-contenting ourselves with pointing out that the German grievance instituted at the begin ning of the war, and nourished ever since, is very like the American gricvance, and that any favorable opportunity might combine them. It may be as well to point out that the fire wherewith they might easily be fused is kindled already. The German influence over American politics is known to be very potent. The outbreak of the war between France and Prussia was hailed with vast enthusiasm by that put of the population of the United States which wields this influence. Recent events, if they travel in a certain direction, may endanger or embarrass the German successes in France. This embarrassment should it come into operation at all, will be mainly wrought by the hand of England, working against a possible arrangement between Russia and Prussia for their own advantage and to England's harm. In that case (and of course we are only considering the contingencies of actual war)—is it not likely, is it not all but certain, that the German in-fluence in America would be instantly arrayed in support of a movement hostile to England? German sentiment equally with American sentiment would be at once inflamed, and by the same agency : the German and the American grievance would be united. This hostility—in which the Irish element would join—might well be more urgent than the American Government could withstand; it would certainly be powerful enough to give that Government a pretence which might cover any apparent shabbiness in seizing upon an opportunity for the repartion-or revenge-which the whole country longs for.-I'all Mall Guzette.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU AND ST. IVES PROTESTANTE. The proceedings taken by the inhabitants of St. Ives to mark their disapproval of the conduct of Lord Robert Montagu in joining the Roman Church are calculated to strike terror into the hearts of weak Protestants who may contemplate apostacy, and make them think twice before they follow his lordship's example. Besides informing him that he had lost their confidence, and calling upon him to resign his seat, the good people of St. Ives felt it to be their duty on the 5th ult, to carry an effigy of their erring representative through the streets of the town, and then blow its head off by a cannon, and to burn its body in a huge bonfire. Of course

-----UNITED STATES,

Sister Irene, of the Foundling Asylum of New York, reports that thus far one thousand and forty babies have been found in the vestibule of that institution. They continue to come in at the rate of about seven daily.

The Times Washington special says Gen. Butter will embrace an early opportunity to introduce a bill into the House, authorizing the President to carry out the policy of reprisal indicated in his message, in retaliation for the seizure of fishing versels by the Canadian authorities,

It is next to useless to comment on the evils which flow from the divorce system in some of the Western States. Figures, however, may take the place of comment; in the case of Chicago they are startling. One of the papers of that city has been at the pains to collect the statistics of divorce for 1869, and with the following results : In 1869 there were no fewer than 658 divorce suits.—In 1870, thus far, there have been 558 suits for divorce .- Mont. Witness.

NEW YORK, Dec. C .- 'The Herald thinks the Presilent's message is a good State paper and a staunch party platform; that as an exhibit of the management under his supervision of the Government in our foreign and domestic affairs, there is much in it that is good and encouraging, and as a foreshadow-ing of the general policy of his administration, there is nothing in it calculated to disturb the general confidence of the country.

The Times says it is clear the President has no idea of plunging the nation recklessly into war as a means of manufacturing party capital, yet that there is, nevertheless, a rather striking suggestiveness in the brief paragraph which is devoted to the "Alabama" claims ; and the mildness of the President's reference to that question renders more significant the firmness of his remarks in regard to the Fisheries.

There was held the other day, in Cincinnati, a Woman's Congress to debate the question of Female Suffrage. The thing was a failure. The angels in petticoats, aged, middle-aged, and "doubtful," could not bear each other's company ; their feathers became ruffled, they pecked at one another, flew at each other, and in general "roared like sucking doves." But now another woman, Mrs. Mary Wheaton, M.D., has arisen, and rides full tilt at her sisters of the Female Suffrage persuasion. She has just delivered a lecture in Chicago. Of course she struck hard at her own sex. She did not object to women voting on the ground of incapacity, but because politics were public, and women had no business to fly in the face of nature, and assume " a masculinity " not naturally belonging to her. "Dr. Mary" also observed that one of the arguments used by these women suffragists was that they were the slaves of men-a very strange kind of suffrage, said the speaker, which all women appear very anxious to rish into. Laughter followed this "hit," and "Dr." Wheaton proceeded to argue that woman's place was the hearth-man's, the world. She denounced free lovers and suffragists as rebels; anathematized masculine women and effeminate men; affirmed that one bad woman was worse than ten bad men satirized the looseness of the marraige relation, and

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 16, 1870.

AND

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

INCLA AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 663, Craig Street, by

J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1879.

Friday, 16-Ember Day. St. Eusebius, B. M. Saturday, 17-Ember Day. Of the Feria. Sunday, 18-Fourth of Advent. Monday, 19-Expectation of B. V. M. Tuesday, 20—Vigil of St. Thomas, Ap. Wednesday, 21—Fast. St. Thomas, Ap. Thursday, 22—Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rumors come fast and thick upon us to the effect that the capitulation of Paris is near at hand; yet some two or three weeks, and want of food will compel the great city to surrender to the enemy. Hitherto there do not seem to have occurred any cases of starvation, but the sufferings of the poorer classes, of invalids, of women, and of young children must be great. All efforts to bring relief to the besieged from without have failed; and the gallant sorties made by the garrison, have proved ineffectual to drive away the investing army. If then the Germans can but maintain their present position for a short time longer, the fall of Paris would appear inevitable. There is still hope however, that the vigorous efforts of Gambetta, who in spite of many faults is evidently a man of genius, and an organiser, may succeed in forming an army which shall once more bring back victory to the French standards. He has men; he has by the adoption of vigorous measures, succeeded in giving to them a semblance of discipline; but the great want seems to be a want of arms.

The Prussians having repulsed Paladines, and recaptured Orleans, have it seems advanced the land defences of which great naval depot have made a movement towards Havre; the are not supposed to be very strong. Garibaldi and his red-shirted followers, by their outrages way, after suffering themselves heavy losses, and upon everything which Catholics and Christians inflicting heavy punishment on the enemy. hold sacred, by their brutalities towards the Tours is menaced, and the Provisional Governelergy, towards the old, the sick and the infirm, are exciting deep disgust against themselves in the breasts of all honest men. Even the London Times deplores their brutal excesses, their wanton cruelty to the Religious; and several follow suit. Not till the soil of France be purged of this dastardly banditti can she hope for, or deserve the sympathies of Catholics. broken out, on account of the calling into ac-Not by such means can her soil be delivered from the German foemen who, whatever may The strain on the Prussian resources is great, be laid to their charge, have been guilty of no such acts of cruelty and sacrilege as those which are habitually practised by the infamous Garibaldians. In the eyes of Christendom France is disgraced, not by the battics that she has lost, but by the scoundrel auxiliaries whose services she has accepted. The Eastern difficulty can scarce be said to be at an end, but the general opinion is, that in the Turkish quarrel England will not again fight. The actual position of the question seems to be this-Prince Gortschakoff politely informs the British Government that his august master deeming the opportunity favorable, intends to set aside those stipulations of the Treaty of 1856 which provided for the neutralization of the Black Sea, and opposed obstacles to Russia's aggressive designs upon Coustantinople; he adds however, that his Imperial master has no objections to the holding of a Congress to ratify this the policy of Russia-and to rescind those articles of the Treaty of 1856 of which that country complains as onerous; but that Congress or no Congress, modification or no modification of the said Troaty, Russia's mind-no matter what England may feel or think upon the subject-is fully made up. Russia, which in this respect does but follow | phenomenon is this :---

.....

closely the policy of Victor Emmanuel as towards France and the Holy See.

The troubles of the unfortunate Duo D'Aosta lately elected King of Spain are beginning already. A very large portion of the Spanish people will have nothing to do with him at any price; some because they are republicans and detest Kings in general; others because they are loyal Carlists, and detest this scion of the House of Sardinia in particular. Betwixt them they will give the young man an unpleasantly warm reception; and any thing that brings trouble, discomfiture, and disgrace on his family will be hailed with joy throughout the Catholic world.

As for Victor Emmanuel, the unhappy man still shrinks from Rome. The Pope still remains virtually a prisoner in the Vatican, and such is the temper of the Roman canaille towards the priests and religious, that any day we may expect to hear that the terrible seenes of 1792 have been re-enacted in the Holy City. The heavy taxation, the conscription, and the other unaccustomed blessings which Piedmontese rule has entailed upon Italy are, how. ever, beginning to produce their natural effects in Rome; discontent is spreading; a general feeling that the present order cannot last, very extensively prevails, and manifests itself in the unwillingness of the more respectable classes to take any part in the elections; and though all freedom of speech or writing is sternly repressed, the murmurs of the victims of the new tyranny-doubly odious because of its contrast with the gentle rule of the Popes-are making themselves heard. We need be under no anxiety as to the issue. God will avenge his own ; and the fate of all those who have ever dared to raise sacrilegious hands against Christ's Vicar, encourages us to look forward patiently and with confidence to the speedy and signal cipled invaders of the States of the Church, the mill, if it grind slowly, griuds surely, and very and their powerful and active interference in fine.

The great event of the past week on this Continent has been the Message to Congress, of the Saints reigning in heaven with Christ," and which the President was safely delivered a few | who, so Christ Himself tells us, ... are as the days ago. Upon this document, in so far as it | angels of God in heaven-signt angeli Dei in cale' relates to Canada we have commented elsewhere. Its hostile tone is no doubt greatly owing to the prospect of an Anglo-Russian war.

In the case of the petition re Guibord, from the Institut Canadian on recusation of the Catholic Judges, the decision of the Bench was pronounced on Friday. His Honor Judge Badgley delivered his judgment first, in which the entire Bench cordially agreed. The petition was rejected as false in its allegations, insulting in its prayer. Mr. Doutre then moved for leave to appeal to the Privy Council; this motion stands over to the month of May next.

Our further reports by telegram are very meagre, owing we suppose to the state of the which you, on the same testimony on which you | Victoria. We think that we can form a shrewd | with that of "convenient," or he would surely cable. It would appear however that the hold other Scriptural facts, attribute to a vast guess as to what the answer of the Irish people never have been guilty of the blunder of talk. to the north west and taken possession of Rouen, Prussians still keep the upper hand, and as if organisation of spirits, subordinate and kindred from whence they will probably extend their in spite of the bravery of the French troops and to the devil; your position is the very counteroperations to Havre; and, who knows! perhaps the pertinacity of the garrison, Paris were part of that of the man who, believing in a per-public would pass upon the Presidential policy. the Southern shores of Lakes Outario and they may yet make an attempt on Cherbourg, doomed to fall. From Rouen, the Prussians sonal devil, denies a Personal God.' French offered battle, but were compelled to give ment is about to transfer its seat to Bourdeaux; even Gambetta seems to be getting discouraged, and to be abandoning hope; and as yet Gambetta has shown himself to be the only able man in the Government. The King of Pruswriters in many of the other London papers sia is about to exchange, if he have not already exchanged, his title for that of Emperor of Germany. At Berlin riots are said to have tive service the married men of the Landwehr. and if Paris be not speedily taken, it is likely that the voice of the peace party will make itself heard. Russia is pushing forward her preparations for war, and has issued large orders for mitrailleuses and ammunition to manufacturers in the United States. The Conference to modify the Treaty of 1856, will we suppose shortly meet to ratify the policy of Russia. President Grant's Message to Congress is looked upon as little better than buncombe in so far as it relates to Canadian affairs and is accepted as a melancholy proof of the writer's political degradation, under the influence of B- Butler. A report is in circulation that Mr. John Bright is to be sent as a special envoy to Washington to settle the Alabama, and Fishery questions.

That whereas Protestants of the Witness school scout the idea that good spirits, or God's angels, do interest themselves for men, do aid them in their struggles against sin, and do procure for them strength to resist the enemies of their salvation—they at the same time believe in evil spirits, and the devil's angels, who have an immense, though limited power of inflicting injury upon man; who have access to the abodes, and to the hearts of men; and who do interest themselves in man's concerns, and avail themselves of their opportunities, and their great power to work his ruin. We do not say that Protestants who entertain these views are wrong, any more than we condemn him who believes in a personal devil whilst denving a Personal God; but is it not inconsistent to recognise the existence and the influence of evil spirits, and of the devil's angels, and at the same time to denounce Papists as idolaters because they recognise also the constant presence, the power, and the active interference with human concerns, of good spirits and of God's angels? If it be not idolatrous, or derogatory to the Divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence to attribute to the evil spirits, to the devil and his angels, power to a certain extent over the laws and elements of nature, power to tempt and to afflict mankind, is it not inconsistent to argue that he who attributes a God-derived and limited power to good spirits, to be used for beneficial ends, and for the service of God in heaven, and of men on carth, thereby insults the Divine Majesty by ascribing to creature that which belongs exclusively to Creator? If there be ample Bible warrant for the belief in evil angels, and their tirely within their right interference in, and consequent knowledge of and interests of Amerihuman affairs; for believing in their power cans."-Witness, 7th Dec. over the human heart for evil-is there not equally strong Bible warrant, to say nothing of chastisement, and humiliation of the unprin- the argument that may be drawn from analogy -for holding to the Catholic view of the ser- dent :-violators of all the rights of nations. God's vices of the good spirits, and of God's angels.

our behalf? "How"-so the Protestant taunts Papists-" how can the angels, how can -St. Matt. 22, 30-be cognisant of your wants, hear your prayers, read the secrets of your hearts,

minister to your wants? They are not omniscient, omnipresent, neither are' they omnipotent; therefore it is idolatrous to invoke, or trust in, them for assistance." We reply to our Protestant objector-" If you believe in a devil, and in the devil's angels, as it seems from the annexed extract that you do, we Papists it seems that you do not. Though exercised in a different manner, and with a different object-the power and knowledge which we attribute to the good angels, is no more than that

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE EOR THE GANDER.-The Montreal Witness of the 7th of Dec., concludes an amusingly querulous notice of the late Presidential Message. and the aggressive-as against Canada-policy therein indicated, in the following manner :---

"We thought that this mediæval logic ;---This good old plan That he should take who has the power,

And he should keep who can'---was obsolete. But human nature is human nature etill.

You thought so! did you good Witness? Nonsense, man; you had but to look across the Atlantic, to the Italian Poninsula, to see that as yet the law of force is not obsolete; that the logic of might is the only argument recognised. "Human nature"—your remark is novel and profound—"human nature is human nature still," and works alike whether it be in a Ulysses Grant. or a Victor Emmanuel, in Washington or in Florence. And what for no? Why should not the tormer march troops against Montreal, and proceed to the annexation of Canada? He would be doing neither more nor less than that which to your great admiration, Victor Emmanuel has lately done towards Rome and the States of the Church.

Let us see how you put the case as against the United States; and side by side we will place the facts of the case as against Piedmont :

Witness-True Witness-" The United States "The Piedmontese, feeling their greatness and strength, are an-noyed at being troubled feeling their greatness and strength-and conscious of the inability of on the one hand by Mex-France to resent the vioico, and on the other by lation of the Treaties Canada ; countries which, with respect to the States even though keeping enof the Church-are annoved at being troubled by Rome; a State which even thought it has kept may yet thwart the views entirely within its right has thwarted the views and interests of the Ita-

Again the Witness complains of the Presi-

lians.'

True Witness, Witness, 7th Dec. " He - Victor Emma-"He-the Presidentnucl-has actually taken proposes to take San Domingo to secure the by force Rome, to accure the proper defence of the proper defence of the American borders and Italian borders, and to consummate the policy commerce : a reason which might justify any of Cavour ; a reason which other annexation -such fully justifies any other annexation-such for infor instance as that of Mexico, or of Canada." stance as that of Canada, or of Ireland, by the U States."

We say Ireland advisedly, because surely no Englishman who applauds the late action of Victor Emmanuel as towards Rome, would be the waters which discharge into it." Now in such an arrant unblushing hypocrite as to censure the U. States President, were that official, without a pretext for hostilities, or a declara tion of war, to despatch a powerful armed U. States. Artificially, that is to say by means believe also in God, and in God's angels, which | force to Ireland, to drive out the Royal troops, and then when in full military possession of the outlet from the Lakes to the Sea; but mature island, to put it to the vote or plebiscite of the ally" it is an outlet to the ocean for no place Irish people, whether they would be annexed above the Lachine Rapids. The President to the U. States, or remain subjects of Queen | confounds the meaning of the word "matural" so appealed to would be; but we do not feel | ing of the St. Lawrence as being the " natural quite so sure about the verdict that a British outlet to the ocean" for the people dwelling on Still as we said at first, "What is sauce Erie. for the goose, is very appropriate sauce for the gander." The "baby-farming" — i.e., the crime for which the wretched woman Waters suffered the extreme penalty of the law a few weeks ago in London-which, according to the Witness, " is probably nowhere carried out to a greater extent, or with more fatal results than in Montreal"-turns out after all to be nothing worse than the charitable efforts made by the Sisters of Charity of the Grey Nunnery, to save the lives of the unfortunate beings which from all parts of British North America, and from the United States, are cast at their doors, -there to perish but for the generous zeal of the good Sisters. Since this is what in his article on the murderess Margaret Waters, the Witness means by "baby-farming" we have no more to say on the matter. Protestants, we are sure, will appreciate at their proper value the truthfulness and Christian charity of him who in one and the same breath speaks of the Sisters of Charity and the lately executed murderess, Waters, and who places them both on the same footing. With equal truthfulness, the Witness attributes to the TRUE WITNESS the allegation-quoted by us from the act of recusation presented by Mr. Doutre-to the effect that the Roman Catholic Judges are "as such the protectors of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the body and community of Roman Catholics of whom the defendant forms part." This allegation, which we repudiate-since the Catholic judges are no more protectors of the Roman Catholic laity of which body they form part, than they are the protectors of the Protestant body of which they form no part, but are the protectors of all Her Majesty's subjects alike, without distinction of creed or origin-this allegation we indeed quoted from the document presented by M. Doutre as lurnishing us with the premisses from which we deduced the following conclu- the hall, and the gas pendants have been much

same body or religious community as that of which the Roman Catholic Judges formed also part-(to wit the Roman Catholic laity)they, the plaintiffs, had nothing to dread from the hostility of those who were their "prctectors;" whilst on the other hand, if they, the plaintiffs, formed no part of that body they had no claim on the religious services of the priests of that body. The Witness, however, with its usual disregard of truth, attributes, not to the petitioners against the Judges, i.e. the Institut Canadien, but to the TRUE WIT-NESS, the false and insulting proposition that the Roman Catholic Judges are in a peculiar or especial manner the protectors of Catholics.

The Message to Congress lately sent by the President of the United States is a very im. portant document, and has especial interest for Canada to which, and to whose doings, a great portion of the said Message is devoted.

It complains bitterly of the unfriendly spirit of the Canadian Government in resisting the encroachments of Yankee fishermen within the three miles limit; and though it does not deny that law and right are in this matter on the side of Canada, it recommends, in case that Canada should persist in this unfriendly son duct, the giving to the Executive of the United States " power to suspend by Proclamation, the operation of the laws authorising the transit of goods in bond between the territory of the U. States, and Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the U. States,

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is next treated of; and again the President of the II. States takes occasion to complain of the unfriendliness of Canada; and, we suppose, of the inability of our Government to gratefully appreciate the friendliness of the U. States as displayed in the encouragement and active support by it given for years to the Fenians, in their marauding designs upon this Province. The President claims, or appears to claim, as a right, that the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the Lakes to the Ocean should be open to Yankee as well as to British vessels. . This river"-he contends-" constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States with an aggregate population of about 17,000,000, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon matter of fact this is not true. The St. Lawrence does not present a "natural outlet to the occan" from the Lakes, or from any part of the of canals, the St. Lawrence may be made an All in short in the Message in so far as it deals with Canada, betokens a determination on the part of the U. States Government to bully its weaker neighbors. We, however can not wonder at this, and can scarce complain when we see how the same line of policy, when pursued by Piedmont as towards other Italian States, is applauded in England, and indeed by many in Canada. If in Europe to consolidate an Italian Kingdom, and to make a United Italy be a noble policy on the part of Vietor Emmanuel, it cannot be otherwise than glorious for a President of the U. States to carry out the same policy on this Continent. Montreal and Quebec belong as much to America, as do Naples and Rome to Italy.

GOD AND THE DEVIL. - We often meet with those who, if they do not profess to bclieve in God, manifestly believe in a devil.-Somewhat akin to this phase of unbelief is the phenomenon we find recorded in a late number of the Montreal Witness, amongst its extracts, and in an article on Spiritualism; with the opinions expressed in which we suppose our evangelical contemporary, since he inserts it Such in substance is the diplomatic language of without note or comment, coincides. The

Here is the article which we clip from the Montreal Witness, and bespeak for it a careful perusal :---

SPIRITUALISM .- On the same testimony on which we hold other Scriptural facts, we hold these,-that a malign being exists in the universe, who is dis tinct in his personality; that he is at the head of a vast organization of subordinate kindred spirits that they have a limited, yet immense spiritual power; that they are specially malignant towards the person and doctrine of Jesus Christ; that they have peculiar affinities with the most grovelling of human vices: that to a certain extent the elements and laws of nature are subject to their use; that hey have access to the abodes and hearts of men ; that a prescribed range of freedom is permitted to them to tempt and to afflict mankind; that they have been, and that the Biblical evidence does not affirm that they are not now, concerned in certain pathological affections of the human body, even to the extent of personal possession ; that this posses-sion is evinced by at least a partial surrender of the mind to their control, its thought answering to their thought, its will to their will, and its speech and echo, therefore, to their words; that by the power and liberties thus permitted to them, they are able to work marvels resembling miracles; that they work largely by fraud, assuming the disguise of human graces; that they thus extend a colossal empire over the whole carth, by which the probation of man is intensified; and that some periods in history have been, and some in the future are to be, signalized by their infernal campaigns. Such are the well-known facts of the Biblical doctrine of evil angels.

And if such be "the Biblical doctrine of evil angels," if such be their power, why do Protestants ridicule the exorcisms which in some of her services, and notably in Baptism, the Catholic Church employs against those evil angels? Why, if they allow a thaumaturgic power in the unclean spirits of evil, in the devil and his angels, do they scout as preposterous the idea of a miracle wraught by the intercession of her who is the Mother of Our Lord, and to whom even evangelical Protestants will scarce deny a place amongst God's angels?

Rev. A. W. Seers has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Rockburn and neighborhood.

Rev. Mr. Quinn has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Richmond and Melbourne.

The International Railway Guide, for December, contains the Official Time Tables of the various Lines, corrected up to date: General Railway information, comparative Traffic Returns, aud interesting miscellancous reading for the Traveller.

Published and for sale by C. R. Chisholm & Co., and by all Booksellers and News Agents on the Trains and River Steamboata. Price, Ten cents.

LECTURE ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

(From the Quebec Chronicle of Dec. 5.)

The rooms of the St. Patrick's Institute were opened Thursday evening after having undergone, as we already announced, a thorough renovation. The coup-d'wil presented to the visitor on entering the hall, was truly pleasing The walls have been empannelled in a light green, relieved by pilastres of salmon colour, surmounted by fanciful filagree work. The panels are plentifully filled in with "Old Erin's Native Shamrock."-The Arch dividing the hall from the Council-room is done in Sienna marble. This department of the decorations was designed and executed by Mr. Hurly-Some fifty new benches have been placed in sions :--- That if the plaintiffs formed part of the improved and on the whole the improvements

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DEC. 16, 1870.

speak highly for the enterprize and good taste acquired over the State wrested from it by of the managing body of the Institute.

spected Rector of St. Patrick's, which we give glanced at the state of the Temporal Power below, followed by the unveiling of that gentleman's portrait, which the Council of the Institute had had painted from a photograph, and without his knowledge, for the purpose of being they laid their difficulties before the tribunal of suspended in their rooms.

To the Rev. Bernard McGauran, Reetor of St. Patrick's and Honorary President of the St. Patrick's Cutholic Literary Institute :---

DEAB FATHER MOGAURAN,-

The formal reopening of the rooms of the portions of France. Institute offered to the members of the Council a favorable opportunity of marking in some manner which might be agreeable to you, the high esteem and loving regard in which they in common with your whole flock hold you. After deliberation they considered that there was none more appropriate than that of having your portrait, in which would be faithfully portrayed those kindly features so familiar to all, to grace their walls; if they have erred in this resolve, without first consulting you, I as their organ, Dear Father McGauran, beg to express the hope that you will attribute the fault rather to the head than to the heart; to a hasty judgmeut rather than to a want of good will; and at the same time, to assure you that the surprise was conceived with the best desire to do well. There are many reasons which might be adduced in justification of their act of tonight, and not the least of which is your constant readiness to aid them in the promotion of nent, the English press rejoiced, and congratuthe welfare of the Institution placed under their control, as well as that of the other Societies connected with the Congregation, coupled with your ever zealous guardianship of the rights and privileges-as far as in you lay-of its

members. The Council cannot let this occasion pass by without reverting to the memory of one dear to all of us, but particularly so to yourself, the Founder of the Institute, the late ever to be revered Father Nelligan. Cherished as his memory is-as it ought to be-by the congreration of St. Patrick's Church, his portrait has edifice; no long space of time will elapse before it will also grace these walls in company with that of yourself,-his child in religion and fatherly love.

The reminiscences that occur to our minds of the time that has elapsed since the foundacion of the Institute would, did time permit, offer a wide field for reflection ; we must content ourselves with the expression of the hope that the fresh impetus which has been given it within the past few years. will continue to render it every day more attractive to the young men of the Irish congregation-and to none, I am sure, will such a result be more gratifying than to you, Dear Father McGauran. to whom, on the part of the Institute, I now beg to wish many years to guide your devoted flock.

	JN0. H1 P1	ARN, resident.
(Countersigned,) Joseph Robinson,		
Recording Secretary	•	

As both the address and portrait were unexpected, the Rev. gentleman made an extem-

Victor Emmanuel. He laid before the audi-The proceedings of the evening commenced ence the historical proofs and reviewed in a by the solving of the mystery at which we rapid passage the acquisitions made by the hinted on Thursday morning; this consisted Holy See, through the piety of Kings, and con-in the presentation of an address to the re-firmed by unanimous consent of rations. during the middle ages and showed the benign influence exercised by the Popes during these ages. When a dispute arose between Kings, the Holy Father and his judgment was decisive. Had the Popes the same beneficent influence at the present time hundreds of thousands might not now mourn the loss of friends and the cruel

Father Doherty reviewed the progress of literature, and also under the patronage of the Popes of Rome-one of them had the honor to give his name to the age in which he livedwho has not admired the literary treasures of the age of Leo X? The Popes always encouraged manufactures, commerce, and every industry, tending to cnrich their subjects. The Press of England heaped vituperations on the present Pope, the glorious Pius IX, but the Rev. Mr. Doherty produced statistics which were sufficient evidence that Pius IX had spent immeuse revenues to encourage Arts, Sciences, had promised. Letters, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures in his States. He alluded to the legislation of the Papal Government, a part of which is looked upon as the basis of the civil law in all civilized countries.

When the news of the fall of Pius IX., said the Rev. Gentleman, flashed over the contilated the Italians. Here the English press showed how little principle it had. A few months ago, it announced and branded as traitors, the men of Ireland who sought to liberate their country. It declared them outlaws and felons, and doomed them to the most cruel of deaths. But to-day, a cherished idea has triumphed-the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church has been robbed-and that same press excits and holds up to the world as heroes, menwho thirst for blood, and who seek to subvert all legitimate authority. Thus it is that the press, destined to guide and direct, forgets its for years adorned the walls of that dear old noble destination, and lay the ground work of rebellion and bloodshed. However, said Father Doherty, we acknowledge with pride that some few Protestant writers have disavowed the robbing of the Pontifical States, and branded it

as a most sacrilegious act. If I should now; said the lecturer, compare the Government of Pius IX, with those of the rulers of others European States, we would find that the odds would be in favor of the former. The people have little or no taxes to pay-the administration is all that could be desiredthe police is most efficient-in fact nothing is wanting to make Rome a model State.-(Here the Rev. lecturer resumed, in a few words, the arguments he had just put forward to prove the rights of the Temporal Power, and its genial influence over its subjects.)

It is needless for us to say that the Rev. Mr. Doherty proved himself to be a sound logician -all remarked it throughout the whole lecture. The Rev. gentleman condensed in a short space a subject of vast extent, and did it the most ample justice; as is usual with him, he was eloquent, and the audience lost no part of his discourse.

When the Rev. gentleman had finished, Mr. M. F. Walsh moved a vote of thanks to the

pointed day, 1st December. I was determined, even at a loss to ourselves, to give full satisfaction to the public. Had we postponed the drawing for a month or two, we would undoubtedly have realized a few thousand dollars more; but then I did not wish to disappoint.

The drawing was made under the direction of a special committee of six of the most respectable men of this town, three of them being Protestants and three of them Catholics ; so that there was no de-

ception posssible, even if any had been attempted. In my circulars I had promised 200 prizes, but I have given 321. I also promised an extra prize of \$500 in Gold, in case we should sell 10,000 tickets, but we sold only about 7,000, and yet I have given an extra prize in Gold, which I had not promised. If any one of the purchasers of our tickets, whose number did not turn up among the lucky ones, horrors of war would not ravage the fairest should feel dissatisfied, we would refer them to the addresses found on the list of the principal of the winning numbers.

As a matter of course, since the number of prizes was only 321, whilst the number of tickets sold was something over 7,000, every purchaser could not win a prize, but then every one has received at all costs a lithograph of Pope Pius IX, besides will have a share in the holy sacrifice, which will be offered up during ten years on the first Saturday of every month for all the benefactors of our new church, both the living and the deceased.

I must also mention that it could not be expected that all the prizes would be of great value : about 75 of them range from \$20 to \$300, the remainder were of smaller value, amounting in the aggregate to about \$3,000, that is to say, \$1,000 more than I Now it remains only for me to thank you in the

name of the Catholic Congregation of Windsor, for the noble efforts you have put forth in this holy cause, at the same time praying Almighty God to shower down upon you His choicest blessings.

Yours very truly in Christ, J. T. WAGNER, Pt.

Pastor of St. Alphonse Church.

WINDSOR, CANADA, ONT. P. S.-Lucky ticket holders must have a few days patience. In about two weeks all the prizes will be off our hands and sent to their respective destinations.

List of the Winning Numbers of Tickets for the Catholic Bazaar and Gift Distribution, held at the Town Hall, Windsor, Ont., on Thursday evening, 1. Dec., 1370 :---

FATAL ACCOUNT. -- A very serious accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Richmond, about o, clock on Tuesday morning. A freight train, which left Montreal at 1.20 a.m., ran into a track-men's lorry, loaded with rails, at the western end of the St. Francis Bridge, The engine and 19 cars were thrown off the track and went through the western span of the Bridge into the bed of the river. We regret to say that the engine driver named Patchett and a brakeman, named Felton, were killed. The other men on the train, three in number, escaped unhurt. The men with the lorry were of course employed in repairing the track. They state they mistook a preceding train for the one that ran into them, but the evidence goes to show that they did not properly protect their lorry -a duty for which the foreman of the gang is held strictly responsible. The freight train to which the accident occurred appears to have been running on the proper time. The Superintendent of the Line and the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department were speedily at the scene of the accident,-Gazette 7th, inst,

The body of a young man named Thomas Foley, of St. Thomas, was found on the railway track near Glencoe, on Saturday 3rd inst. in a frightfully mutilated condition, and from the appearance of the corpse when tound, and other circumstances, it is feared that the unfortunate man was robbed and murdered, and the dead body then placed on the track to conceal the crimes committed. Foley was last seen in Glencoe on Friday night, intoxicated. He had been displaying rather freely a roll of bills amounting to about \$100, and it is thought the sight of the money aroused the cupidity of some fiend who watched his opportunity to murder the man and secure it. When he left Glencoe he was seen to proceed along the track in company with a man named Murphy, with whom he had spent the greater part of the evening. Murphy Las not since been seen. When the body of Foley was found the pockets in the clothing had been turned inside out and the money was gone. Suspicion rests strongly upon Murphy, and steps have been taken to secure his arrest. An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. McIntyre.

In view of the threatened adoption by President Grant of Butler's non-intercourse policy towards Canada, including the withdrawing of the bonding system, it is interesting to know the immense acommodation which Canada has afforded to the United States by permitting that country free use of the Welland Canal. In the year ending the 30th June last, no less than 2,884 American steam and sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 765,542 passed through this canal. Withdrawing the bonding privileges would, it is currently believed, necessarily intail a like withdrawal of the use of the Welland Canal to American vessels, which, of course, would affect most disastrously the citizens of Chicago, Cleveland, Oswego, and Ogdeesburg.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ormstown, P. Breslin, \$2: St. Therese, Rev. Mr Tasse, \$6; Beauharnois, J. Quig, \$2; St. George de Windsor, Rev. G. Vaillancourt. \$2: Seely's Bay, J H. Fay, \$2; St. Sylvester, D. Horan, \$4; Keenana-ville, J. Colgan, \$2; Muddy Branch, Rev. F. S. Mancip, \$4; Bagot, P. Kennedy, \$2; Grand Pabos, J. Milac. \$2; J. Miles, S1.

Quebec-Rev. Mr. McGauran, \$2.56; H. Martin \$2 ; Rev. Mr. Hamelin, \$2 ; G. M. Muir, \$2 ; M. McNamara, \$2.50 ; Rev. Mr. Lemieux, \$2 : Rev. Mr. Auclair, S2; Rev. Mr. Pointe, \$2.50; L. A. Connoll, \$2.50; J. Burrows, \$2.50; J. Connolly, \$2.50; H. O'Donnell, \$2; H. McHugh, \$2; Mrs. Jordan, \$5; T. Delany, \$2.50; Hon. Mr. Alleyn, \$2.50; Hon. Chief Justice Duval, \$2.50; J. O'Leary, \$2; J. Archer, \$2.50; J. O'Dowd, \$2; J. Rocher, \$2.50; D. Bogue, \$2; Rev. Mr. Lemoine. \$5; T. Duhig, \$2; bounds, \$2; Rev. Mrt. Lemonds, \$3; F. Dung, \$4; P. Dwyer, \$2; M. A. Hearn, \$2.50; R. W. Behan, \$2; P. Walsh, 2; J. Cantillon, Sillery, \$2; J. McInenly, \$2.50; St. Raphaels, Rev. F. X. Paradis, \$2; Lochiel, 25, 3 con., W. Donovan, \$1; St. An-drews, Miss M. McMillan, \$2; Norton Creek, A. Me-Callum, SI ; Antigonish, N.S., Rt. Rev. C. F. McKinnon, \$5; Lyndhurst, D. O'Connor, \$2; Rapides des Joachim, T. Carroll, \$7.

Per J. O'Regan, Oshawa-P. Cosgrove, Enfield, \$2.

Lard # B Barley # 48 B Pease # 66 B	0.05 @ 0.69
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKE	TPRICES.
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ndian Meal, (Ohio)00 0 " 0 0	110"00
CIRCULAR.	

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm. of Mossers. 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 FLOUB, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIND FISH, Dated Apples, Shir BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 440 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1869. 12m.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages. Address.

A. L. FRECHETTE, E89. or W. VALLIE. Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of 'Feaching 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, Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

WANTED.

FOR the Roman Catholic Male Separate School of Belleville a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER (a Normal School Teacher preferred). Salary liberal. Application to be (if by letter, pre-paid) on or before the 20th inst., to

D. BRENNAN, -Chairman.

Belleville, Out.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Nov. 21st, 1870.

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

Insolventa

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

pore reply, which we reproduce as nearly as possible :-

MR. PRESIDENT-It is useless for me to say that I am heartfully greatful for the pleasant surprise prepared by the Council of the Institute, and which I do not think I merited. If there be any fault in your conduct, it is too much flattery-you flatter me in your address and you flatter me on convass. However, I feel happy to know that you appreciate the slight services I can render this institution. It is my duty to do so, and it is a pleasure for me to see the Institute flourishing. In those days, when bad principles are so widely spread, it is of absolute necessity that there should be some source from which the young can obtain sound principles, which will enable them to defend all that is good and combat all that is bad; and where could they be more effectually done than in the Institute-founded and fostered under the care of the Church. I hope the Institute attractive to our young men will be crowned with success, and that, henceforth the Institute will live with renewed vigor.

There is, Mr. President, a point in your address which gave me extreme pleasure, and which shows that you are greatful-the allusion to my most esteemed and sincere friend, your former pastor, the lamented Father Nelligan, founder of the Institute. The success of the Institute was one of his brightest hopes, and he always looked on it with pride. Indeed, his portrait should have been the first to grace the walls of this magnificent Hall, but you express the determination that it soon will, and I await anxiously the day when I shall tion of the most solemn engagement, do protest in see it here. Were he here this evening, he the most solemn manner against these sacrilegious would be the proudest among us, but alas! he can now hold only spiritual communion with us, and to-night, I am sure he looks down from Heaven upon us, and prays the Almighty to bless the Institute.

Once more, Mr. President, I beg to offer my most heartfelt thanks for your flattering address and the accompanying portrait, and to express the hope that God will shower down the civilized world. his blessings on the Institute.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. McGauran's remarks, the President, John Hearn, Esq., M.P.P., in a few eloquent and well chosen remarks, introduced the Lecturer, the Rev. Mr. Doherty,

The subject chosen by the Rev. Lecturer was the "Temporal power of the Pope," a question much agitated at the present day. The Rev. Father Doherty sought in the first place to show the right which the Papacy had The grand drawing of Prizes came off on the ap- J. G. A. Wa

Rev. lecturer, and asked all present to second it; the repeated applause which greeted Mr. Walsh's motion showed that it was adopted by the unanimous consent of the vast audience. Mr. Walsh then asked the Rev. Mr. Doherty. in the name of the Institute, to give a lecture on his recent travels, which the Rev. gentleman graciously consented to do, as soon as circumstances would allow.

THE ITALIAN USUEPATION.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held recently by the Catholies of Brantford, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously carried.

Whereas in the year 1864 the Papal States were invaded by King Victor Emmanuel and some of the Pope's provinces forcibly taken from him contary to all right human and divine; and whereas by the terms of the Convention of September 15th, 1864, the future quiet possession of the remaining States were guaranteed to the Pope and his successors by Treaty between the Emperor of the French, Napothat the noble efforts you have made to render | loon III., and King Victor Emmanuel; and whereas. on or about the 20th of September, 1370, the Pope's dominions were again invaded, his Government suppressed, his territory seized; and the Pope himself made a prisoner in Rome, without cause, and without any previous declaration of war according to the usages of civilized nations; and whereas the troops of King Victor Emmanuel have continued in viola-tion of the long-vested right which Two Hundred Millions of Catholics have acquired in the Eternal City by upwards of a thousand years of recognized Therefore, We, the Catholics of Brantford, in the

Diocese of Hamilton, Canada, in public meeting assembled for the purpose of expressing our deep abhorrence of the outrage perpetrated on our Holy Father Pope Pius the Ninth, and the overthrow of his Government, contrary to all right, and in violaacts.

Moved by Mr. J. J. Hawkins, seconded by Mr. P. Boyle, Resolved, That the said invasion of the Papal Territories, and the overthrow of the Government of His Holiness, and usurpation of his sovereign rights were, and are, against right and justice, in violation of the terms of the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, between the Em-peror of the French and the said King Victor Emmanuel, and of good faith and an outrage against

Resolved, The circumstances of the case would justify the intervention of all Christian Governments in favor of the restoration of His Holiness to his sovereign rights.

MICHAEL FENNISSY, Chairman.

JOSEPH QUINLAN, Sec.

CIRCULAR

Sent to all agents who sold tickets for the grand Catholic Bazaar of Windsor, Ont. :---

WINDSOR, 6th Dec., 1870. MY DEAR SIR :

3841 173 466 18 466 470 3533 3977 189 2712 3509 1408 918 4078	Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Douro-J. Walsh, 184.	appoint an Assignee, Islighta, 20th Normalium, 1970
1 3977 189 2712 3509 1408 918 4078 4199 4093 809 1656 1354 23 1234	Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings-P. Brennan, \$2; J.	Joliette, 26th November, 1870. A. MAGNAN,
399 2220 1264 4927 2111 4352 1493	Smith, \$2; J. Armstrong, \$2: Mrs. Graham, \$2; J.	Interim Assignee.
2616 1643 5622 3432 2575 1649 5961 3223 4070 7569 4868 2725 3220 254	O'Gorman, S2; J. A. Howard, S2. Per H. O'C. Treanor, St. Mary's-J. Hencherry, St.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,)
2431 2455 2760 1209 2593 3484 256	Ives, St.	Dist. of Montreal. F In the SUPERIOR COURT
2402 3180 4984 4878 4966 4465	Per J. Gillies-Rev. Mr. Dufresne, Sherbrooke,	No. 2461.
3025 2142 1837 4998 422 1289	\$6: H. Mulvena, \$4: D. Broderick, \$4; J. Williams, St. Patrick's Hill, \$2: J. Gleeson, \$2; E. Goggin.	DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archbald James Arnott, late
Ticket-holders must see to what series their	SI.	Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now
Tickets belong : whether they bear letter A, B, C, D, E, or no letter,	Per T. O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls-M. Tierney,	of the said City and District of Montreal, duly au-
	[51] Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge—J. McNiff, \$1.	thorized to ester en justice.
To persons holding lithographs and not having disposed of them :	Ter F. L. Egan, Kingsteinge-5, ste Sin, Fr.	Plaintiff
Wispson, December 6th, 1475.	Died,	The said ARCHBALD JAMES ARNOTT,
DRAR SIR:	-	Defendant.
The grand drawing of Prizes is over. If you have	In Ottawa, at the r-sidence of his son-in-law, Catheart Street, after a long illness borne with	The Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de corps & de biens against the Defendant in this
any of our Lithographs still on hand, please sell them at about 25 cents a piece, and send proceeds		cause on the twelfth day of November, 1370.
to the undersigned.	aged 63 years.	LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME,
REV. J. T. WAGNED,	Deceased who was one of the oldest residents of	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Windsor, Ont.	the Otlawa Valley, carried on an extensive lumber business for many years, and was always highly es-	Montreal, 16th Nov., 1379.
	teemed and respected for his honest, upright and	[Advertisement.]
THE BRIGHTON ACCIDENTTHE VERDICTAfter	good natured manner, in all his transactions through-	THE GREAT
about an hour's deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict :	out the whole course of his life ; he leaves one child to mourn his loss. May his soul through the mercy	ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES,
"That the said Daniel Montgomery, Chag. Chand-		AND
ler, and Thomas Wright met their deaths by a col-	On the 28th ult., at Ogdensburgh, N.Y., on his	BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
lision of trains No. 10 and No. 15 of the Grand Trunk		REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY
Railway on the morning of the 3rd December inst., at or near a place known as the Dangers, between	Quig, aged 30 years, son of Mr. J. Quig, of Beauhar- nats. Requirement in proc.	THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY
Brighton and Colborne, and that said collision oc-	Tests, Tequescor in proc.	QUARTERLY.
curred in consequence of the regulations of the com-	BREAKFASTEPPS'S COCOA GRATZFUL AND COM-	The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review,
pany with regard to the duties of employes having been racklessly violated.	FORTING The very agreeable character of this pre-	North British Review, Westminster Review.
"It appears from the evidence adduced that Ward,	paration has remiered it a general favourite. The	MONTALY.
the person in charge of Brighton station, having re-	<i>Civil Service Gazette</i> remarks : ⁶ By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the	Bluckwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
ceived an order that No. 10 must cross No. 15 at Brighton, failed to deliver that order to the conduct-	operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-	These periodicals are the medium through which
or of No. 10, in consequence of not having sufficient	ful application of the fine properties of well-selected	the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and
time allowed by the despatcher, Kelly, and also of	cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save	and Irelang, but also of Continental Europe, are
being as shewn by medical and other testimony, quite incapable of discharging the duties required of	us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with	constantly brought into more or less intimate com- munication with the world of readers. History,
him, he having been on duty during nine consecu-	boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined	Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the
tive days and nights.	packets, labelled-JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathie	great political questions of the past and of to-day,
"The jury in this case have no doubt that the party applied to by Mr. Ward for assistance, viz., J.	Chemists, London,	are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the
Stevenson, Esq., did not fully realize the urgency of	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	times can offord to do without these periodicals.
the case. Notwithstanding, we cannot but feel that	DEC. 10.	Of all the monthlies Bluckwood holds the foremost
had his reasonable request been complied with, the	Fiour # brl. of 196 th Pollards \$2.50 @ \$3.50	place.
said accident and consequent loss of life would not have occurred.	Middlings 4.00 @ 4.15	TERN i .
"And the jurors also consider that the evidence	Fine 4.60 @ 4.70	For any one of the Reviews
in said case clearly showed gross neglect of duty on	Superior, No. 2	For any two of the Reviews 7 00 "
the part of officials and employees of the Company." And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths	Fancy	For any three of the Reviews10 00 " For all four of the Reviews12 00 "
aforesaid, do say that the said Daniel Montgomery,	Extra 6.20 6 6.30	For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 "
Charles Chandler, and Thomas Wright, in manner	Superior Extra	For Blackwood and one Review., 7 00 "
and by means aforesaid, accidentally, casually, and by misfortune came to their death, and not other-	Oatmeal # brl. of 200 fb 5.70 @ 5.90	For Blackwood and any two of the
wise.	Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs, U.C. Spring, 1.20 @ 1.23	Reviews10 00 " For Blackwood and three of the
"In witness whereof we, the Coronor as well as	Ashes # 100 h., First Pots 5.60 @ 6.65	Reviews
the jurors, have attached our signatures on the day and date above mentioned.	Seconds	For Blackwood and the four Re-
(Signed),	First Pearls 6.00 @ 0.00	*10***********************************
"H. L. Cook, M. D., Ceromer; B. F. Ewing, fore-	Perk # brl. of 200 th-Mess 21.00 @ 00.00	Single numbers of a Review, \$1; single numbers of Blackwood thirty-five conts. Pestage two cents
man; Hiram Purdy, H. C. Pardy, Peter Quacken-	Thin Mess	of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents. a number.
bush, Eddy S. Fisk, Joseph Plouton, Peter B. Clark, R. S. Purdy, Asa Gunyo 🖗 his mark, Henry Snyder,	Butter # ib 0.19 @ 0.20	Circulars with further particulars may be had on
J. G. A. Wallace, A. C. Gingleton, L. A. Purdy."	Cheese # 1 0.12 @ 13	application.

6

وربيته تعامد تعاريته الربيان

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 16. 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, (via London-The French were utterly defeated at Orleans. Ten thousand were made prisoners, and seventyseven pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire were captured.

The Prussians sent a flag into Paris announcthe capture of Orleans, the rout of the Army of the Loire, with the loss of thirty guns, and thousands of prisoners, and the reported death of Ducrot.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.-Minister Washburne's Secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information, the French have been beaten at all points but one, and the end is apparently near at hand. The capitulation of Paris within three weeks is looked for .--There have been no cases of starvation rcported, although provisions are scarce and dear. Prominent members of the Provisional Government are accused of swindling by means of fraudulent contracts for arms and food.

The Government is in receipt of numerous dispatches from Gen. Paladines. He announces that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is much dissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself the Minister of War has charged three Commissioners to inquire into the matter.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus

far evinced no intention of leaving. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870. — The French say that the Prussian Prefects of the departments occupied by their troops have issued a decree that all men between the ages of 1S and 40 years will be considered as prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if they endeavor to escape.

Quantities of interesting official documents have been discovered by the Germans in the chateaux with which the neighbourhood of Paris is studded. Many of these rural retreats belonging to the Emperor, his Ministers, or other persons of political importance, contained papers of no little importance to this Government, and, indeed, to the world at large, if one could only gain access to them. Among the most curious is a collection of telegrams found in the Palace of St. Cloud, and dating from the period immediately previous to the war. They were sent from Berlin, Munich, and other German towns to sundry private persons in Paris; but in reality were meant for the Emperor, to whom they conveyed intelligence about the doings at the various Courts, the state of public opinion, the language of the Press, &c. A selection of these telegrams, which of course must have been transmitted in cipher, has just been published. It is remarkable for the exact details it contains but it seems has been carefully weeded of any facts not yet publicly known. Whether the papers collected at M. Rouher's chateau will ever see the light of day is doubtful. They refer to many of the gravest questions of internal and external policy, and are said to throw fresh light on the relations between France and Spain. It is incomprehenmodern times have raised. On the one side it | reason :---touches the constitution of Italy; on the other side it touches the faith of the entire Catholic world."

ROME .--- LIBERTY OF THE PRESS .--- While the Republican journals, though openly inciting to murder-only the murder of priests and persons attached to the Papal Court-are tolerated, if not encouraged, the Unita Cattolica has been three times seized by the police. Its offence has been that it has maintained the rights of the Pope and has stigmatized the conduct of the Italian Government. This confiscation of the Unita has been in obedience to the clamours of the Revolutionary journals, who demand the suppression of the purely Catholic papers. The Osservatore Romano, four numbers of the Imparziale in one week, and two out of four numbers of Rome, ou la patrie Catholique, have also been similarly sacrificed to Revolutionary intolerance. What have our leading journals

to say as to the liberty of the press in Italy. LIBERTY FOR EPISCOPAL DOCUMENTS .-The Bishop of Bergamo has published a Pastoral, calling upon his flock for prayers for the Pope and the Church under the present circumstances. It was purely a spiritual and official document. But it has been suppressed by the Government. This is for the Government, which proclaims "a free Church in a free State," another instance of the meaning they attach to those craftily designed words. What amount of liberty would they be likely to grant to the much more weighty Papal documents, if they could so far deceive and bamboozle Europe by their lyi-g professions of loyalty, moderation, and conciliation, as finally to accomplish their designs. when they confiscate the inoffensive Pastoral letter of a Bishop? The whole of this policy has the merit of consistence. In 1862, by an Act of the Government, dated April 27, the Bishops of Italy were refused permission to go to Rome for the week of the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs; the hypocritical reason given for this act of tyranny

was-The prudent idea of withdrawing the Ordinaries from the consequences to which they might be exposed, in the face of their flocks. if they undertook a journey which was generally

opposed to the public opinion [sic] ! Then again so lately as the 15th of August last, the Minister Raeli sent out an instruction marked "Riservatissima" to all judicial authorities, instructing them to impose the fine of 3,000 lire and three years' imprisonment (a mere bagatelle!) upon Bishops or parish priests who should publish and enforce the ' Constitution'' defining the Infallibility of the Pope. How long will the English press be silent? How long will it applaud the Kingdom of Italy? How long will it approve of a policy of deception and tyranny? When will poor John Bull wash from his eyes the religious humours which obscure his moral vision; when will the good man be consistent in his advocacy of liberty?

EDUCATIONAL LIBERTY IN ROME .--- "The Romans have been restored to liberty," says the circular of Signor Visconti-Venosta. Let us have a sample of his idea of liverty, and at the same time of the strength and fairness of the new governors of the Romans. The lecture halls of the Roman College belong to the Jesuits with as good a right and title as the Halls at Eton, Harrow or Marlborough belong to their

Firstly, the annexation of Lorraine will be stragetically useless without Luxembourg. Secondly, Lord Stanley, in 1867, declared that the guarantees of the neutrality of England as to Luxembourg would not involve the necessity of defending the treaty

Thirdly, Prussia believes that England would not therefore oppose this annexation.

Prussian agents are at present busily engaged in canvassing the feelings of the inhabitants of the Duchy, and, as far as can be ascertained, the majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation.

That the Germans expect to spend Christmas in or before Paris is shown by a post-office notice issued at Berlin on Saturday. It states that in order to effect the despatch of Christmas or the middle lake, and Lough Iarraigh, or the west presents to the troops in France the field post ern lake. Around these lakes the cliffs rise in shapes parcel service will be maintained in its present extent till the evening of the Sth Dec. when the reception of parcels will be suspended, and the public are warned that under present circumstances the transit may occupy a fortnight, or in some cases even three or four weeks.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6 .- Russia has forsimilar to those addressed to the Russian representatives at London. The general tenor of all these despatches is that the Russian de- before the R.I.C., and the debris of a slate quarry peace of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 9.-A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated the 2nd, says a warlike feeling is prevailing over the whole Empire. The arrival at Sebastapol of the news of Gortschakoff's circular created an unusual feeling of joy. The notice given by the Emperor to reserve corps to hold themselves in readiness is considered of great importance. This measure has not been resorted to since the Crimean war. Russia is committed to a bold line of conduct, and is resolved to carry it out in spite of all opposition. It has been announced by the Emperor that 40,000,000 roubles will be devoted to extraordinary war expenses. By the 1st of January 49,700 remodelled guns and 150,000 breechloaders will be ready for use.

MORALITY OF CONNECTICUT .-- It is stated that Connecticut courts will turn out about five hundred first class divorces this year.

GOOD FOR THEM .- On Saturday last three thieves were publicly whipped in Wilmington, Delaware, and in addition to this punishment two of them were obliged to stand an hour in the pillory. These facts have revived an indignant outery against Delaware for maintaining barbarism in the adminstration of her laws. The Delawarcans say, however that they can stand abuse much easier than they can afford to harbor criminals. The whipping post is, they say, never encountered a second time by one individual. Delaware is not the only State in which the whipping-post is retained as a part of the legal machinery. In Virginia, recently, (near Lynchburg) a thief received fifteen lashes on his bare back, and will probably respect the property of Virginians in the future.

FOOD OF PARIS. - Balloon letters from Paris give not very appetizing pictures of the bill of fare daily spread before the inmates of that devoted city. Rats are a principal staple, though cats are received with much favor. The former are caught in the sewers by means of glucose syrup, and sell in the markets for fifteen cents each. Cats bring sixty cents, with quotations tending upward. The citizens have overcame their prejudices sufficiently to boldly order "rat salmi" in the restaurants. A correspondent seeing roast sucking pig on a restaurant bill of fare eagerly ordered a plate, but closely questioning the waiter elicited the fact that it was a guinea-pig. Turkeys sell for \$16, rabbits \$8, and fowls \$3. Eggs are fifteen cents each, and butter is as much of a curiosity as a black swan. The llamas, yaks, wild boars, buffaloes, and swans of the Jardin des Plantes are already eaten, and one gentleman's fountain was robbed by night of its gold-fish. A good deal of currant, raspberry and other jelly is sold, but it is made mostly from horses' and beeves' hoofs and bones, flavoured.

matic manner; it is the greatest question which annexation of Luxembourg, for the following cur a debt above your probable means of defraying within the given time, is not only unwise but dishonest. Remember, it will not depend so much upon what you earn, as upon what you save whether you will be able to pay it or not.

> GLEANN-NA-COPPULL-THE HORSE'S GLEN.-Gicannna-Coppull, or the Horse's Glen, is incomparably the finest mountain gorge in the Killarney lake district, Ireland. Nothing in the Gap of Dunlo, the Black Valley, or Kippagh, approaches it in sublimity and that combination of softness and grandeur which characterize the mountain valleys in the barriers around. The glen in question is crescent-shaped, one horn resting on a plateau, half-way up the side of the Mangerton, the other horn penetrating the very bowels of the same mountain, and separated by an inaccessible ledge of rock from the Punchbowl There are three lakes in the glen, placed in succession one beyond the other, and each succeeding one more beautiful than the one which went before. Lough Gearraigh, or the bitter lake ; Lough Managh,

of endless variety to an immense height. The ground in summer is covered with every species of wild flowers; and every variety of fern finds a nook in the endless caverns which are formed by overhanging rocks. At the top of the glen a small path of incomparable verdure is called by the mountaineers the "Gardeen," or little garden. Until lately this place was the abode of cagles and foxes. The name Gleann-na-Coppull (Horse's Glen), is derived from a well-known fact, that an eagle once pursued a young foal on the heights above, and caused its fall down warded despatches to the Government at Vien- the precipice into the gulf beneath. Nothing can na, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, re- surpass the effect of the rainbow as it spans this garding the Black Sea question. They are glen. The pathway, at present accessible only to good pedestrians, affords by far the most picturesque approach to the top of Mangerton. In the interior are to be seen the remains of a still, existing long mands are essential to the maintenance of the which once furnished covering to the houses in Killarney town.

> Unknown, untrodden by the foot of man, Glen of the triple lakes and barriers high-Wave-washed below and cloud-capped in the sky, The wild flowers bloom where late the torrent ran, Thy garden shapes itself by nature's plan-Like buried gold thy charms unheeded lie Save when the mountaineer with wondering eye Pauses to view the rainbow's glittering span. Child of the hills ! new risen with the day, I see him o'er the heathery mountains flit, I see him mark the many colored ray, Light in his eye and native mother wit ; Behold ! the Bow which lured him turns to gray. And he too passes with its hues away.

TEMPER.-Temper in a man answers to temper in edge tools. A man destitute of that heaven-born principal would be as insufficient in the hand-tohand difficulties that must be encountered, as a rock-drill without the correct temper. An axe may be made of the choicest quality of steel, ground to an edge, and polished so beautifully that a chopper can see the color of his eyes in the polished surface. Let him sink such a tool into a stick of green basswood up to the eye, and the bright edge will seem adequate to any requirement, but strike a hemlock knot, and the beautiful edge writhes and turns this way and that way, into a doubled and twisted corrugation. Ah! the correct temper is lacking. But thrust the burnished steel into the fire and give the edge a proper temper, and it will walk straight through the gnarly oak, and the knotty hemlock, as a warm knife will pass through a roll of frozen butter. But the instrument is the same in both instances. Nothing of an appreciable nature has been

added to or taken from the steel. So it is with a man or woman. Correct temper gives efficiency to every word and action. Were it not for the uniform temper of an engineer, the Hoosac Mountains could never be tunneled, nor could the Niagara ever have been bridged. A boy without "grit," without "spunk," destitute of temper, might grow up into a feminine imbecile, capable of feeding the chickens and always requiring a guardian or superintendent. No man or woman, boy or girl, ever inherited too much temper or grit. The great trouble has always

been the controlling of it. - A noble horse that has tear his harness not sufficient temper

of which they are composed. And because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. In all cases aising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & 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.

STRIKE AT THE SOURCE, NOT AT THE SYMPTOMS. Remember that symptoms are the evidences of na. ture's conflict with disease. They tell us that the animal powers are flighting the concealed poison. Aid and reinforce them with that genial and mighty restornive, Bustol's SARSAPARILLA, and the result cannot be doubtful. No disorder, not organic, can resist such an alliance. The enemy is in the years. There this great detergent will find it and then(e expel it. That done, the cough that indicates cor-sumption, the sores that denote the presence of screfula, the terrible suffering of body and mind which accompany a diseased stomach, and an unnatural condition of the bowels disappear. This pure and potent vegetable and antiseptic tonic and alterative cleanses, regulates, and invigorates the whole internal organization, and the cure is complete. Sold

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,

SIGNS OF THE ZJEIAC .- 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 weap his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces er Aquarius as their condition requires.

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

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

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

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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 Chambersbury, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS,

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Wisslow will

sible how such pregnant matter could have been left behind for the enemy to ransack. Yet so it is .- Times cor.

SPAIN

MADRID, Dec. 9.-Ex-Queen Isabella has sent a formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as king of Spain.

The Catholic deputies in the Spanish Cortes have agreed to propose a resolution relative to the sacrilegious invasion of the States of the Holv Father, and of the offer of the Throne of by the house door and not by the public College Spain to the son of Victor Emmanuel. It will door. But the Republican party is not to be not be presented or laid on the table of the bribed. They must have all they want. And House until the meeting of the Cortes. The number of signatures to the proposition is already imposing.

In the mean time the Spanish Government are persecuting priests and religious by every means in their power, and continue to appropriate ecclesiastical property week by week.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT :--- FLORENCE, Dec. 6.--- Parliament opened on Monday. The King in his speech declared that with Rome as the capital the edifice commenced by Charles Albert was crowned, and the freedom of Italy completed. It was now the task of the Chambers to make er great and happy. While we are thus happy, he continued, two valorous, glorious representatives of civilization are engaged in a horrible struggle. We will assist in our efforts to induce them to end the conflict, and prove that united Italy is an element of order, liberty, and peace in Europe. In reference to the Pope his Majesty said it was the duty of the nation to secure (ethe Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of n is religious office and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. In regard to the election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain, the King said : -A sister nation has invited our son to rule over its destinies. We rejoice in the great favor conferred on our dynasty, and hope it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain.

L'Unita Cattolica says :- The Perseveranza and Opinione have for some days past been publishing lists of old deputies who do not wish to be deputies any longer. A mysterious feel-inn of fear has struck these honorable gentlemen. They have not the courage to go to Rome. The Campidoglio frightens them because the Tarpeian Rock is too near. There is nothing more reasonable than this same fear, which finds its justification in what was once said in the Chamber. And what was said in the Chamber? It was said by Ricasoli, "The Roman question is not merely a political ques- reliable fources gives assurance that Prussia princely fortunes. Many a person never began to tines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the

respective proprietors or trustces. But the Municipal Giunta coveted them, and so General Lamarmora turned the Jesuits out and declared the College a Municipal Lyceum. The Jesuits however received permission (what a mockery of liberty that such a thing should need General Lamarmora's permission !) to hold classes within the precints of their own dwelling. Students began to flock to their schools in greater and more enthusiastic numbers than ever before. In order to avoid all offence they were admitted so on Sunday week the Giunta demanded of the Governor that they should be forbidden to teach

at all: and, as our Roman Correspondent assures us, they gave as their reason that all the Roman students preferred the Jesuit to the Municipal schools. In the evening a procession of some 200 Repulican blackguards paraded the streets with torches to the cry of " abbasso i Gesuiti, via del Collegio Romano, abbasso i preti, &c." Lamarmora was serenaded with these cries under his very windows, Lamarmora and his Government were too weak to resist the Republican demands; and so he rescinded his former permission; forbade the Jesuits-not to teach anyone or anything-but to teach Italians; and the foreigners whom they might still teach he forbade to be taught anything except theology ! We hope the lovers of English liberty and the admirers of the invasion of Rome will take note of the sort of "liberty" to which "the Romans. have been restored."-Times Cor.

GERMANY,

BERLIN, Dec. 8. — The following is from King William, dated Versailles, Dec. 5:—Orleans was occupied by our forces last night without being stormed. The Third Corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse. The Eight Corps of the First Army on the 4th beat the French in several conflicts north-east of Rouen, taking one gun and 400 prisoners. Our loss was one killed and forty wounded. The King of Wurtemburg has signified his

concurrence with the King of Bavaria and other German sovereigns in the proposal that King William shall assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

King Louis of Bavaria has written to the King of Saxony inviting him and all other German Princes to call William of Prussia to

KEEP YOUR WORD .- When you promise to do a thing, do it. Be a man of principle in your word. Do not say that you intend to day to visit your sick friend or neighbor, and then suffer the pressure of business to crowd it out of your mind. He has been watching for your coming through the week that is past. Could you have seen the bright smiles that illuminated his countenance when he said, "I hear his voice, his footsteps on the stairs," you would have said that the keeping of that promise was worth much choice gold. But when the vision had disappeared, and you came not there was pity and sorrow, even for you, written upon those features.

thing for a labouring man, but it is not the worst evil that could befall him. If it is made a stimulus to extra exertions, and if it incites to a close, rigid economy in saving money, it may help a man to form excellent business habits. It is a perversity of human nature that we seldom do more than we are obliged to. An honest young man will feel that he has not any right to luxuries that can just as well be dispensed with, when his creditors are waiting for their money, If his wife is a suitable helpmate, she will eschew finery and expensive house furnishings until she can buy them with honest money.

If both will set out with a fixed determination to make all they can and save, all they can toward paying of the debt, they need not fear, under ordinary circumstances, to get into business on a moder-ute amount of borrowed capital. But let every one in such a position, remember to save even the pennics toward the debt. Let them not despise, as too much trouble, obliging a neighbor with even a pint of milk every morning. Even that trifle would pay the interest on over a hundred dollars for a year. It is some trouble to pick for a neighbor the half dozen quarts of currents or berries you do not wish for yourself and you think it too little profit to make it worth while, but the dollar or even half dollar you will gain will help you toward the debt. When eggs are forty cents a dozen, it may be a little self-denial to do without a nice breakfast of them when you have them in the house, but a prudent housekeeper will choose rather to provide rather a less expensive meal and defer her omelet

become Emperor of Germany. A special London despatch states that intelligence from Brussels just received from are formed, which lay the foundation of future are formed, which lay the foundation of future are formed, which lay the foundation of future tion which can be treated in the usual diplo- positively contemplates and connives for the think pecuniarly until he was in debt. But to in- pure vegetable, anti-bilious, and aperient substances

every rein, making kindling wood of the vehicle that he is drawing, when things about him become "Scav" to say, "A BLESSING OS MRS. WINSLOW," for unstrung and out of gear, would be an animal of helping her to survive and escape the griping, collittle value. A horse never possessed too much fire and temper. Wherever there is difficulty, it may be attributed to a lack of control of that temper by means of a correct education. So with children and so with adults. In every noble nature, whether ani-"Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," mal or human, the all-wise Creator has implanted by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and renthis wonderful power of resistance, thus rendering | dered dull and idiotic for life. each possessor of it efficient-enabling him to battle successfully with the asperities and obstacles of life. A young man or boy, in these perverse days of seduction, intrigue and corruption, needs the grit of emery and the unflinching firmness of the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drugdiamond to enable him to meet with unrufiled temper the persuasive incentives to dishonesty, crime, and popular corruption. The temper must be controlled and educated in childhood, in boyhood, through the critical period of youth, up through the years of riper manhood, and down to hoary age. Temper, firmness, decision, pluck, grit, or spunk, by whatever euphonic appellation we may be pleased to name the quality, is one of the most praiseworthy qualities of a noble manhood. Without such a granitic foundation, the entire superstructure of character will resemble the soft and yielding edge of the tool destitute of temper. Without this persistent quality. everything would be unreliable and as unstable as reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN water on an inclined surface. But this faculty must | OREAN is superior. be controlled .

prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our icking and teching siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,-noth-

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

Be snre and call for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYBUP."

Having the fac-simile of " CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others ar base imitations.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messre. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best

TEACHER WANTED,

MUTRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remem- brance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spirituel and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfumes derived	FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.		
from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. 185.	CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 In the matter of ELIE MAYER,		
Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lam lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine. More Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, pre- pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.	an Insolvent. and 'TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. ELIE MAYER. By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU. Ilis attorney ad litem. Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.		
WHY BRISTOL'S PILLS ARE POPULAR. Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach,	JAMES CONAUGHTON,		

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, con regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. of the system, without causing pain. Because their All Orders loft at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD action is not followed by increased constipation, and STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866. safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active

enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTARIES, produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intes-OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

How to Work off A DEET .- Debt is a very bad

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 16, 1870. TEACHER WANTED. THE BEST PAPER BURNS & MARKUM, JOHN CROWE. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. To teach French and English. Salary liberal. (Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) AND THE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Address Prepaid. PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, M. GRACE. BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, **BEST INDUCEMENTS !** Secretary and Treasurer, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., COMMENCING ON St. Canute, P.Q. 431 NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675 This Quarter's 13 Numbers SENT FREE to all sub-GENERAL JOBBER MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th. (Two Doors West of Bleury,) WANTED. scribing, before Dec. 25, 1870, for next LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past MONTREAL. No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, year's Fifty-Two Numbers of The Subscriber will sell the kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address " E.L.," TRUE WITNESS Office. JOSSING PURCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal. MOORE'S ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND FUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. G. & J. MOORE. **RURAL NEW-YORKER,** INFORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS M. O'GORMAN. OF WANTED, THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who HAIS, CAPS, AND FNES, Successor to the late D. O'Gurman, RURAL & FAMILY WEEKLY STAPLE & FANCY GOOD thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," TRUE WIT-CATHEDRAL BLOCK, BOAT BUILDER. FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY. OF THE LATE FIRM OF west Office, Montreal. NJ. 269 NOTES DAME STREET, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. MONTREAL. THE RURAL, now in its 21st year, is not only the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST, but by far the Measrs. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO., TEACHER WANTED. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. Cash Paid for Raw Furs OWING to the great number of Students who have focked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic OARS MADE TO ORDER. LARGEST-CIRCULATING JOURNAL OF ITS INSOLVENTS, CLASS IN THE WORLD ! National in Character, OWEN M'CARVEY Year, another English Teacher is needed. One com-SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE. Ably Edited, Superbly Illustrated and Printed, it is And will continue each day and evening petent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a **a** the MANUFACTURER until the whole is disposed of. situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Ter-DANIEL SEXTON. **BEST AMERICAN WEEKLY!** OF EVERY STYLE OF rebounc, Province of Quebec. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, It is the STANDARD AUTHORITY on all Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870. branches of ADRICTLETRE, HORTICULTURE, &C. As a LITERARY and FAMILY PAPER it is a favorite 43 ST JOHN STREET 43, PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favor Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for in many of the best families all over the Union, Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, WILLIAM H. HODSON, their choice assortment of the Newest and Meet Canada, &c. Indeed, MOORB'S RURAL has no Rival in MONTREAL (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Fashiovable Goods imported direct by one of the its Sphere, and is the LARGEST ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECT, JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesala JOUENAL on the Continent-each number contain-Montreal. Merchand. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Suck being purchased from the Official As-signee is one-half the original cost, and you will No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET ing SIXTEEN FIVE-COLUMN PAGES, (double the Orders from all parts of the Province carefully size of most papers of its class.) The Runar mainexecuted, and delivered according to instruction-F. A. QUINN, MONTREAL. tains a high moral standard. free of charge. easily see that no house in the trade can offer such Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges, ADVOCATE, inducements, WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 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GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, D. D. T. MOORE, 41 Park Row, New York, ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-GAS-FITTER, &c. proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. &c., PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, GEO. A. CONSITT, on the idest and decidedly the most economical No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Adsystem yet also overed being also entirely free from dress. MONTREAL ATTORNEY AT LAW. E. A. & C. R. MENEELY. danger. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. West Troy, N. Y. SOLICITOR IN CHANCERRY PERTH, CO. LANARE, ONT. P. MCLAUGHLIN & CO., F. O'FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SUGN AND DECORATIVE IMPORTERS, LONGMOORE & WILSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS PAINTER, PRINTERS, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c. IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Corner of 42 St. JOHN STREET, SPECTACLES BENDERED USELLASS. ST. MARGARET AND 'T. ANTOINE STREETS MONTREAL. NO. 395. 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PRINTER, J O BMany of our most eminent physicians, oculists, The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respect-NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. BANKRUPT SALE 28 ST. JOHN STREET, students, and divines, have had their sight permanfully begs to announce to his numerous customers BROCKVILLE, ONT. ently restored for life, and cured of the following and the public in general, that he has always on CORNER OF NOTRE DAME, OF hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and discases :— Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-(Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,) W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, edness, or Dinness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epifrom the best makers in the United States,-having BRUNO LEDOUX. MONTREAL. all the latest improvements and attachments. STILL CONTINUES phora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. 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Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk	Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.		Rheum, Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are	high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was
Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at	doz. 50cts, retuil 5 cts.			at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections.
Ottawe at 7:16 P.N.	" " " of Toronto.		SFEEDILY HEADED	Like a great many of our household remedies, its we
LEAVE OTTAWA.	doz. 50 cts., retail 5cts.		and removed, and a new elasticity and viger given	was derived from the Indians who had the greatest
Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40	" Ecclesiastical History.		to the body that is indeed most agreeable,	fuith in its virtues.
P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day	" Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth.	which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions		It has been customary to dissolve the Gon in High
Express going West.	" The History of Ireland.	should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food	In every case when there is reason to suspect the	Wines and then take it mixed with a little water;
Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at	INTIMA SERIES OF ALTEONISUS	lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific	blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from	but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it
9:15 P.M.	IRVING'S SERIES CF CATECHISMS.	cause of decayed teeth, bad breadth, and unhealthy,	whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-control	entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects
Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15	Revised by M. J. Kerney.	white looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Mur-	Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsa-	characteristic of the Gow. In the above preparation
A.M. and connecting with Grand Trunk Night	Catechism of Astronomy.	ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made	parilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a	it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the
Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at	" of Botany.	sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any	complete cure more speedily ensues.) form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of
1:35 and 7:10 P.M.	" of Classical Biography.	danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing	For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.	the Gum preserved.
Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-loads go	" of Chemistry. " of Grecian History.	with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any		Prepared by
through in Grand Trunk csrs to all points without	" of Grecian Antiquities.	pretensions to refinement desire to have	GLASGOW DRUG HALL,	HENRY R. GRAY,
transhipment.	" of History of England.			Dispensing Chemist,
Certain connections made with Grand Trnnk	" of History of United States	SOFT WHITE HANDS.	400 NOTRE DAME STREET.	144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
Trains. H. ABBOTT,	" of Jewish Antiquities.	MIT. 1. January all and all and the model in a set of the set of t	MITE undersigned Phase to automa him and the	MONTRKAL.
Manager for Trustees.	" of Mythology.	produce this effect than the constant use of Murray	THE undersigned begs to return his grateful ac-	(Established 1859.)
	" of Roman Antiquities.	& Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in	tomers, for their very liberal patronage during the	
PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL-	" of Roman History. " of Sacred History.	the basin. It removes redness and roughness The	past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark	
WAY.	Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without	ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to	that while yielding to none other in the quality of	SELECT DAY SCHOOL.
	Head-lines	discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water	his Medicines and the care with which they are dis-	
	Composition Booksper doz. 60 cts.	as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every-	pensed, the charges will only be such as are com-	Under the direction of the
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-	Sadlier's Exercise Books, bound per doz. \$2.25.	day use, they have decided that it is the only fra-	patible with a first-class article and a fair, honest	SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTES
wille and Peterboro.	" per doz. \$2.50.	grant distillation combining all the requisites for a	profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Akopa-	DAME,
Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20	" " 2, 3, and 4 Quires.	sale and reliable beautiter of the skin, as well as an	thists, Homacepathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c.,	744 PALACE STREET.
a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown	" Foolscap Account Books in Different	distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida	with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As cer-	§
and Port Hope.	Rulingsper doz. \$2.40 Payson, Duntin and Scribner's National System of		tain interested parties have circulated a rumor are-	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE-FIOM 9 1011 A.M.; and most
PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.	Penmanship in 12 numbers.		diting him with having an interest in other drug	1 TO 4 P.M.
-	-	REFRESHING POWER.	establishments besides his own, he takes this on-	The system of Education includes the English and
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