Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

THREE BIRTHDAYS.

A CURISTMAS CAROL.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

(From the Philudelphia Catholic Standard.)

PART FIRST.

IV.—(CONTINUED.)

Cyril laughed.

"Mr. Albey's Catholic Church did not satisfy you?" he suggested with twinkling eyes. "I was famished," said Pet impressively: "hungry and thirsty for something solid and nourishing for my poor soul. So I made a bouquet of flowers and went to the Chapel: and after Benediction-(ah! that ravishing benediction!) -? walked boldly we to Our Lady's Altar and laid my flowers at her for. Then I came home happy."

Her companion laughed again:
"Bless the feelish child! how little it to es to make her happy. After all these stelen sweets of flowers and shrines and benedictions and Madonnas, poor Albey's Church will be like chalk after cream-cheese. And yet." he added soberly, "his sermon this morning was a good thing.

"It was—it was—," repeated the voung girl with emphasis: "but something is a rong something is fulse. Either Mr. Alley is deceiving binaself or-" she hesitated and blushed.

"Deceiving others?"

"Pet leoked grieved.

"They are horrid words to say and we have no right to judge.'

The dance was over; and he led her back to her seat, where she was soon surrounded.-Her grace, her naivete, her exquisite toilet were the theme of all tongues.

"Your sister is thoroughly distinguee and unaffected," said the ladies to Barbara.

"Your sister is thoroughly bewitching and original," said the gentlemen to Maram; and the young debutante was as joyous as a humming-bird among flowers.

Six danced—she charted—she prayed with her French am; while a vivid color burned in her check : and her grey eyes grew black and luminous. Mudame Justine was right. The world was a lovely place—a very mirthful, magical, enchanting place; but would the trials and crosses Madame kad forezoil as well) ever come to her?

"O Mary! conceived without six, pray for us who have recourse to thee I' said Pet to herself, using unconsciously the asy iration the nun had taught her, holding her im her arms the night before they parted.

When Cyrilecame to lead kewinto supper, he smiled as he said : "You are on ying your-

"Ah! yes min ami, it is the happiest birth-

night of my life." "That is because you went to Church this

morning," he said mischievously. "No, mo," she retorted eagerly; "but be-

cause I laid my flowers at Our Lady's feet this afternoon after Denediction." He sheak his head:

"What will Miss Barbara think of all this?" he asked; and pretending not to hear her reproachful "Et tu Brute?"—he west to fetch her a cup of coffee.

Her bright face grew sober: and she looked pensive and wistful till he returned. There was a great deal of I vely conversation going on around her: and every one was making merry; but sudderly there came a lull in the noisy room, and the old floctor who had been the friend and physician of the Trentons for several

generations past, roser o speak. It was a teaching dittle speech of welcome to the durling of the house, come back a blooming maiden frem foreign shores, to the friends she had quitted as a little child. E was an honest-hearted reverential toast to the birthday of the Infant Christ—none the less sweet to all, for being the birth-day of beloved Pet. It was the congratulations by his mouth, (the doctor said) not only of the united company there assembled, but of the united Hamlet, elsewhere assembled, to the immates of Trenton Terrace on the charming addition to that merry Christmas frolic. And in conclusion the bluff cold gentleman bid his hearers rejoice in the Lord, and again and again rejeice, inasmuch as the dear young lady came out of the order of foreign influences and the fuscinating shadow of the Romish cloisters, still, God bless her! a true staunch unswerving child of the Church

of England. Barbara looked triumphantly at Cyril as the old doctor sat down, and Cyril looked at Pet

whose cheeks were very pale,

An hour later the guests were gone.
"A delightful evening," said Barbara complacently. "There has not been such a ball at the Terrace since Mamma died, Every one is in costacles with our little French girl,

"Good night, darling," said Miriam kissing

her young sister's brow, "may all your preclous birth-nights be as gay as this,"

One of the Murdoch girls sitting next to Mirclous birth-nights be as gay as this,"

One of the Murdoch girls sitting next to Mirclous birth-nights be as gay as this,"

One of the Murdoch girls sitting next to Mirclous birth-nights be as gay as this,"

One of the Murdoch girls sitting next to Mirreplied, slewly, and with a look of pain, "may the keen wind." I told Barbara this morning the leaft as well as mean.

CALL SELECTION OF SELECTION OF SELECTION

figure in white, and lighted a candle for her:

"I said to the lily, 'There is but one With whom she has heart to be gay, when will the dancers leave her alone? She is weary of dance and play."

"Though I must corfess," he added jestingly as he handed her the light, "you look more like La Somnambula, just now, than Mand." A bright drop glittered on her cheek and fell

upon his hand. "Hush!" she whispered warningly seeling he was about to speak. "I am either very weary or very sad. And I have a presentiment." Of what?" and his face was sober enough.

"That my next birth-day will be a graver. may be a sadder one than this. Who can tell what the future may bring forth? Good night." And she glided up the wide old stairs with her lighted taper, so spirituelle in her thin white availing robes, that after she had vanished. Cyril rubbed t is eyes like a man coming out of a dream; and going intellis room smoked his meerschaun for an hour to bring himself round.

PART SECOND.

Christants Eve once more at Trenton Werrace. No white snows falling - but above, a frowning Jeaden sky; and below, a still bitter cold which pierces to the inmost marrow of the bones. The very dogs drew closer to the hearthstones; roaring fires blazed in all the rooms of the Terrace: and the guests made merry within doors in an atmosphere like summer. For plenty &? visitors had come to keep the Christmas and Pet's birth-day with the Trentens .-There was certainly an odd fascination about that he'f-French, half English girl-(the gentry far and near agreed); and Pet, like a magnet growing daily areas powerful, drew a large circlesio the great old house; and Earbara made them welcome and Miriam pleased them with her beauty. The wo latter have not altered in the year: but every one says that Pet is marsellously changed.

There she sits near the fire, filling in an embroidered slipper, for one of Cyril Murdoch's sisters; and as she turns her face this way (drawing her companion's attention to the and aranquil; and with such a pure steady light in the once soary eyes. It is like a face which has gone through some sublimating process and come out no longer of the earth. Murdoek's vacant sext. earthy. But she has not lost an atomrof her gay spirits: and the group of young people was," remarked Pet; "their faces were alraued her chair listee eagerly as she talks.

She is telling them the old convent-legand of Sain: Dorothy, the Virgin; and she tells it so charmingly that Miriam forgets to read her book and Barbara draws near with her embroifery; and Cyril Murdoch crosses the room and cits down at the other side of the little work stand. Pet certainly makes a great deal ont of the pretty-legend. Such vivid pictures of the beautiful Dorothy before the heathen emperor; or in the palace of the apostate sisters; or in her prison, rejecting with scorn the splendor of the imperial temptations. When she gets to where the lovely saint is martyred he last; and the jeerings xwyer at his banquet receives the promised figures and flowers from the celestial gardens—the girls pronounce it and the leaden sky. the perfection of paetry and Romance; ibut Pet meets Cyril's eyes bent meaningly on her face, and grows wery and, and tells see more

Not even Mr. Albey (who has come in at the death, literally and figuratively) orice "Enouge!" and begs herete go on. For Pri seldom refuses Mr. Albey mything; and even now locks up with a pleasant smile while she constantly (not at the church, Her Pet does not the poor of the parish, at the bedsides of the come at last, and my resolution is taken." sick and daing, and at the school for little orphans Petas a regular fairy god mother, welcomed with smiles from chubby faces, made cheek. prisoner with joyful shouts, and only relinquished at a large ransom of toys and sweetmeate. "The children are on the watch for Santa

Klaus," were Mr. Albey's words to her that Christmas Eve: "they were hanging up their pleading angel. stockings when I came away." As God se

"Bless their dear little hearts!" smiled Pet in a motherly way. "they must not be disappointed."

"You are speiling those little rogues," said Miriam; and Mr. Albey went and stood ibehind her chair, and showed her a copy of the Hymns of the Ages which he had brought her. She looked up with a bright blush: and while he bent over her, talking and turning the leaves Pet watched them with a sad pity in her gray the Creator to the creature?" eyes and sensitive mouth. Then she sighed; and Cyril Murdoch got up abruptly, and began to walk to and fro with his arms folded on his broad chest.

"Did you ever hear such a thing?" said laughed with the rest,

to-morrow meening!"

A surprised but well-bred murmur went

" Does the Bishop appreve?" said Barbara

looking annoyed. minister, reserving the fact that the episcopal approval was of so little account that he had

not asked it. "I must say, I don't care for these innovations," said little Barbara, briefly.

"It is a progressive age," suggested Miriam giving a shy glance at Mr. Albey; "and why should the church be conservative?"

"As to the Bishop," said one of the young girls, "they say he hears confessions himself; for his wife told me she was dying with curithe penitents were there with his lordship." There was a general laugh.

" Mr. Albey has an advantage in that point ! over the Bishop," said Cyril with a sarcastic with my Aunt Trenton," said Pet, lower than smile; "for he has no wife to be tempted to she had yet spoken and with a blush. "My eavesdropping in the discharge of his priestly sister will neither witness nor countenance my

The minister's pale cheek flushed, but he only said slowly :

"I think there is a mistake somewhere .-The Bishop does not take part in these matters, nor agree with Dr. Puscy; for a friend of mine (who is rector at St. Mark's), had a letter from him plainly discourtenancing the ultra movement."

" Do you ever hear confessions, Mr. Alkey?" said one of the Murdoch girls.

"For shame Lucy; how can you ask such questions?' protested an elderly lady, of a severe dyspetic aspect.

"Why, where's the harm?" cried giddy

"Where's the harm?" My dear girl, you surprise me. Faucy how indelicate to tell one's sins to a man (good and trustworthy in himself, ac doubt), but who had not the least carthly power to forgive them! Bah!" and the spinster shivered, "I should never be able to hold up my head after it."

"And get there is a text somewhere," said Pet, musingly, "about Christ's breathing on . his Apostles and saying: 'Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven; and whose stitch), you see how thin it is but how sweet sins you shall retain they are retained isn't let on a little matter of my own; and shall be there, Mr. Albey?"

"Yes.: and it must be very consoling," said Mr. Albey, as he came over and took Cyril-

"The girl's at school used to look as if it ways brighter and their tempers sweeter co confession-day than any other time."

"After all," wert on the minisaer, as if talking to himself, " repugnant as it is to our pride, there must be a singular consort in it. When, by the grace of God, one begins to see more clearly all his own secret baseness and unworthiness, it would sometimes be a relief. even humanly speaking, to confess it."

"Aye, even from the house-tops," added Pet, energetically.

Mr. Alkey bent towards her ever the little table. The rest of the company were discussing animatedly the engrossing topic; and Cyril Murroch stood in the deep recess of a distant window looking out at the bare roule.

"We are compassively alone, Miss Petro nilla," saidrahe young minister, eagenly, "will you tell me what you meant by your note of yesterday?"

"All that I said, ex on ami, and more:tooand more than I regard ever say," geturned Pet, going on with her needle-work.

"Then the crisis has come?"

"It has," with a smile of infinite posce and shakes her head. They are great friends—the joy. "After these long clouded months of little corvent-girl and the Angacan minister struggle (you know he w bitter); after hours They have many interests in common; meeting of prayer and rumble petitions to know God's holy Will"—the gray gres were lifted reveren-

The young minister Booked at her fixedly

"I envy you," he said, mournfully : " but my hour has not met come.'

"Might it not come all the sooner if you wern to meet it, and did not pass it by?" questioned his companion, with the look of a

"As God sees my heart," said the young man is a low impressive voice, "its strongest the path is dark before me. Every step I lawyer."

take is enveloped in mist and fog.' Pet clasped her hands fervently on her

"Only promise me that when the light does

He followed her eyes as they rested on Miriam in her fauteuil, her bright dress flow-

day-break service and communion in his church | our dear Lord keep me from trifling with the least of His adorable inspirations!"

"Amen, my brother," said Pet, solemnly. There was a little pause between them. "And what are you going to do? if I may

oking annoyed.

"He does not interfere," replied the young sisters about it?" asked the minister at last. inister, reserving the fact that the episcopal "Alas! no: I dare not speak till to-morrow. Barbara exacted a promise from me six months ago, and forbade me to mention the matter again till my eighteenth birthday. I need all

the precious graces of to-morrow to go through the interview." "She may not be unrelenting," said the young man, gently, seeing that there were tears

on the long lashes. "Ah! you do not know her. Hers is a for his wife told me she was dying with curiquiet nature, but strongly prejudiced and unosity to know what went on in the study when yielding as a rock. If I do not sacrifice my conscience—the alternative is a bitter one."

Her companion looked at her inquiringly. " To quit the Terrace altogether and go live

apostacy—as she calls it." "Is Aunt Trenton the widow of the Pres-

byterian elder whom (Miriam said) you used to dread so much?" "The same, When, as a very little child," said Pet, smiling faintly, "I used to be

naughty or wilful, my nurse had only to threaten me with Aunt Trenton at such times and she was sure to bring me to terms." "Isn't this beautiful?" said Miriam, reading aloud to the group about her chair, but so

clearly that not a word was lost:

"O that thy faithless soul one hour only, Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life— Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely, But calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self renunciation, Their Father yieldeth back a thousand fold, In the calm stillness of regeneration

Cometh a joy they never knew of old."

With that new strange "joy" shining out of her expressive eyes, Pet stood up and gathered her canvass and zephyrs together.

"Have you any commissions mes amis?" she said gaily. "I am going down to the hamhappy to kill any number of birds with one stone.

"Wrap up warmly, darling," said Barbara, inexpressibly comforted to see Pet and the minister on such confidential terms; while Miriam added "Shall I ring for the ear-"N'Importe," returned Pet, "I would ra-

ther walk. The exercise will warm my blood." With a gay "an reveir,"—she was leaving the room when the tall figure quitted the window-recess, and followed her. "I have something to say to you," said Cyril

Murdoch in a low veice: "may I walk with you to the hamlet?"

Her face was half-averted, but he could see what a vivid blush deed her chest, and even

"Yes," was her brief, reserved answer; and they were into the owier hall where they met Angelique whom Pet despatched for her hat and shawl. While they waited, Pet leaned against a bronze Dizna in silence. The me mentary-color gone, her face was pale; and in the halfelosed eyes the drooping arms, and every line of the willowy, girlish figure, there was apparent great weariness of body and mind.

"You are killing yourself," said Cyril vehomently. "Between prayer, and fasting, and going to hurch, and visiting sick paupers in all weathers, you are committing suicide as fast

"O my friend!" she returned with a gesture of inimitable grace. "How little you know about it. If it were not for these very things I could never have lived through the past six go there eftener than she can help), but among wally—" praise to His mercies! the light has months. Ah! no, it is the vexations, the errosses of the earth, earthy, that wear upon me and make me weak and thin. See!" and she with the nervous color earning and going in his held up her wrist from which the bracelet hung leosely.

"As you please; but one thing is sureyou will slip-away from us presently like your Szint Dorotler in the legend,

> 'Who from colestial gardens sent Flowers as her witnesses To him who scoffed and doubted :

and I," he added trying to hide his really strong emotion under a sarcasm, "must be desire is to do His sovereign will. But, as yet contest, I suppose, with the lot of the jeering

Pet's face underwent one of its quick changes, and she broke into a morry laugh.

"Braro!" she cried-"I like that." But seeing his sober look, she added softly: "Ah! come (as it will—as it must), you will not if it could be that my poor sufferings, might him; "I might do as many another man has shut your eys to it? You will not postpone win you the precious gift of faith!"

"Here is Angelique," he said abruptly, taking the shawl from the maid's hands and putting it around the slight figure; and in a Roman Catholic Church, and what is more I ing around her in crimson waves, her lovely few moments they were out alone on the frosty them.

(in the library of our recent talk, and of your refusal, she is bitterly disappointed."

Pet was silent.

"She had set her heart on our marriage,"he said the last word a little timidly-" and is puzzled, wounded, not only at this change in you, but at many other odd reserves of late to which you refuse her the key."

Pet drew a deep breath, and looked straight ahead of her.

"Why will you make me miserable?" her companion broke out vehemently, "why will you reject me, point-blank, without any explanation when you know that I love you with all my heart? If you had nothing to give me in return-if I knew that you were utterly indifferent to me, I would go away without a word; I would go back to Germany and fight it out alone the best I could. But—(O Pet! why will you drive me to it?)-you cannot deny that all along until lately, in a hundred nameless ways you have shown me that my attentions were not displeasing to you. Was this fair? Good heavens! was it honorable?"

Pet was as pale as death: but answered in a low firm voice:

"Pardon, if I wound you-still more, if I misled you. I could never marry you unless you were a practical member of the Roman Catholic Church."

He started as if he had been stung:

"Are you really a Roman Catholic?" he said sharply.

"In heart and desire-yes," returned Pet. 'I did not mean to tell my secret so soon, but you force me to it. To-morrow, by the grace of God. I am to be baptized conditionally, and make my first communion in the Catholic Church,

Cyril bit his lip until it bled.

"Diable!" he muttered, "these are the fruits of Catholic numerics—a plague light on them! The next thing you will return to France and be a nun. Let them cut off your curls, and hide your sweet face under a veil and a frilled cap! O my darling!" he broke off passionately, "renounce all this folly—and give me the right to make your life bright, and beautiful, and worth the living. I can never give you up.

Silent a moment from actual inability to command his voice, he burst out again:

"But why should a paltry question of creed part us forever? Marry me-and I vow to you, you may worship God how and where you please. Do you think me so unmanly, so base, as to tyrannize over your conscience? Answer me, Pet."

How full of beautiful trust was the look she

"I have every confidence in your markingses -your generosity," she said gently; "but the case is not altered. Marriage in the Catholic-Church is a holy sacrament—a union of souls as well as of hearts and hands. Religion, faith, is its essence, its purity, its perfection. My friend, although we loved each other with all our hearts, and were ever so tender of each others' prejudices,-failing to think, to hope, alike on this one vital point, the future, you

promise, would be to me-a martyrdom. Cyril chafed openly under her calm reasoning; little knowing, (man that he was) the: brave delicacy with which a woman can hides her breaking heart.

"But does not St. Paul say something about the believing wife sanctifying the unbelieving husband?" he urged impatiently.

"Ah! mon ami, St. Paul must have spoken there to wives who had not been Christians at. the time of their marriage; or, at the worst, to brave, generous women whose faith and foothold were so secure, they could afford to stoop over the bank and give their hand to the poor Pagan sinking in a sea of unbelief. Such grand risks are not for me—a little trembling: reed. God might withdraw his graces in punishment of my boldness; and the loss of both. our souls be the bitter penalty."

Pet's eyes were full of tears; and she added. as if talking to herself: "Unless a man renounce all, he cannot be My disciple.'

"But these are words for an apostle—for a missionary," urged the tempter. "You are a young beautiful girl with a tender, sensitive, loving heart. How can you embrace, or if embraced, persevere in a life of constant struggle and daily self-denial?"

"Dear Lord! through thy holy cross and. passion—strengthen me," prayed the pure, generous heart.

And the prayer was granted.

"I have given you my answer," she said ... with a heavenly calm in her large eyes: "and I rely on your honor to preserve my secret till to-morrow."

"If I were less honest," said Cyril not boastfully, but as if it had been wrung out of donc-turn Puseyite, Papist, aye, Mahometan for the one he loved ;-but I cannot act a lie. I don't believe or accept the doctrines of the never shall. Mr. Albey, who seems to share face brilliant with bloom as she talked and road with the grey sky frowning down upon your confidence and fair views more fully may not prove so hard a subject."

In his bitter disappointment he for o him

which parts a feet that the time of the first parts

"O Cyril! how can you be so mijust?" oried Pet with flaming cheeks. It was the first time she had ever named him in that way; and it quite unmanned him.

"I wish I had never been born!" he groaned in agony.

"Do not say that-" she pleaded, seeing show he suffered. "Pray God that He may ders deprecatingly. "And here are the candy show you the end for which you were born, and the cakes; and you'll find a case of figs Once realized you will work for it nobly, gen- and nuts in the housekeeper's room.". crously, like the brave, earnest, strong-hearted man you are. You may even live to bless God smile as she went out. for this bitter, bitter trial."

They had reached the gate of the Catholic Church: and Pet held out her hand with her face transfigured and a beautiful smile upon

her trembling lips.

"You mock me," said Cyril sullenly: "if" you had not east me off you might have made eleven." me what you willed. Now, I am going to destruction: and while you save your own soul in your new fashion you may console yourself with the thought that you have blighted-you have read. ruined that of the man who loved you better than all the world beside."

With a passionate gesture, he turned away, and strode rapidly up the wintry road; and the grey shadows of the twilight shut him off as if he had vanished in a veiled corridor.

Pet went into the Church, where numbers were kneeling around the dim confessional -The altar-lamp twinkled like a peaceful star; and some ladies were dressing the sanctuary and erecting an arch of holly.

Pet went down on her knees in an obscure pew and buried her face in her hands with a gush of hot long-restrained tears.

"Infant Jesus! help me! Our Lady of Bethlehem! pray for me," she said over and over again in her heart, while her slight frame shook with emotion. Then she drew her veil round her face and looked up at the altar.

The busy work-women, putting up the Christmas arch, had set in among the thick plushy green some gilded letters—"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO!"

Pet's head went down again on her hands with another outburst: "O my God!" she prayed: "Have pity on my misery. Out of the depths of this, my first great sorrow, teach me how to draw at least some ray of greater ever, and there was so much lively conversation glory to Thee in the highest!"

The Divine Physician hidden upon the altar spoke no audible words; -but the peace, the ineffable balm of the silent sympathy sank gently into the young sufferer's bleeding heart, The quiet figures of the penitents went and came around the sacred confessional; the shadows fell and the altar-lamp burned out brilliantly in the gathering gloom, and still Pet knelt in that wordless, motionless prayer; and when Angelique came to the pew at last, and whispered that the carriage was waiting-she looked up like one surprised.

The sanctuary was empty—the arch completed; and there in the nest of evergreens, with the clear raps of the lamp, sparkling full upon them-Pet read the golden words, "Er IN TERRA PAN HOMNIBUS.'

Ten o'clock Christmas morning, and a bright sun shining. The flowers in Pet's boudoir were blooming, her favorite canary filling the room with his piereing song, and the marble worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard with his piereing song, and the marble worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard with his piereing song, and the marble worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard with his piereing song, and the marble worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the truth, and capable of facing the hard worthy of hearing the hard worth w table resplendent with Pet's birth-day gifts.

Pet, like bees round a rose; while Barbara and Miriam looked on delighted at their darling's gaiety. For gayer she was that Christmas morning, and merrier and more like her old airy self, than she had been for many months.

" If some one had only made me a present of a pair of wings," she said laughingly, "I verily believe I could fly away."

"I would advise you not to go without this," said one of the Murdoch girls, catching up a rich Indian shawl from the table. "You might find it a little cool in your upward flight."

"Ah! that is dear Miriam's gift, " and Pet wound it around her and ran to the mirror. "Isn't it levely? Such gorgeous colors. But helas ! ma chere saur, I am not stately enough for a shawl,"

"Yet it takes a French woman to wear one." laughed Miriam; "and you are only one remove from that.'

"Barbara's gift is the loveliest of all," cried one of the younger girls, lifting a set of diamonds which glittered in their purple velvet case like drops of rain upon a pansy.

"Why, I did not think Burbara encouraged such vanities," said Lucy.

"I heard Pet tell Mr. Albey she expected the richest gift of her life on Christmas morning," said dear obtuse Barbara, in self-defence. "So I made sure my darling should not be - disappointed."

Pet looked up from the jewel-case, at first with a sweet puzzled smile—then with a radiant rosy blush as the real meaning of her speech to Mr. Albey broke upon her.

She was still standing with dreamy eyes and smiling lips looking into vacancy when Lucy Murdoch asked: "Which is Cyril's gift?" : and began to turn over the costly gifts on the table.

"By the way," cried one of the sisters: "Cyril was not at breakfast, and has not been visible all morning. Stolen or strayed? Will somebody enlighten us? Pet did you send your knight-errant to town for a fresh invoice of bon-bons?"

"No such good luck," said Lucy, sitting on the floor, and eating caramels out of Pet's box. "He was cross as a bear last evening. It would be just like him to fly off somewhere until after the ball: and then come back to tell us what lovely sleighing it was in the highlands."

Angelique came in just here, and whispered vito Pet:

"Mam'selle, les pauvrettes, the poor little children are down stairs waiting for their

drawers, suit after suit of children's clothing, warm little shawls, woollen stockings, hoods comforters and mittens.

"For pity's sake Pct, do you clothe an or phanage?" cried one of the girls.

"Oh! these are Angelique's proteges," said Pet, while the tall maid shrugged her shoul-

"Bien!" grunted Angelique with a grim

"What a queer girl you are, Pet Trenton," cried Lucy. "You do the oddest things in such a charming way that they look quite na-

tural." "It is after ten," said Barbara, looking at her watch; " and Mr. Albey begins service at

" One by one, the girls strolled away to their rooms to dress for church. But Pet took a book, and sat down in her morning dress to

Barbara patted her check fondly.

"You are not going out?" she said with a smile. "Ah! you sly puss. I was not surprised when Angelique told me how you were flying around early this morning. I might have known when Mr. Albey gave a day-break service and communion in his church he was sure of one representative from the Terrace."

All Pet's heart of anguish was written in her face, but it was bent over her book, and Barbara did not see it. Could she undeceive her sister then, and tell her where she had really spent those heavenly hours of the early morning? Could she plunge the sword of this grave surprise into Barbara's heart while her lips wore that happy unsuspecting smile?

"Not yet, dear Lord! not yet," she pleaded inwardly; and Barbara went humming a snatch of an old Christmas hymn in unusual elevation

Cyril did not come all day, but his movements were so erratic of late that no one remarked it much: the guests were as merry as crickets and Mr. Albey looked in during the afternoon. Pet had stolen away to Vespers, and had just returned when the minister made his appearance. She was so surrounded, howgoing on, that Mr. Albey could only ask her a mute question with his eyebrows, which she answered as mutely, but with kindling eyes. And then at dinner, sitting next to her, he whispered, "If you think I have any weight with Miss Barbara-I will speak."

(To be Continued.)

JOTTINGS FROM THE SELECT OF WAR.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the brave spirit and of the power of endurance exhibited by the beleagured French Capital. This is the hundred and seventeenth day since the beginning of the investment, and all the evils of a cine! famine, of an appalling mortality, to which now the first hints of a bombardment are added, seem rather to raise than to depress the courage of the people. We would gladly believe that this "sublime attitude" is the result of genuine, spontaneous heroism, and that it would continue true to itself under any circumstances, and be ready for any emergencies. But it is for this very reason that we regret to see the stimulus of false intelligence administered to it. Men who have behaved so nobly ought to be deemed nerve them to their duty as efficiently as fallacious All the young guests were clustered round hope. But, were it otherwise, we do not envy those tected, and forcing its way through, fell into saroom Decency forbids it. My pea jacket is torn and et. like bees round a rose; while Barbara who assume the responsibility of encouraging the occupied by a number of the Garde Nationale. The threadbare, my trousers are frayed at the bottom, people to resistance by a deliberate system of deception. Never was nobler end promoted by baser means. As to the expediency of France continuing the struggle after Sedan there may be two opinions, but there can be no question as to the right the country had of knowing what it was fighting for, and upon what chances of a successful issue. France has fought nobly both in and out of Paris, but she might, perhaps, have been stirred to greater and more successful exertions if there had been less reciprocal reliance of the Capital on the Provinces and of the Provinces on the Capital. With a direct appeal to his noblest instincts, every Frenchman might have been brought into the ranks. But, thanks to the misrepresentations of the Government and of its Press, the idea began to gain ground that it was "the duty of every man's neighbour to fight for his country." Nay, the conviction prevailed that this duty was being scrupulously fulfilled. The struggle-whatever may be said or thought to the contrary—is now drawing to an end, and those who were bent on prolonging it to the complete exhaustion of their country will soon be able to judge of the results of their system .- Times.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hearing that the little town of Rosny, which lies in a hollow below the Fort, and between it and Avron, had been bombarded yesterday and this morning, we resolved to go and see it. An artillery man pointed out the road, declaring that we might follow it safely enough if we only ducked our heads now and then-at least so we translated the expressive pantomime in which he indulged with broad grins. As this precaution could not be taken with much effect in the carriage, we thought it advisable to walk, but had not gone a hundred yards before a shell whizzing close over our heads made us duck with a vengeance. It was the first that had ever really come near me, though an alarmed imagination had made me fancy myself a hundred times on the point of being hit, and if I may venture upon a rash generalization from one solitary instance, I should say that it must be easy enough to get out of the way of a shell if a man does not stand upon his dignity, but is ready to throw himself upon his face or rush into the nearest hole. I saw this in ample time to have escaped into any place of shelter close at hand, and can easily understand how, in forts properly casemated, after a hard day's bombardment, only two or three men are touched, although the guns are worked. As we, however, had no easemate at hand, we could only throw ourselves down under the hedge, and luckily the shell-buried itself in a mound on the opposite side of the road without bursting. We left the road immediately at the double, and making a circuit to the left across country got down to Rosny, without again incurring any risk, although the shells from both batteries kept up an incessant whistling match high above our heads. We were surprised, after what we had heard, to see so few traces of bombarding about the town. Here and there, at long intervals, a huge hole in a roof showed where a shell had gone crashing through, and near the church the statue of a fountain once, perhaps, the pride of the village, lay in pitiable prostration along the ground. • It was fortunate the church had escaped, for it has since been turned into an ambulance, and when we

tonished us, as it was apparently within casy range of the Prussian guns, and could have been knocked to pieces by a single cannon, until we noticed that it was protected by the Red Cross of an Ambulance flag. One house, indeed, at Rosny had been terribly knocked about. It had been, perhaps, the handsomest house there, and the Prussians may have found out that it was the Head-Quarters of the French Staff. At any rate it had been for some reason the special object of their vengeance, for while the houses all around remained untouched this had been made utterly uninhabitable, and anything more desolate and dreary-looking than its pretty papered rooms, unroofed and bared to the wind, and its crumbling staircases, I have not often seen. As it was getting late, we resolved to return home, and on our way we had a second look at Fort Nogent, which we heard was being more vigorously bombarded than when we were there in the mean-We had to take the road immediately behind Fort Rosny, but the firing of the Prussians had been so good that the risk we incurred seemed very slight. It so happened, however, that, as we drove past; a shell came flying over the fort, and pitched near enough to the carriage to send the earth rattling up before the windows. A bit of the shell whizzed past the coachman's head. The horse started off at a gallop, and I was drawing down the window to tell the coachman on no account to stop him, when, to my astonishment, the man pulled although unfitted for such troubled waters. But to sharp up and asked if he might go and pick up a a great extent he has himself to thank for what is bit of the shelf to take home. My reply, not, I occurring. He has risked his all upon the success trust, conched in stronger language than the occasion warranted, started him on again at once, and in a few seconds we were out of danger.

PROW INSIDE FORT ROBBY.

Not knowing in the least what we meant, or who

we could be, the grand passedus on thanother, who, cqually mystified, passed us on again until we found ourselves through the gate, to our great delight and surprise on our way to the Commandant. Our guide took us across the yard, or whatever it ought to be called, at a rung but rather from habit apparently than as a precaution at that moment necessary, for the shells were few and far between, and whereas the scher day they were pouring in amortily at the rate of four or five a minute, yesterday ten minutes or more would pass without one. Then two or three would come in comparatively quick succession, and then again there would be another long inserval. I have before mentioned my surprise at the very small damage which, to one looking from the outside of the Fort they appeared to do. Inside one was still more struck by this fact. The ground was strewed with fragments of shells, as it might well be, considering how many hundreds or even thousands had been thrown, with admirable aim, into the Fert during the last few days. Here and there lay whole shells that had fallen without bursting, but they looked much too cold and frost-bitten to be longer mischievous. I looked round in vain for the traces of mything like the damage I should have expected. An observer who knew nothing about the bondsardment would have been fairly justified in pronouncing the occupants of the fort mast untidy people, and might have wondered how long it could have taken them to break so many windows, or-how they could have contrived to knock holes in their roofs, but it would certainly never have occurred to him that an iron shower of huge projectiles had been poured upon the place for so many hours without cessation. Why so few men are hurt we began partly to understand when we found ourselves under the casemate to which our guide took us to look for the Commandant. The Commandant was asleep, but the senior officer who represented him received us very graciously. Happily Monseigneur Bauer was known at the Fort, and a popular guest there as everywhere. We were offered chairs near the stove and cigarettes, and begged to await his arrival. This was a decided improvement upon being looked upon as spies. The casemate was a low, long room, with a rounded roof, and small beds down both sides of it, reminding one rather of a ship's lower deck. It was necessarily without any window or embrasure to admit light, from me and paid me for it. I had read it, so I as this might also have admitted a shell. We were told that the only occasion on which there had been loss of life at the Fort during the bombardment was when a shell happened to light precisely and even if he did I could not send him my one suit upon an opening of this kind not sufficiently pro- to mend, for what should I wear in the meantime? usual cry of warning came too late. Before any- and of many colors-like Joseph's coat. As for my body could move the shell burst, and in an instant linen, I will only say that the washerwomen have two men were lying on the floor dead and three struck work, as they have no fuel. Finvested a few badly wounded. We were not sorry to be told that any such accident was quite out of the question in the casemate which protected us, though it occurred to me that if; by some abnormal and wholly unwarrantable violation of the law of chances, a shell had happened to fall, at the proper angle, on the palisades outside the door, a few of those nearest it would have been lucky to escape with their lives. The palisades were stout enough to protect the door from the fragments of a bursting shell, but not, it seems to me, from the shell itself. However, this contingency was too improbable even to be contemplated, and we were assured that we were as safe from shells where we sat as if we had been a mile underground. It had an odd effect to hear thera bursting now and then in the yard outside, and contrast their noise and fury with the peaceful quiet that reigned in the casemate. Two of the officers were seated at a table writing by the light of a lamp; others were lying on the beds; a few formed a group round the stove, smoking and chatting. I tried hard to find out why, so terrific a bombardment as I had myself witnessed the other day caused so little loss of life, but could not get an altogether satisfactory explanation. The casemates to a great extent accounted for the fact-their occupants might live under a bombardment as long as unnuitants in a country town.

While the sick man was getting ready the senior officer so far relented as to agree to show us part of the Fort, without disturbing the perversely sound slumbers of the Commandant. As we stepped out into the yard he warned us to keep a sharp look out for shells, and be ready to throw ourselves, if necessary, on the ground. The injunction to look out sharp was utterly superfluous so far as I was con-cerned. The only difficulties I have found, when undergoing a bombardment is not to be always looking out, and imagining that every shell is coming right at me, and I have some reason to believe that mine is not a solitary case. I saw two men-pekins be it observed—yesterday, set off at a run from a shell which must have fallen some two hundred yards short of them. They pretended afterwards as they passed me that it was the cold that made them run, to keep warm, but having noticed their start, and gone previously myself through a somewhat similar experience, I knew it was the shell. The fact is that it was coming straight in their direction, and its loud, hurtling rush through the air, distinctly audible long before the shell can be seen, is fearfully demoralizing. I can easily understand a civilian mayor being frightened by a dozen shells into throwing open the gates of a town, but supposing a general at hand to put the mayor into a cellar and keep him there until the novelty of the noise wore off, it seems to me that a bombardment under any circumstances ought to be a very slow affair. It is true that I have only seen one applied to Forts; bursting in through the unprotected roofs of houses it must be a very different thing; but even then, allowing for the shells that either don't burst at all or half burning themselves in the ground, do little more than throw dirt about, the mischief done is in singular disproportion to the noise made. We are promised day after day a bombardment first of Belleville, then of St. Denis, then of some other which the bombardment of Paris may do them in the

estimation of Europe.

Bombardment with men, like skinning with cels. is, I suppose, "nothing when you're used to it, for the officer who was taking us over the Fort was coolness itself. Before we had gone many yards the usual unmistakable whizz told us that a shell had just left the Prassian batteries, and I looked cagerly to see what the officer was going to do, and whether by dodging round a palicade or rushing into a casemate I could save myself and my clothes the undignified ceremony of prostration upon the stomach. He did not, however even look up. practised car had told him that the shell was not coming in our direction. It was pleasant to find oneself with so experienced a guide, but unluckily the pleasure was short-lived. A sailor came running after us to say that our patient was ready waiting for us, so we were obliged to turn back .- Times Cor.

DIARY OF THE " BESIEGED RESIDENT." The vital question of food is now rarely alloded

to in the journals. The Government is, however, called to tack for not showing greater energy, and the feeling against the unfortunate Trochu is growing stronger. He is held responsible for everything -the trost, the dearth of food, the ill success of our sorties, and the defeats of the armies of succour. I am sorry for him, for he is a well meaning man, although unfitted for such troubled waters. But to fit burn. Proverbs are not always true; and I have of his plan, and he has encouraged the notion that he could force the Prussians to mise the siege. In the meantime, no one broaches the question as to what is to be done when our provisions fail. The members of the Covernment still keep up the theory that a capitulation is an impossible contingency. The nearer the fatal moment approaches the less anyone speaks of it, just as a man, when he is growing old, avoids the subject of death. French men have far more physical than civic courage They prefer to shut their eyes to what is unpleasant than to reapple with it: How long our stores of flour will last it is difficult to say, but if our rulers wait to treat until they are exhausted, they will perforce he obliged to accept any terms; and for no satisfactor; object they will be the cause that many will starve before the town can be revictualled They call this, here, sublime. I call it simply folly. Its sublimity is beyond me. As in the case with a sick man given over by the physicians, the quacks are ready with their nostruras. The ultra journals recommend that the Government should be handed over to a commune. The ultra clubs demand that all generals and colonels should be cashiered, and others elected in their place. One club has subscribed 1,600 franck for Greek fire; another club suggests blowing up the Hotel de Ville; another sending a deputation clothed in white to offer the King of Prussia the presidency of the Universal Republic; another-and this comes home to mepassed a vote yesterday evening demanding the im-

mediate arrest of all English correspondents. I am looking forward with horrible misgivings to the moment when I shall have no more money, so that perhaps I shall be thankful for being lodged and fed at the public expense. My banker has withdrawn from Paris, and his representative de-clines to look at my bill, although I offer ruinous interest. As for friends, they are all in a like condition, for no one expected the siege to last so long. As for my hotel, need I observe that I do not pay my bill, but in hotels the guests may ring in vain now for food. I sleep on credit in a gorgeous bed, a pauper. The room is large. I wish it were smaller, for the firewood comes from trees just cut down, and it takes an hour to light, and then they only smoulder, and emit no heat. The thermometer in my grand room, with its silken curtains, is usually at freezing point. Then my clothes—I am seedy, When I call upon a friend, the porter very seedy. eyes me distrustfully. In the streets the beggars never ask me for alms. The other day I had some newspapers in my hand; an old gentleman took one pocketed the halfpence. I had been absent from Paris before the siege, and I returned with a small bag. It is difficult to find a tailor who will work, to mend, for what should I wear in the meantime? weeks ago in a pair of cheap boots. They are my torment. They have split in various places, and I wear a pair of gaiters-purple, like those of a respectable ecclesiastic-to cover the rents. I bought them on the Boulevard, and at the same stall I bought a bright blue handkerchief which was going cheap; this I wear round my neek. My upper man resembles that of a dog-stealer, my lower man that of a bishop. My greatest troubles are my buttons. When I had more than one change of miment, these appendages remained in their places, now they drop off as though I were a moulting fowl. I have to pin myself together elaborately, and whenever I want to get at anything out of my pocket I am afraid of falling to pieces. For my food I allowance myself, in order to cke out as long as possible my resources. I dine and breakfast at a second-class restaurant. Cat, dog, rat, and horse are very well as novelties. but taken habitually, they do not assimilate with my inner man. Horse, doctors say, is heating: I only wish it would heat me. I give this description of my existence, as it is that of many others. Those who have means, and those who have none, unless these means are in Paris, row in the same boat.

Many are regular customers and we all know each other. There are officers who come there whenever they get leave from outside-hardy, well set fellows, who take matters philosophically and professionally. They make the most of their holiday and enjoy themselves without much thought of the morrow. Then there are tradesmen who wear kepis, as they belong to the National Guard. They are not in such good spirits. Their fortunes are ebbing away, and in their hearts I think they would, although their cry is still 'no surrender," be glad if all were over. They talk in low tones, and pocket a lump of the sugar which they are given with their coffee. Occasionally an ex-dandy comes in. I see him look anxiously around to make sure that no other dandy sees him in so unfashionable a resort. The dandy keeps to himself, and eyes us haughtily, for we are too common folk for the like of him. Traviates, too, are not wanting in the second-c'ass restaurant. Sitting by me yesterday was a girl who in times gone by I had often seen driving in a splendid carriage in the Bois. Her silks and satins, her jewellery and her carriage, had vanished. There were no Russian Princes, no Boyards, no Milorda to minister to her extravagances. She was eating her horse as though she had been 'poor but honest" all her life; and as I watched her washing the noble steed down with a pint of vin ordinare, I realized the alteration which this siege was effecting in the condition of all classes. But the strangest habitues of the restaurant are certain stalwart middle-aged men, who seem to consider that their function in life is to grieve over their country, and to do nothing else for it. They walk in as though they were the soldiers of Leonidas on the high road to Thermopyla-they sit down as though their stools were curule chairs—they scowl at any one who ventures to smile, as though he were guilty of a crime—they talk to cach other in accents of gloomy resolve. When anyone ventures to hint; at a capitulation, they bound in their seats, and cry On verra. Sorrow does not seem to have disturbed

They remind me of the heir at the funeral of a rich relative. Speaking of funerals reminds me that the newspapers propose that the undertakers, like the butchers, should be tarified. They are the only people who are making a good thing out of the siege, They have raised their prices so exorbitantly that the poor complain that it is becoming impossible for them to be buried when they die.

The rin ordinarie is giving out. It has already risen nearly 60 per cent in price. This is a very serious thing for the poor, who not only drink it, but warm it and make with bread a soup of it. Yesterday, I had a slice of Pollux for dinner. Pollux and his brother Castor are two elephants, which have been killed It was tough, coarse, and oily, and I do not recommend English families to eat elephant as long as they can get beef and mutton Many of the restaurants are closed owing to want of fuel. They are recommended to use lamps; and although French cooks can do wonders with very poor materials, when they are called upon to cook an elephant with a spirit lamp the thing is almost beyond their ingenuity. Castor and Pollux's trunks sold for 45f. a lb.; the other parts of the interesting twins fetched about 10f. a lb. It is a good deal warmer to-day, and has been thawing in the sun; if the cold and the siege had continued much longer the Prussian would have found us all in bed. It is a far easier thing to cut down a tree than to make found to my bitter experience of late that the proverb that "there is no smoke without a fire is antrue. The Tupper who made it never tried to burn green wood.

I have just returned from Pont-du-Jour, where I went in order to see myself what truth there was in the announcement that we were being bombarded. Pont-du Jour is the point where the Seine issues from Paris.

Speculators, however, with telescopes, were offering to show the Prussian artiller, men for one son. When I got within about half a mile of the ramparts I began to hear the whistling of the shells. Here the sightseers were not so numerous. Whenever a shell was heard, there was a rush behind walls and houses. Some people threw themselves down, others seemed to imagine that the smallest tree would protect them, and congregated behind the thinnest saplings. Boys were running about with pieces of shells, and offering them for sale. Women were standing at their doors, and peeping their heads out : " Brigands, bandits, they dure to bombard us; wait till to-merrow, we will make them rue it." This, and expressions of a similar nature, was the tone of the small talk. My own impression is that the Prussians were firing at the ramparts, and that, as often occurs, their projectiles overshot the mark. I did not see anyone either killed or wounded, and it seems to me that the most astonishing thing in a bomburdment is the little damage it does to life and limb. A bit of iron cut away a branch from one of the trees, one shell I saw burst on the road by the river, and in 15 minutes I counted 11 shells whizzing through the air. The newspaper which I have just bought, I see, says that two shells have fallen close by the Invalides, and that they have been coming in pretty thickly all along the zone near the southern ramparts, This may or may not be the case. Like Herodotus in Egypt, I make a distinction between what I amtold and what I see, and only guarantee the authenticity of the latter: The only housewhich I could perceive had been struck was a small one. A chimney stack had been knocked over; an old lady who inhabited it pointed this out to me. She seemed to be under the impression that this was the result of design, and plaintively asked me what she had done to "Willam, and to Bismarck that they should knock over her, chimney. On the ramparts no damage seemed to have been done. The National Guard on duty were in the casemates. The noise here was tremendous, Issy, Valerien, the guns of the lustions and those of the cannon-boats were firing as hard as they could, and the Prussian batteries were returning their fire with a will. After the sun went down the dark hills opposite were lit up with the flashes of light which issued every second from the batteries.

The Journal des Debats of the 6th ult, thus describes the falling of German shells within Paris :- " During the whole of yesterday an extraordinary animation prevailed in the 14th Arrondissement one of the districts nearest to the southern forts, whose converging fires did not cease since the previous night from covering with shells the plateau of Chatillon. A considerable crowd repaired to the point whence could be distinctly seen the cannon of Forts Montrouge, Vanyres, and Issy. From the most elevated points of the 14th Arrondissement, particularly from Rue Alesia, one could see very well the Prussian batteries established on the heights of Chatillon, near the Tour des Anglais. One saw the flash which announced every discharge of the cannon of these batteries. About 3 p.m. the rumor was propagated that the Prussians, desiring, doubtless, to convince the Parisians of the existence of Krupp's famous cannon, had just launched shells into Paris. Groups soon formed at different points commenting on the news which was being spread, and, as is always the case, treating as alarmists those who described having seen the damage caused by the fall of shells. People could not admit that the Prussian batteries established at Chatillon, and recently unmasked by the enemy, could send projectiles beyond the numparts. The fact, unfortunately, was but too certain. In fact, we ourselves ascertained on the spot that a shell, after having penetrated the roof of a rather lofty house, No. 37, Rue Daguerre, had crossed to the other side of the street to a house much lower, composed only of a ground floor and The society at my second-class restaurant is varied. first story, the entrance being No. 6; Rue Lalande. Here the projectile had passed above a casement on the first story, had gone through a beam, and issued on the ground floor which serves as a turner's workshop. All this had occurred in so few seconds that the poor turner, who was working at the moment, had not time to save himself. He was struck, but his wound, it is stated, do not endanger his life. The shell rolled a metre beyond that spot into an unpaved-court. It rebounded to a height of a few inches, then fell, and exploded ten metres further on, at the foot of a small building occupied by a mason. There everything was broken by splinters of the projectiles. Only a window escaped being struck. Another shell fell in the middle of the same street, Lalande, which is unpaved. Its splinters struck the houses numbered 7, 9, and 11, all the windows of the which without exception, were entirely smashed on every floor. A painful emotion was experienced by part of the inhabitants of the Maine quarter. The question was asked on all hands whether it was prudent during the bombardment of the southern forts, to pass the night in that district. A Petit Montrouge and in the Gobelins quarter nearly all the residents were engaged in pasting folds of paper on the windows, for the purpose of preventing their being broken by the vibrations attending violent dis-charges of artillery. The 5th Arrondissement, also, was exciting about 4 p.m. by an occurrence similar to that which happened on the 11th. Bombs fell on the outbuildings of the convent of the Sisters of St. Michael, now converted into an ambulance, and situate in Rue Gay-Lussac, between Rue St. Jacques and Rue des Ursulines. A large number of inhabitants were consequently to be met in the evening quitting their houses through fright and carrying packages. We are assured that other shells exploded in the Rue Lourcaine and at the top of the Rue St. Jacques. They caused injuries, and many were wounded. In what concerns these last accidents Christmas gifts."

Charming!" cried Pet, and she ran to a "Charming!" or possible of polished ebony and took; from the considerably as-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 10, 1871.

od beyond the mounts wall. Some shells launched from Chatillon, L'Hay, and Chevilly, exploded in rations streets on the last bank, and even is said, wounded one or two persons. The population remained very calm before this commencement of the hombardment. Our southern forts replied with course and it is said with much effect, to the hostile atteries."

開発機能を含めていてはなるです。 でも

Montmorency was one of the most charming of the may levely suburbs of Paris. Its forcet was a fayourite resort of the Parisians on Sundays and fete days. A railway conveyed them to it in about a prier of an hour. There is a restaurant in the chalet style at one of the entrances to the wood, deserted. No German troops have taken up quarten there, because they have found much better in the many beartiful villas with which the hills all round are studded. The railway statien is closed. The rails and the spaces between and at each side of them are covered with grass and weeds. Mirgency was a village of some 400 inhabitants. They one of those told me, they had been told " the Pruslatteries for the destruction of Paris. Two hundred of the poorest have since returned, and they say that the Prussians are not at all as had as they had been led to believe. They don't like "the enemy," nevertheless, and are very anxious for his departure. servants live in the lodge at the entrance gate. I and furniture have been respected by the army of investment.

We have no news of any intention of the Paris- the turn, iaus to give in just yet. Preparations are being made for further eperations on the supposition of their continued resistance. Accounts received here scarcity of everything in the shape of food, bread and wine excepted. I hear no wishes expressed Nowhere have I mer livench men or women to praise it. They are all thinking seriously of what their next winter?" "There will be no harvest." These are exclamations I bear on all sides. They : re paipfully suggestive. If fear that famine will do more serious work in France than even Geunt Bismarck anticipated if this investment lasts for even a few weeks longer.

▲ COMMETHIAS DINKER IN: BARIS.

Here is a menu sufficiently burbarous to horrify those of your renders whom it does not amuse. Yet it was given-such, you will perhaps say, are the demoralizing effects of the siege—on Christmas Day by a gentleman not unknown to the world of fashion and art, Mr. Louis Wingfield, and a party of apparently civivilized Americans and Englishmen contrived to eat heartily of it :-

GAPE VOISIN, PARES. MENU 99me Jour du siege, Pete de Noel, 25 DECEMBRE, 1870.

Potage.—St. Germain. Extree.—Cotelettes de Loup Chasecur. Roms -Chat gerni de rats rotis; cauce poivrade rosbif de chameau. Extracuers.—Sabide de legumes, cons a la Borde-

laise, plum pudding an Rhum.

DESSERT. TEVE LA FRANCE.

in flavor from the "rosbif" which it aflected to be.

ATTSIDE PARIS.

Chanzy's army has greatly improved in discipline, mind, at this present moment, even of the rost sanguine on this side. And yet nothing less than a real defeat will do. The indecisive actions which the French are in the habit of claiming as victories are of no avail. Admitting that each army retains, at the day's close, pretty much the ground it held at its opening, and than the losses on each side are about the same, still the balance is against the French in consequence of the straggling and deserting that ensues. Numbers of seldiers profit by the confusion and derkness to make for the rear. The patriotic firre and chivalrous feeling of honour which have led the Due de Lagnes and so reamy other gallant. French, genthemen to their death in unequal strife do not, unfortunately, equally inflame all classes of the population. That the French, after nearly the whole of their regular array had been destroyed or led away into captivity, should have defended themselves as they have done, is, indeed most creditable, and will be recertled by history as a title of honour for the nation; but it is only a portion of them that are really resigned to self-sacrifice and resolved to fight to the death. Numbers of others seek the first apportunity to escape the deties and perils of a saddier's life in war time. These are to be met making for the rear, semetimes in bodies of several hundreds, defiant of discipline and of their officers, and bent only upon escaping from hardships they find intolerable and from the terrible Prussian shells. Probably these very men, had they been properly trained as soldiers, with good officers and a better organization, would be steady and intrepid. But what, in reality are these troops? Battuillons de marche, depot companies, cecruits, fugitives from the earlier disasters of the war, a motley mass without esprit de corps, commanded by officers they do not know, and a very large number of whom were lately themselves serving in the ranks as sergeants or corporals, but, owing to the great dearth of officers, were suddenly elevated to posts of authority for which they have few qualifications. Promotion is rapid in M. Gambetta's armies.

We came to Beaugency, where I have done my best to ascertain the real state of affairs. There is, undoubtedly, much poverty and wretchedness. The sole source of gain to the people was the weekly market, and no market seems possible new. The few persons of property who lived in the neighborhood have left the people to suffer without help or countenance. There are still many sick and wounded, while here, as at Orleans, there is much concealment of property and even of the necessaries of life. I know of some concealment, though I could not real trouble and suffering all the while. I will rather repeat the words of an old man, spoken with tears in his eyes, and a voice trembling with emotion.—"For God's sake, Sir, if you have any influence, insist on the necessity of peace, and a Constience, insist on the necessity of peace, and a Consti-tutional Government, for without peace we shall be time to impart to them Catholic instruction, now ment we shall be delivered over to the horrors of interference of the Court there must be in the mind certain alterations and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a deficiency of the Court there must be in the mind certain alterations and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a deficiency of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of the court there must be in the mind distinct the flustress of the child a capacity of the child a capacity of of

can tell what will be the result of a continuance of be imperilled by the attempt to substitute others in sum awarded for the reclamation of land the Judge | er difficulty, owing to the disgussing mature of the the war. According to my observation the German is growing harder and more exacting, while the Frenchman is fast becoming perfectly reckless from despair.

The Vienna Presse quotes from General Trochu's book on the French army the following opinion on the military value of levies en mane:—" There exists a prejudice, cherished by the multitude, which prevails especially among the French traditions-viz. the importance and value to be attached to that particular temper of an army which is called enthusiasm. What tales have not been told of the enthusiasm of the first army which the Revolution colchalct style as the charge of the charge of the third for refreshments is still on its front in lected, and which under Damouriez repulsed the The tariff for resevant the place itself is closed and Prussian and Austrian coalition which was attacking bright lettering; but the place itself is closed and Prussian and Austrian coalition which was attacking our territory! And what deeds have not been at stopped by the younger M'Mahon, who presented a tributed to it in the pictures of those days, as painted pistol at him, and twice attempted to shoot him, by history, with regard to the military success which | but the pistol did not go off. The elder M'Mahon vanquished the coalition? The truth, which the then came up and called upon the son to strike commander did not conceal from himself, and which him, and made an attempt to do so himself, when a Field-Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, who took part in all the campaigns of the Rkine and Moselle, describes the place and saved Cunningham's life. The only all fled when the Germans approached, because, as with great authority and many interesting details, was that that portion of the troops which particuone of these world make them build trenches and erect larly represented the arthusiasm of the army was always-at Valmy, Jemappes, and Neerwinden-a hindrance, and an obtained to the skilful operations of Dumouriez." After mentioning as further illustrations the defeats of the Scotch Jacobites in 1715 and 1765, and of the Vendeans after the Revolution, The better class of the inhabitants have not re-turned. If they had I should not be writing in the armed snasses generates what Field-Marshal Bugeaud turned it they have a state of the might, called the 'ardene du depart,' a temporary fervour I wish I could transfer to Le Vert Galant till the which is not able to withstand the heav; fatigues end of the siege. Two or three of the proprietor's and Ene frequently overpowering influences of a change of climate and long continued mental exerfeel it is rather hard on them to have to make up tion still less the influence of reverses. An unone of the best bed-rooms for my accommodation; avoidable and dangerous reaction consequently enbut I am glad to see the spartment in excellent sues and lukewarmness, particularly with the imorder and to hear from them that all the pictures pulsive and easily influenced disposition of the French, assumes its place, which soon becomes pudiaminity, if the fortune of war takes an unifavour-

I rode to-day beside a fine handsome looking offietc, as martial it appearance as any General could wish to see beside him, of noble blood and gentle as to the quantity of provisions in the capital are conflicting, but the belief is that there is, a pressing conflicting, but the belief is that there is, a pressing this connexion with the army is this :—From the University, where he passed a good examination, he entered the service as a "one year volunteer," and that Paris may hold out. Here, as in every other so satisfied the demand which Prussia makes on all French village or towns have been in lately, there is a strong desire for peace. The Republican Government is not in lievour with the population. going to the stable every morning at 35 o'clock. condition is to be in a few months hence. "Who is to till the ground?" "What is to the come of us exercise till his year come to under the condition is to the come of us exercise till his year come to under the condition. exercise till his year came to a clese. Just then the Danish war bocke out; he was made a morr-commissioned officer and fared as did the common soldiers. even sleeping in the same room as those under his charge until he was promoted to the posttion of an officer. After the campaign he studied law, but was called our again in 1866. From the battlefields of Bohemia he returned to his place in the courts. and was not is: from becoming a sort of County Court Judge, when his country called him again to assist in capturing the Marshals of France at Metz and driving the Army of the Loire out of Orleans. I take the facts of this history partly from his own mouth and partly from information given by others. This it is to be a really military nation. Such mer might beast of the name of versateer, but such men are not likely to boast at all. It is mecessary to mention that during his one year's training he was allowed to have lodgings in the town; though there was on relaxation of his martary duties.-Times Cor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND IRISH POINT LACE. THEY Majesty the Queen has or lered for the twousseau of the Princess Louisa, some exquisite specimensee! point lact, I will say nothing about the cut or zine rat, as, in I made in the St. Mortin's Orphasage, Waterford, under consequence proceedly of the rush upon them, I the care of the Sixters of Charity. Amengst the arscarcely got enough to form an opinion but the wolf ! ticles is a camb ic pocket bandkershief, trimmed was tolerable, and the camel, the piece de resistance, with the lace above alluded to, boantifn, in design a cabin and less than 21 reads of bog land at a

An interesting a se, truly illustrative of the bene-Scial effects of some of the clauses of the new Land: Act, came before Mr. James Bedinson, & C., presideing in Land Sessions, in Caran Cour. House, on but that it will defirst the Germans is hardly in the January 2. It will be seen by a report of the prooccdings, which were ive in another column, that a farmer named John Hicks, residing near Swanlinbar, was served with an a cetment process on a notice to quit. The case, fortimately for the plaintiff, happering to come within the scope of the Kew Land Act he made a claim through his ablends scate. Mr. Act, he made a change in compensation for distance the present of the case was E. Clagauran, for seven years' compensation for distant with sides, and declaring that the case was turance, and also a second claim for £60 for improcements alleged to have been effected by him on the farm. The imp ovement claim having been fully, investigated, the evidence failed to satisfy the Court that Hicks was gutitled to compensation for disturbance, the Courts ield that the dains at was entitled to the full amount allowed by the statute. and notwithstanding that he was only five spears in pessess on of the farm, the Court awarded their seven years' compensation, or, in other words, the years rent more than he had paid .- Anglo-Ceit.

ARREST AT NEW ROSS On Monday as Constable Raleigh examined some flodgers admitted to the workhouse, he arrested a men who gave his mane as Callahangon suspicion that he was Martin Delany, who murgered his wife Catherine, on the Sch of Novembernast, at Hepbane, near Jarrow-on-Tyne, in the county of Durham. The man was brought before Messis. J. E. Galavson and J. Howlet, magistrates, and remanded for eight days in order to allow proper jaquiries to be made. The accused is about five feet nine inches in height, thirtys are years of age, tark brown hair and whiskers, sallow complexion, face slightly pockmarked. He has a clear speck on his left eye. He wore a fustion west and arousers. Ale stated that he had recently wothing in England, at the iron business, and had been there for the past fifteen years Cor. of Wexford

People. ceeded to carry out that resolution, and the children had since been educated as Protestants. Their aunt. utterly ruined, and without a Constitutional Govern- sought the interference of this Court to prevent the ment we shall be delivered over to the horrors of father's views from being enforced, but to justify the

fixed opinion whether the Protestant or the Cathelie of it, as if lenger possession might have satisfied his recognizances of L100 and find sureties for good be-religion was the right one. He thought that the claim in respect of the cost of reclanation. Every conditions to which he knd adverted in the cutset bosse that is built under a lense in England is a left not Englishmen imagine that the minds of the land adverted in the cutset bosse that is built under a lense in England is a left not Englishmen imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the land is a left not english men imagine tha petition, but without costs.

Two men, named John and Patrick M'Mahon, father and son, were arrested last night, charged with having committed an outrage on Mr. John Cunningham, a farmer who resides at Inchmere about a mile and a half from Ennis. Between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening, as Cunningham was walking in the direction of his own land, he was man named Thomas M'Grath happened to come to motive that can be suggested is that Cunningham's brother, being land bailiff to Mr. Stackpool, who is landlord of all the parties, was suspected to be looking after M'Mahon's holding. The police on searching M'Mahon's house found a gun, a pistol, and a powder fask containing some percussion caps. The parties had no licence for arms or ammunition.

Duties, Jan. 11 .- Xessrs, Perry, of Ballingar, county Westmeath, who recently closed their extensive mills in consequence of the assassination of their steward and the receipt of threatening letters, have been induced by an earnest memorial from the inhabitants of the locality to resume. The memorialists in the strongest terms disavowed all complicity or sympathy with the perpetrators of the outrage, and appealed to the kradness of the Messrs. Perry not to have hitherto marked their legal rights, and when consign them to destitution, promising to use their what the Act does for the tenant becomes clear, as best efforts to protect their employers and bring the | it soon must, settlements out of court will be almost criminals to justice.

Jax. 12.—The Nationalists, flushed with victory in Meath, intend, it is said, to contest the representation of the County Limerick with Mr. Monsell, Theyneve put themselves in communication with the Home Government Association, and Mr. Butt er Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, will be asked to stand. Before the Mea'h election it might have been confidently predicted that Mr. Monsell would be returned, but political prophets must now practise some reserve. The Papal question will probably be a prominer tone in the election. A meeting was held in Rathbeale on Tuesday evening at which the Rev. Dr O'Shea presided and a large number of the Catholic clery attended. Mr. Synan, M.P., was also present. The ostensible object was to present a congratulatory a ldress to the right hon, gentleman upon his appoints ent to the office of Postmuster-General; but it is believed that the meeting also desired to clicit from I im a promise to co-operate in any movement which may be made in the ensuing Session of Parliamentalo procure the restoration of the Pope. Mr. Monsel' is reported to have said, in reply to the deputation which waited upon him, that although he was unable to attend the meeting to express sympathy with 2 c Pope, yet he would not full to use all the influence which he possessed with the Cabinet to urge his Holiness's claims upon them, and he hoped every Irish member would co-operate with him .- Times Cor.

LAND L. w is IRELAND.—The cases that have been

already tried exhibit that edd mixture of fact and farce that-reems to run through all hish affairs -One from County Clare may come first. It seems that one I strick Malony became tenant in November, 1866, under Terence Garrilly, of a house and 23 roods 17 perches of waste bog land, part of the lands. of Curragit-laune, barony of Corcourace This reclaimed for disturbance in the privilege of holding threatening notices. a noble joint of discensions such as one rarely sees and finish. It was on view at the bazer, on Tues and of 2s, a week? The modest tenant demanded out of England, was excellent, differing very slightly day last, at the City Hall.—Waterford News.

Les 8s.—assum no product man would give for the inflavor from the "rosbif" which it affected to be.

An interesting er se truly illustratives of the hone. to £36 8s., while £27 was claimed for draining, reclaiming, a bsoiling, mazuring, and funcing the land, £3 for thatching, repairing and plastering the cottage, and C30 for some other improvements not enecified in the report. It is dispressing to add that 2Ir. Garriby; the landlord wanted to evade the claim altogether, or the ground that Battick was his hired Libourer, and not his tenant; but the Judge set saide the plan and, after hearing the evidence on agreat exemplification of the working of the new Mil, as last year this poor man wight have been terned out summarily without the last recommense, fits shed by awarding him 25 without costs. ess; may perhaps, be said to partake somewhat of the nature of a farce, and the Judge must have arrived at his decision by a judicious use of that Equation Clause which puzzled so many eminent lawyers when the act was under discussion; but if we pass from Commanght to Elster we shall find sometinstances of graver import. In Antrim the widow of a physician appeared before the Chairman who had been served with notice of ejectment from a holding her husband and hersolf had held. at a rental of £26, ever since 1852. There had been no lease; but the Siusband had built a kouse, relying on the Customend his widowattempted to claim compensation, both under the Custom and independently of it. Being forced to elect between the two, the widow aband oned the populiar privilege of Ulster, and demander, under the othersections of the Act, £:00—viz, £130 for five years' rost, under the scale, £430 for buildings, £20, for fences, £25 for reglamation, and £55 for tillage. In the end the Julge allowed £550 for buildings, fences, and the rost, but cut down the claim under the scale to one years' gent, or £26; so that the widow recrived altogreener £576, or almost exactly 144 years' People.

People.

Duplan, Jan. 4.—The Lord Charcellor this morn-siderable, but, in truth, the part of it that is of ing delivered judgment in the important case of the nature of a penalty on eviction is only the year's Meades, minors, which was argued before him on rent, £26, and the balance is simply a repayment the 23rd and 24th of December last and stood over. of labor and outary which had given an added value Re observed in the outset that the case was very to the farm. What may appear strange to difficult and embarrassing. No other case had been English judgment is the fact that no occucited precisely similar to it. It involved the con-sideration seems to have been taken of the sideration of principles of the highest moral and fact that the tenant and her husband must have social significance, and might effect individual in- themselves received back as tenants some of the terests very vitally in its result, for the petition capital they had expended. It is to be presumed prayed that a father might be restrained, by the in- that the value of the holding has been increased junction of the Court, from interfering with the re- by their improvements by something very much igious education of his child. In 1859 Mr. R. W. more than the mere interest on their outlay, and Meade, a Protestant, married a Catholic lady, and that they have been already repaid some of their their children were educated as Catholics till her capital. It is possible that this argument, which death in 1867. He then stated that his religious the all-embracing Equatics Clause covers, operated mention it without compromising people who are in convictions were awakened, and he determined to to reduce the fine on "disturbance" to one year's bring his children up as Protestants. On the occarental; but if it was in truth regarded at all by the sion of his second marriage, in March, 1870, he pro- Court, it should have been distinctly recognized as a guide to subsequent decisions. A similar uncertainty of principle occurs in the judgment-reported in the letter of our Dublin Correspondent in another

hended across the Irish Channel.

The strongest case that has yet occurred under was awarded seven years' rental on "disturbance," or the mercinum allowed under the scale of damages very few such cases would put an end to arbitrary evictions altogether. A landlord must indulge his three years' rental into the bargain, to get rid of him, without being able to allege any remissness in If the National Press will only give publicity to this decision they will convey a lesson to their readers that may counteract some of their own diatribes against the Imperial Legislature. Not that there is any reason to suppose the Land Act will not soon be widely appreciated. Already it is set in motion in every Province, and if we read that Sir Hervey Bruce has been condemned in Ulster, we find another M.P., Mr. Stackpoole, cited to answer the claim of an ejected tenant in Connaught. Yet the cases that are heard will form but a small proportion, we trust, of those that will be amicably settled under the influence of the Act, but out of court. The Irish are often accused of litigiousness, but the secret of their legal quarrels is probably to be found in the uncertainty and confusion which universal.— Times.

The Sanitary Committee of the Corporation have rendered important public service by prosecuting traders for selling adulterated and deleterious articles for consumption by the profer classes. A number of confectioners have been proceeded against for using poisonous pigments as colouring substances in comfits and other sweetments. At the police-court yesterday a confectioner was prosecuted for selling conversation lozenges containing a considerable proportion of terro alba, and sugar almonds coloured with chromate of lead. The charge was proved by the evidence of the city analyst. On the part of the defendant, a medical certificate of his illness was put in, and it was stated that the confectionery had been imported from Glasgow, and that its use had been discontinued. The magistrate imposed a nominal fine of 10s., and 3% costs.

A number of Mr. Johnston's constituents in Belfast are very unreasonable. They want him to say what are his political principles, or rather to de-clare to what party he belongs. They are not satisfied with his assurance that he is a Protestant and an Orangeman, but insist that he shall tell the Liberals that he does not belong to them. A meeting of his friends is to be held this evening at which he will probably declare that he is still as 'independent as when he got in as Mr. M'Clewer's colleague, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Conservative party of Belfast.

The Derry papers contain accounts of a gross outrage recently commisted at Bunerana, On Friday morning an explosive missile was flung into the house of Mr. W. Harte, county surveyor. It destroyed some farniture, but fortunately there was no person in the room at the moment, A short time before some ladiescof his family had been in or careage-main, parony or a coreonroe. This re-cital does not give a very excited idea of the value of the he ding, and when it is said that Patrick. Malony greed to pay two skillings a week or, at the landford's oution, two skillings a week or, at the landford's oution, two skillings a week or, at was found. The outrage is attributed to ill-will on the landford's option, two does' labour a week, by twee found. The outrage is attributed to ill-will on way of rev al, it will be probably thought that he the part of some road contractors, whose shortpromised to give for his holding as much as it was worth. Aster four years possession Patrick received It will be remembered that Mr. Brett, a county surnotice to quit, and at once steed his landlord for weyor, has been repeatedly fired at for this reason, compensation. How much will any one suppose her tand other officers of the same class have received -----

GREAT BRITAIN.

Address of Catholic Ladies to the Pork - The out in a very formal manner. Seven years' rent Catholic ladies of England are following the example under the sa le of compensation in the Acta mounted of the ladies in Vienna, who are signing an address to the Pope, which has obtained many thousand sig-Estures. Thirty princesses and other members of the aristocracy, usader the title of " Ladies who have had the happiness of linsing the feet of the Holy Fether," are getting up a similar address. All the ad lesses presented to the Holy Father are accompanied with a contribution in Peter's Pence.

For nearly two thousand years has the world had the promise of Pesce, and yet it was said of old time that our inheritance was a not Peace, but a sword What is the explanation of this apparent contradiction? How are we to reconcile the good words who a authority we acknowledge with the ugly facts of kistory which we cannot dispute? We have flattered ourselves-perhaps too frequencly-that we who have the privilege of living in these last days, and have profited by the experience of unnumbered generations, could not be betrayed into the errors of our forefathers. It is not yet twenty years a nee there was assembled in London a gather ing of the nations, which herefeld, as was believed the advent of Universal Peace. It is not twenty years s brief period even in the life of a man, a mere span in the life of a nation, an interval that is as nothing in the life of humanity-but those twenty years have seen war succeeding war, each more fierce, more bloody than its predecessor .- Times.

How RESPATH WAS DETECTED .- There is a curious story told of the newly-deceased Lord Hotham, that sie was indirectly the means of discovering the Arands of Radpath, the secretary to the Great Northorn Railway. That worthy, it was well known to all but the directors of the railway, lived in a style far exceeding what his salary would allow, occupying a house ir a fashionable square; gave expensive dieners, and gathered round him the best society. One day Mr. Denison, the Chairman, coming out on the platform, stay his friend Lord Hotham shaking hands with Redpath. "I did not know you were on such intimate terms with our secretary," he remarked. 'Oh," said his lordship, "I dined at Mr. Redpath's house last night, and I am not one to cut the man who gives me a dinner overnight if I find him in an inferior position next day." There was no denying the truth or manliners of this as a general maxim, but then the question recurred-How can Mr. Redpath give dinners in a style that Lord Hotham thinks it not beneath him to attend them? This caused an inquiry into Mr. Redpath's style and means of living, and it issued in laying bare the whole source of his frauds .- Court Journal.

That is rather a droll classification of clergymen to which the London Church Review treats its readers. Parsons with cravats and collars are Low Church; parsons with cravats and no collars are High Church: parsons with collars and no cravats are Broad Church.

THE "CONFESSIONAL UNMASKED."-At the Hampshire Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, George Mackey, ecturer for the Protestant Electoral Union, was indicted for selling an obscene book called the "Concolumn—delivered in the most elaborate case yet fessional Unmasked," at Lymington. He was tried investigated. The Chairman of the County of Derry at the last Sessions, but the jury were not able to has couldemned Sir Hervey Bruce to pay the cost of agree, and were discharged. The defence was that certain alterations and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a de-

their stead. He had seen the two children and states distinctly that the land had been reclaimed case. He sentenced the prisoner to three months' spoken with them, and they seemed not to have any too recently for the tenant to have had the benefit imprisonment, and ordered him then to enter into

Let not Englishmen imagine that the minds of as legally justifying the interference of the Court witness that a house may repay itself as much as Prussian strategists are altogether taken up with did not exist in this case. He must dismiss this reclaimed land; but this truth seems dimly appre- the French or with warfare upon land. What will people think at home of no less gigantic an idea than a bridge of boats from Calais to Dover or the Act has happened in Cavan, where a small thereabouts; not, of course, as the means for a first tenant who had been in possession four years only landing, but to pass over the reinforcements to a small army landed first, and protected by field works? The channel would thus be treated as a It is to be presumed that the ejectment was in this lauge river, and it is considered that an army once instance absolutely wanton, and it is plain that across could live uncommonly well by requisitions. Ammunition would be needed it is true, but there is no fortified place to stop the march direct upon captices very liberally if he is willing to repay all London, exactly four days. How would the farms the rent a tenant has paid him, and to give him and villages of Kent look if full of huge roughspeaking warriors in spiked helmets? What about filling every room with soldiers or wounded, turning cultivation to explain the desire to send him adrift. villas into barracks, and churches into stables?-How the Deutschers would swallow English beef and beer, giving acknowledgments for the good things, to be repaid by the English Government after the war! How many field guns could be brought against them? Prince Frederick Charles had more than 400 during the battle of Orleans,-How many breechloader ritles are there to put in the hands of the Militia and Volunteers? All these questions are being put and answered by officers in the German armies; for man has much of the tiger in him, and grows savage at the taste of blood .--Times Cor.

> The Cessus or 1871 .- On the night of Palm Sunday, April 2, in the present year, the decennial numbering of the people of Great Britain and Irelond will be taken. In the seven Censuses which have been taken since the commencement of the 19th century, the population of England and Wales, including the army and navy and the merchant seamen abroad, has been totalled thus:-

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Increase,
18:1	9,156,101		. –
1811	10.454,529	1,298,358	.14 per cent.
1821	12,172,664	1,718,135	,16 " "
1831	14.051,986	1,879.322	.15 "
1841	16,035,198	. , 1,983,212	.14
1851	18,054,170	2,018,972	.13 "
1861	29,223,746	2,163,576	.12

The comparison of the number of houses in England and Wales shows a similar increase;-

Year, Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, Building, 1801......1,575,923....... 57,476....... No return, 1811......1,797,504....... 51,020...... 16.207 1821.....2.088,156...... 69,707...... 19,274 1831......2,481,544......119,915....... 24,759 1841 2,943,945 473,247 27,444 1851......3,278,039.......153,494...... $1861 \dots 3,745,463 \dots 182,325 \dots 27,580$

The mode of taking the forthcoming Census will be very similar to that adopted on the last occasion.-One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of States is empowered to take the Census; but the work, so far as regards England and Wates, will actually be done by the Registrar-General and Births and Deaths, from whose office at Somerset-house instructions will be issued in a few days to all the registrars, more thua 2,000 in number, under his direction to commence preparations by dividing their districts and appointing enumerators to take the Census. Sometime in the course of the week ending Saturday, April I, a printed form will be left with the occupier of every house or separate Todging, and the occupier is bound under a p-nalty of not less than 208, to fill up the same correctly with the name, sex, age, rank, condition, relation to head of family, and birthplace of every person abiding with him on the night of Sunday, April 2, stating also whether any are blind, deaf, dumb, imbecile, or lunatic. These forms or schedules will be collected by the enumerators on the following day, and corrected by thems if found erroneous. Their contents will then be copied into books, tabulated, and a summary made and published about the beginning of June. The cost of making the Census will be paid out of the Imperial exchequer, and the scale of fees must be laid before Parliament on the first of March.

MR. Spurgeon on the Church of England. - Mr. Spurgeon has written to the Record to say that he has no doubt he did pray on Christmas morning for the Church of England "and other apostate Churches." But he is willing to explain words which out of their connection may or may not convey the same meaning. "As I look around me," he says, "I am horrified at the widespread Popish teaching of the Established Church, and am at once surprised and indignant at the degraded form which its superstition is assuming, equalling, if not exceeding, the idolatry of the Church of Rome. This pestilents influence is carried far and wide by an able priestirood and a most active and prolific press. In view of the fearful mischief which your Church is thus doing I do not feel that it is more than the truth to say that she has apostatized from her Protestant position It is as painful to me to use the expression as it can be to others to hear it. At the same time I can never forget the many gracious and faithful men who remain in this Church, nor can I cease to pray

UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 30th.—The following joint resolution, introduced by Butler of Mass., passed by a vote of 172 to 21 :- Resolved, - That the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, shall give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thos. Clark, Luby, John O'Leary, Thos. F. Burke, Chas. Underwood O'Connell, and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the capital and country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the President of the United States.

A despatch has been received in this city to-day from Victoria stating that the Legislature of British Columbia has accepted proposals for Confederation with Canada.

Among its greatest curiosities Wisconsin reckons a woman who has been married six times, twice to the same man; has been divorced three times, twice from the same man, and is now a widow.

WHAT WOMEN REALLY WANT.—In an article under the above news, in the New York Independent, Gail Hamilton says :- Judging from what we hear, one would suppose that the great and crying want of woman is work; or, as is sometimes put, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; or, again, freedom to do whatever she is capable of doing. This is not so. What women want is not work, but the wages of work; not freedom to work, but freedom to receive money without working. There is plenty to do now; but they will not do it. They wish to live like women and be paid like men. • • It has been dinned and dinned into the ears of women that the place where they are wanted is the kitchen; but into the kitchen they will not go. They are sorely wanted in the sewing-room; but the sewing room is to them an abomination. . . Sicknursing is an occupation the most honourable, important and remunerative. The demand for nurses is constant and urgent. • I am amazed, I am indignant to hear this outcry for a wider spliereand greater opportunities for woman, while her sphere is already a thousand times wider than she than she has ever attempted to measure. Every

WITNESS AND CATHCLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INTIA AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

> At No. 663, Craig Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1871.

Friday, 10-St. Scholastica, V. Saturday, 11-St. Agatha, V. M. Sunday, 12—Sexagesima. Monday, 13-St. Romuald, Ab. Tuesday, 14-Of the Passion.

Wednesday, 15-SS. Faustinus and Jovita, MM. Thursday, 16-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During the lull in the war storm, the pending elections for the formation of a body competent, as representing the French people, to organise a Government able in its turn to treat with Foreign Powers and to enter into engagements binding upon the nation, attract the attention of the civilised world. M. Gam-Thetta has issued a decree of proscription against all who may have taken a leading part in publie life during the Imperial regime, which deerce if acted upon would invalidate the elections; but it is to be hoped that this man's insane, and arbitrary proceedings will be repudiated, or otherwise the elections may be protested against, as not fairly representing the public feeling of France.

Paris it seems did not capitulate a day too soon. Provisions were exhausted, and M. Jules Favre, greatly excited, has been compelled to appeal to the Germans for aid, to prevent the horrors of famine in the City. The late beprovisions. The moral condition of Paris is infidelity. deplorable; the life of Trochu has been attempted, and Gen. Ducrot has it is reported assert himself, and the Provisional Government. against M. Gambetta; and we have here signs of the inevitable struggle of parties in the coming Constituent Assembly. We may expect soon to see them in death grip; cutting one another's throats as in the Convention of high and influential quarters." '92, and finishing with their own hands the work which the enemy from without has commenced. To add to the confusion it is said that the infamous Garibaldi has presented himself as a candidate. With all these elements of · discord we may reasonably anticipate that unless the Germans undertake to govern France. peace will be but the prelude to a disastrous and bloody civil war. Indeed at the present moment it would seem as if France were more seriously menaced from within, than from with-

The terms proposed by the Germans as the conditions of peace, are known only by rumor. They are said to consist of-besides the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, of a French colony, and of some twenty or thirty first-class frigates, -the payment of a war indemnity-amount enot clearly stated. The figure given by telegram of four millions of francs is evidently ab--surd, and is probably a misprint of millions for .milliards. Four milliards of francs would be about £150,000,000, an enormous sum indeed, but one which it is by no means unlikely that the victorious Germans will exact. It is also said that they intend to keep military possession of Champagne as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity. Nothing however as to the conditions of peace are yet positively known.

In the mean time the Germans are not relaxing in their efforts to keep their army on a proper footing, to enforce any terms they may elect to dictate to their conquered and bleeding foe. They have about a million of men under arms, and they declare their firm determination to carry on the war a l'outrance, should France of a Protestant evangelical! not decide to conclude peace. There seem to be then no hopes; for neither Russia nor Ausstria manifest any desire to come to the rescue, best—thank God that best is but of slight acand Great Britain cannot do so effectively, even were she disposed to do so.

b each betwixt M. Jules Favre, and M. Gam- that when a Catholic people throws off its al- found creatures even "worse" than Catholics

as old as France; it declared itself in the relitwixt Favre and Gambetta -- of whom the former represents Paris and a centralised Government; whilst the latter—Gambetta—repres nothing new under the sun.

Thus already, before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly that is to be, we may distinguish three great parties, to all of which two subdivisions may be assigned. First we have the Imperialists: of whom some would restore the Man of Sedan, and others the Empire in for Regent. Next we have the Royalists, in like manner subdivided into two bodies: the Orleanists, and the true Legitimists who are faithful to the elder branch of the Bourbons. Lastly we have the so-called Republicans; of whom the Northerners will stand by Favre and assert the pretensions of Paris, as against the Southerners or later Girondists who, under the leadership of Gambetta, will uphold the rights of the Provinces.

Strange rumors, not very credible, are in circulation to the effect that the British Government is in negotiation with the Government of the United States for the absolute and unconditional surrender of the rights of Fishery, and navigation of the St. Lawrence claimed by President Grant. This we do not believe to

PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE IN ENGLAND. -A lecture lately delivered by Professor Dawson of Montreal, a gentleman well known to, and much respected by, the literary world for his scientific attainments, and in religion an undoubted Protestant-describes the actual condition of the religious world in England. It does not of course deal with the Catholic, but only with the Protestant section of that world, in which it distinguishes the following varieties and sub-varieties :-

First we have the Ritualists who are seeking to restore mediæval religion in England, ": singular phenomenon in the heart of a Pro testant Church"-so the lecturer remarks .-Still the Ritualists are inspired with a Christian idea; and except to a very advanced, or very evangelical Protestant, even the Ritualistic siegers are doing their best to furnish it with | phase of Christianity should be preferable to

Next in order to the "Ritualists" stand the " Rationalists and Broad Churchmen." These taken poison. Jules Favre seems inclined to are better types of Protestantism - not of Christianity—than are the Ritualists. They are no anachronism, and are certainly not out of place "in the heart of a Protestant Church," whose principles they faithfully earry out.-This form of Protestantism obtains " widely in

> Then we have what Principal Dawson calls the "Pantheists," who rejecting the proposition that for our salvation God was made man, "homo factus est," hold "that man himself is God; that the New Testament is not abreast of the present age." This again is a perfectly logical development of Protestantism, quite in harmony with Protesting principles, and-here is the important point—is the creed of "not less than four-fifths of the literary and scientific men of England." This is the avowal of a learned Protestant gentleman, who also recognises that "Rationalism and Broad Churchism were more dangerous than Ritualism since they were working with, and not against the spirit of the age;" the spirit which the Pope is so severely denounced for opposing.

> To a sub-variety of these Protestant Rationalists the lecturer applied the appropriate term of Epicureans. This sect embraces the wealthy or moneyed classes, the industrial and mercantile, as distinguished from the "literary and scientifie" section of English society; it also comprise within its fold "a portion of the lower classes" who were chiefly characterised by a "brutish indifferentism."

> Thus by Protestant showing we see what three centuries of Protestantism and "an open bible" have done for England. The high and influential are Rationalists; "not less than four-fifths of the literary and scientific men of England are of the creed" of the Pantheists; whilst, as a general rule, the moneyed classes are wallowing in the sty of Epicurus, and the lower classes are sunk in "a brutish indifferentism." These are not our words, but the words

And yet it is to this state of things that French Canadian Missionaries are doing their count—to bring the Catholics of Lower Canada; for he must be a fool indeed, blind to all Lord for our conversion, may feel confirmed in repress crime, without distinction of person, From latest telegrams it appears that the the teachings of history, who does not know their charitable epinion that there are to be betta is widening. The first named disallows the legiance to the Church, it lapses sooner or later | Sisters of Charity v. Worksouss Nurses - Work. We call upon them to do their duty.

edict of proscription which the other has issued | into the condition so graphically de cribed by and insists upon maintaining. Here we see the Professor Dawson. "Can you"-we would old spirit of Girondism breaking out again, and ask our evangelical friends, "can you with the ethnological, hereditary antagonism betwixt your Tract Societies, with your Bible Socie. ies, North and South, betwirt Paris and the Pro- and all your apparatus for overthrowing to vinces, reasserting itself. This antagonism is Romish superstition in Canada - can year bring to a faith in, and practice of, the doctrines gious wars with the Huguenots, of whom of Christianity which you still hold, the wealthy the party of the Gironde in '93 were the heirs; and the influential of your own flesh and blood? to-day it manifests itself in the rupture be- the four-fifths of the literary and scienzific men of England; the degraded Epicureans, and the brutish indifferentists of whom the majority of the remainder of the Protestant people of of Charity, with without hope of reward, do not sents the Provinces, and Federalism. There England is made up? If you can do this, grudge giving en 'n life itself in this work of benevodo it; and by your acts purge yourselves of lence. When we compare such clean, quiet, cheercant, and disprove the charge of hypocrisy brought against you. If you cannot do this, if you cannot make Christians of your own countrymen and brother Protestants-in God's name cease your devil's work of proselytism amongst French Canadians; who so long as they are true the person of the Prince Imperial with Eugenie to their Church will be neither Rationalists nor Pantheists; who, so long as they are Catholics, and frequent these Sacraments which you seek to make them abjure, will repulse with abhorrence the deadly creed of Epicurus-whose followers nevertheless were by no means from superstition; * and who whilst docile to their Clergy will never fall to the level of "a brutish indifferentism."

Yes! whether considered as a religion, or as a system of philosophy, Protestantism has failed -and that by the showing of its most able champions. It has failed, signally failed in England and in the United States, whose non-Catholic population have wandered even further from the Christian type of character than have the pecple of England; Protestantism has failed in so far as teaching men to know God, to love God, and to conform their lives to the model given us by the "Son of God," is concerned, in the countries where it has had the longest trial, and the fairest field; how then can any be such fools as to expect that it will succeed in Canada?

"Novi ego Epicureos omnia sigilla numerantes." Cic De Nat. Deorum, lib. 1.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM, THE REVOLUTION, AND AN OPEN BIBLE HAVE DONE FOR ROME .- Reports, issuing from Catholic sources, as to the moral aspect of Rome since its conquest by the Piedmontese, and the consequent influx of Protestant Bibles and Protestant missionaries, are received with distrust by many, and are suspected of being tainted by prejudice. The subjoined, however, from the correspondent of a New York Protestant paper, the World, and which we clip from the Mont real Gazette of the 3rd inst., cannot be objected to on these grounds:-

It was Sunday morning when I arrived at Rome . In the Via del Corso and adjoining thoroughfares the newsboys were persistently bawling out the titles of Liberta, Il Capitale, Il Tribuno, and other revolutionary journals which have recently been started here; but the supply of papers seemed to be greatly in excess of the demand for them. In front of the stationers' shops, groups of people were attracted by the illustrated comic papers and caricatures, the staple of which is abuse of the Pope, the cardinals, the priests, monks, 'and nuns. Some of these caricatures, I may observe, would shock the feelings even of those Protestants who are most opposed to the peculiar and distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, as they were designed to ridicule our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and the most sared mysteries of the Christian religion. One of these, for example, was

A BLASPHEMOUS CARICATURE

of the infant Jesus in the stable at Bethlehem. It is mournful to see art and literature thus degraded in order to render religion odions in the eyes of the people. Many well intentioned though simpleminded folks in England and America are under the impression that the attacks on the Church will promote the cause of evangelical Protestantism in Italy. They could not labour under a greater delusion. Bible Societies may distribute New Testaments and tracts, but it is almost certain that they will fail to make converts in Rome to any form of Protestantism. -Special Cor. N. Y. World.

That is to "Protestantism," considered as a phase of Christianity. Catholics may of course be trought to Protest against the Church and to reject her teachings; but it is morally impossible that, after having undergone this process, they should retain any faith in any distinctive Christian doctrine whatsoever. As to the Romans and Italians, the only form of Protestantism that they will ever adopt is that described by the Protestant writer in the N. Y. World. Persuade them that the Roman Catholic Church is false, and you will have convinced them that Christianity is false, its author an arrant impostor, and a legitimate object of scorn and ridicule. This is what the Reformation in Italy has already partially accomplished; this the only victory over Popery that it can ever hope to win.

Worse THAN CATHOLICS .- Perhaps after perusal of the annexed paragraph from the Pall Mall Gazette, some of our learned and evangelical friends laboring so earnestly in the

house nurses do not seem to enjoy the best of characters. At an inquest held on Thursday evening by Dr. Lankester on the body of a woman who died rather suddenly in Cumberland-street, the coroner asked Dr. Hardinge, who attended her, why he did not order a nurse from the workhouse when he saw she was dying-upon which that gentleman replied, "Me-"cal men, as a rule do not send to the workhouse for nurses, as in my experience, as well as in that of

most other medical men, it is equivalent to sending to the L ouse for a drunkard and a thief." There must be a serial very loose somewhere in our social orgonization to account for the difference which exists between our cordinary women nurses, and the Sisters ful, attentive nurses, with the bloated gin-drinking brute who is a curse instead of a blessing in the house of sickness, we ma, well feel ashamed as Protestants that, with all our b ousted superiority, we can produce nothing in the shape of a nume to compete in the race of devotion with the 'e despised but angelic Sisters of Charity. Well wouldn't be for the sick and indigent in their distress if we put our Protestant feelings into our pockets, and handed over the business of administering to the wants of the poor, in which we so miserably fail, to our misgnided Roman Catholic Sisters; who, although they may have " the mark of the beast," to use a decidedly Christian expression, at least cannot be designated "drunkards and thieves."-Pall Mall Gazette.

AN INTERPRETER WANTED. - Will any one acquainted with grammar and an expert in the English language, be kind enough to interpret the following extract from a speech which, in the Toronto Globe of the 2nd inst., we find attributed to a Rev. Mr. Burns of Montreal:-

"It was a deplorable fact that there were no less than 400 Protestant girls in Montreal Convents. This was one of the means Romanism employed to sap the very foundations of Protestantism.

"This!" This what? we ask; to what does the pronoun "this" refer? To the "fact' that there are "no less than 400 Protestant girls in Montreal Convents?" But this is the spontaneous act of the Protestant parents of the aforesaid 400 Protestant girls; who of their own free will and with their eyes open, place their children in those convents. " This fact" then is not the work of Romanism, but of Protestants, and cannot therefore be one of the means it-Romanism-employs to "sap the foundations of Protestantism."

The Rev. Mr. Burns being unable to think clearly, is consequently unable to express himself logically or grammatically. He strews his unhappy pronouns broadcast on the world with "French," and "half-breed" though he be, a prodigality and a reckless disregard of grammar characteristic of Mrs. Gamp. The idea which he meant to convey was we suspect

Protestant parents, having found out by experience, that they can obtain for their daugh ters a better education in a Catholic convent. than in any existing Protestant institution, prefer sending their children to the first named place of education; this higher moral and intellectual training, which the Catholic convent imparts to its pupils is then one of the means, and a very legitimate one surely, which Romanism employs to sap the foundations of Protestantism. But why does the Rev. Mr. Burns complain? He and his friends, may, if they can, start an opposition to the Convents; and all we Catholies ask for is-A fair field and no favor.

THE GHOULS OF MONTREAL-We published yesterday very full details of the atrocious crime which was recently committed at Lachine in the theft of three corpses from the dead-house of that village, not for the use of science, but confessedly for the purpose of sale. Our report conveys to the Government police all the information which it was their duty to ascertain for themselves. That information either was or was not in their possession before they read yesterday's Gozette. If it was, they have dis gracefully neglected their most obvious obligations in failing to make use of it. If it was not, their detective system is worse than useless.

We now call upon these police authorities to bring to justice the consummate scoundrels who committed this ghastly outrage. We demand that the ruffians who descerated the repose of the quiet dead, and who subsequently hawked round the several medical colleges of this city their remains for sale, be punished with all the severity of which the law permits. It is not our business to identify the offenders but it is our business, in our position as public journalists, to insist that identification shall be made. A more outrageous crime has never scandalized this city, and it is imperative that the perpetrators be brought to prompt and exemplary

The above, from the Gazette of Thursday, refers to an outrage lately perpetrated at Lachine by some scoundrels, upon whom the law has not yet laid its hands. The vault at Lachine was broken into, and the bodies of two nuns and a young girl were abstracted, and apparently brought to Montreal as articles of merchandise. By the exertions of the Parish Priest, aided by the people of Lachine who. Protestants as well as Catholics, were indignant at this outrage, the bodies were recovered on payment of a sum of money to the blackguards who abstracted them. It is to be hoped that the Police will at last do their duty, and not cease from efforts to bring the criminal perpetrators to justice. We cannot believe that this matter will be hushed up; but if such should unfortunately be the case, it will be generally believed that the officials whose duty it is to have been corrupted. It is a disgrace to the police authorities that the guilty parties have not yet been arrested, and, with the Gazette,

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ROME. - As a specimen of the religious liberty that the conquest of Rome by the Piedmontese has inaugurated and that the Liberals applaud, we reproduce the following from a correspondence in the Gazetta d'Italia, and copied by the Montreal Gazette of the 1st inst.:-

"On the King proceeding to Santa Maria Mag-giore several hundreds of men belonging to the lower classes preceded him, and rushed into the lower classes preceded min, the bound min the Basilica, summoning the priest with loud menaces Basilica, summoning and the tapers lighted for His Majesty's reception. They were answered that this was never done for any Sovereign, but only for the Pope. Upon this a great tumult ensued among the dimostranti; the sexton received a box on the ear, the crowd made an attempt to enter the vestry by force, and various shouts of Viva Vitorio Emmanuele. were heard within the church. On hearing the clamour His Majesty decided on remaining in his carriage, and drove on to San Giovanni Laterane, when he arrived there an official, wearing the tricolored scarf, summoned the canons to open the chief entrance, &c. The Chapter answered that this was not possible without an especial order from the Loy Father. Either on account of this refusal, or from some other reason, the King doclined entering
San Giovanni About midday there arrived in the Basilica Liberiana (Santa Maria Maggiore) the First Secretary of the Prussian Embassy, sent by Count Arnim, to draw up an official report of what had happened, the Minister having orders to transmit a detailed account to Coant Binnarck The canons, the sexton whose earn had been boxed, and the entire personnel of the Basilica were subjected to severe cross-examination. The Prussian note upon the event was, I delieve, despatched to Versailles on the second of larmary. I hear it is indicted in terms of great liestility to Italy.

Our readers will understand from the above. what the cant liberal phrase, "a free Church in a free State" really means.

" Our Own Correspondent" of the Meatreal Witness writing from Manitoba under date Jan. 6th, gives us some insight into the manner in which justice is administered to the more French in that section of the Dominion, It: seems that "one of the parties who last winter was imprisoned by Riel and his gang," was robbed, or pretends to have been robbed, of a valuable horse by some person unknown, or at all events not indicated by the correspondent of the Witness. Whereupon this political opponent of "Riel and his gang" proceeded to appropriate-steal is the coarse vulgar expression-a horse from a French Canadian halfbreed-a mere Papist, one of the inferior race. whom the noble volunteers from Toronto propose to put down, or improve from off the face of the country. Now this unhappy man, had the audacity to complain of the theft of his horse. How he fared in his quest of justice the writer in the Witness shall tells us in his own words:--

" One of the parties who last winter was imprisoned by Riel and his gang, and robbed of a valuable horse, finding it impossible to get any satisfaction, a short time since took a horse from a French half-breed to replace his own. The Frenchman at once got out a varrant for his apprehension; the Chief of Police and several men went to execute it (a distance of some twenty miles,) but found on arrival that the bird was flown, and were met at the door of the bouse by the father, mother, and sister of the culprit, fully armed with rifle, knife, and revolver, and ordered at once to leave the premises. Not wishing to go to extremities, they complied with this request, so forcibly urged, and returned to Fort Garry, where, in the meantime, the young man had gone and delivered up the disputed horse to the magistrate, after which the matter was allowed to drop.

Mark well the beauties of language. A stolen horse is a "disputed horse;" thus does evangelicanism know how to soften down, or explain away the little peccadilloes of its friends. After this, however, we can readily believe the stories that in the French newspapers we have read of the brutalities exercised towards their fellow countrymen in the Red River district by the drunken thieving rowdies let loose upon them by our authorities; we can understand too why the French agitate for the recall of the Volunteers.

"Touting" for a Congregation.-Any one who has arrived by cars in this good City of Montreal must be familiar with the cries of the different agents or "touters" for the several hotels, who crowd around the gates of the depot in Bonaventure Street. "St. Lawrence Hall-Here you are, Albion Hotel, -- Montreal House, gentlemen." These, and a thousand other discordant cries of similar import evince the keen competition that exists amongst our City hotel keepers, and their desperate efforts to obtain customers for their several establishments.

This mode of bringing custom to one's shop is by no means confined to hotel dealers. Evangelical ministers with small congregations have adopted it, and find it pay; so at least we learn from a speech delivered at one of the late Anniversaries by the Rev. Mr. Pitcher, and reported in the Montreal Witness of the 28th Jan. :---

"A minister of Toronto had for several months taken his stand, early in the morning, to catch men as they were going to their work, and gave them a tract, on which was inscribed the name of his church, and by this means his congregation and churchmembership had been greatly increased."

Smart chap that "minister of Toronto," and good hand, no doubt, to run either a church

"WHO WANTS TO MUZZLE THE PRESS?" This question was solemnly propounded by Dr. Dawson in an address by him lately delivered, and reported in the Montreal Witness of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 10, 1871.

"Who Wants To Muzzle The the 28th ult. Press ?"

the Catholic Church throughout the world. Peninsula, which published the late Papal Eutowards the press, staring him in the face?

The Montreal Witness states that which is false, and that which he knows to be false when, in his issue of the 26th ult., and in relation to the affair Guibord, he says:-

"Only burial in a certain lot of the Cemetery (a civil right) was claimed for Guibord's body withou any religious services, but which was refused by the Roman Catholic authorities."

That which the Institut Canadien claims for the body of the deceased Guibord is burial with the same religious ceremonies that the Church accords to those who die in her communion. Burial in the Cemetery without these religious rites was offered to the friends of the litigation is whether a Catholic priest can be compelled by law to assist at the burial, and perform religious ceremonies over the grave, of a person who, at the time of his decease, was not in communion with the Catholic Church.

FETE AT VILLA-MARIA.—On the afternoon of Thursday 26th of last month there took place a very pleasant fete at this celebrated institution under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation. There were present His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, many of the Catholic clergy, and several of our citizens. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and great pains had evidently been taken to give celut to the proceedings.

These were inaugurated by a piece of music brilliantly performed by the young ladies, pupils of the Convent, after which an Address of welcome was presented to the Bishop by Madle. Leblanc. An Operetta was then charmingly given, and a rose containing the sum of One Hundred Dollars was tendered to His Lordship for the restoration of his Cathedral. Then another exhibition, consisting of a series of Tableaux representing France, Italy, and Ireland was admirably given by the young ladies, who again presented the Bishop with another sum of One Hundred Dollars, enclosed in a lily as their offering to the Sovereign Pontiff, to their spiritual Father in this the hour of his seeds of Gospel truth and its sublime morality.

We know not whether the devoted Ladies who teach, or the young ladies who so faithfully practice the precepts of Christian devotion, are the more worthy of our praise. Happy seats of education like the Convent of Villa-

We thank the Catholic Vindicator of the 26th ult. for calling our attention to an inadvertence of which we were guilty in copying our City items, from our Montreal contemperary the Gazette, giving an account of an assault case that occurred some weeks ago.

"THE POPE AND ROME."

Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, U.S., on the absorbing topic of the day—" The Pope and Rome." Both at the beginning and close of the Lecture some very select pieces of Sacred Music were executed by the Orchestra and Band, which were well adapted to the na-

ture of the subject and the occasion. The Lecturer introduced his subject with a review of Rome as a Republic, and under the Emperors-signalized its imperishable monuments-described in glowing terms the immortal shrines of its Saints and Martyrs, and how woe in the time-honored City of both the New and the Old World. Following the course of its history, Constantine is acknowledged Emperor—the dawn of the great truths breaks upon the minds and hearts of the Christian Popes. Rome becomes in the lapse of time, not went on to the consideration of Rome in sucthe Popes. Passing to the consideration of lation there is not wealthy, yet from its num-Rome in our own day, the Lecturer asserted bers it requires large schools, and it ought to that there was not a better governed city in be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every

the world than Rome was last winter; he could where to contribute to so admirable an underbring his own experience to bear upon this taking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto. We reply:—The Liberals and enemies of fact. The principle of Victor Emmanuel is The tickets are One Dollar each, entitling "right by might," and let those who stand by the holder to draw for the prizes. They are They want to muzzle the press; and they do the solidity of this principle propose it to the also to be had in books of ten, with a free, or muzzle it, whenever and wherever they have judgment even of the law of nations. A pre-complimentary ticket for the person who takes the power to do so—as witness the seizure and valent statement both here, in America and or sells the other ten. The winning numbers confiscation by the Piedmontese Government abroad, is that the Romans are opposed to the will be published in the papers, and the various of all the papers and journals in the Italian Pope. The Lecturer could affirm that the prizes sent by express to the winners, according Romans are not opposed to the Holy Father eyelical. Dr. Dawson will do well to take a but are with Him heart and soul, as anyone can and remittances are to be sent to Brother note of this, and to eschew cant. We enter- testify who has ever dwelt among the Roman Arnold, Director of the Christian Brothers' ters; why should he degrade himself to the length upon the present position of affairs in whom the prizes are to be obtained on premoral level of the conventicle? Why spout fus- Italy, and how necessary was the independence tian? why drivel about "muzzling the press," of the Sovereign Pontiff to the reign of law, with the late tyrannical action of the Liberal order and decorum; and concluded a highly inand anti-Catholic government of Piedmont teresting and instructive lecture upon the efficacy of the Union of Prayer of the Catholic world, to the end that truth may triumph over error; and that God, whose Power is omnipotent, may restore Pius IX. to his place in the Holy City bequeathed him by the Apostles.

The lecture of Bishop McQuaid was listened to with a profound attention from beginning to end. It is hardly necessary to add that the numerous listeners were delighted and instructed by the evening's entertainment; while the Orphans of Mount Hope, for whose benefit it was delivered will be grateful sharers of the proceeds so kindly tendered by the Lecturer and audience. In the Sanctuary were several of the Clergymen of the Diocese, with the Vicar deceased from the first; and the whole point in General Father Bruyere, and His Lordship Bishop, Walsh to whose indefatigable labors in supplying the wants of his Diocese this lecture was mainly duc.—Com.

> (To the Editor of the True Witness.) MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic Orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nigh fully two hundred years have they labored heart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle, in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilised world wherein they are not found pursning their heavenly task; in silence and in humility they journey on through the world, shedding light and peace all around them, and easting broadcast on the earth the beneficent

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz,that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will the country however in which exist and flourish enable them to receive a much greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing Catholic population. In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase-money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute without note or comment, a paragraph amongst of Toronto, has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the drawings of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union. Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes. A very large and highly intelligent audience | Amongst these are a valuable painting of the filled the St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Out., Virgin and Child from the original of Carlo on Wednesday evening last, to hear the Right | Dolei, a fine Munich statue of the Blessed Virgin, a fine Guitar, an Ecce Homo, an oil painting, a rich Irish poplin dress, a richlymounted chair, an eight-day clock, a beautiful time-piece in a glass case, a circular centretable, two magnificent bibles bound in the highest style of art, a silver watch and chain, a writing-desk and dressing-case, an Elizabethan chair with Gothic back, a set of Stations of the Cross with Oxford frames, a picture of His Holiness Pius IX., marble busts of eminent musicians, a Japanese Cabinet, a very fine picture of the Immaculate Conception, a beautithe Faith was ever preserved through weal and | ful Chromo-" the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral," portrait of Marshal McMahon, a pair of statues -St. Patrick and St. Bridget, and a great number of other articles of taste and utility. Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the people; and, through the independence of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the Capital of Italy, but the Capital of the the most important in its results, and interest. whole Catholic world. The Lecturer then ing in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a ceeding ages, and noted its monasteries and duty to second this praiseworthy effort, to proconvents and hospitals, and how it progressed vide a noble educational establishment for the under the wise and generous administration of Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic popu-

to the direction given. All communications tain a sincere respect for him as a man of let- families. The Lecturer went on to speak at Commercial Academy, Toronto, Ontario, from senting the duplicate of the winning number.

> I am, Mr. Editor, Very respectfully,

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

(Catholic papers in Canada and the United States are requested to copy.)

PRAYERS AND CEREMONIES OF THE MASS.-By the Very Rev. T. T. Sullivan, V. G.; Published with the Approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, and Bishop of Wheeling. Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Price, free by mail, \$1 25c.

The object of the writer is to give a simple xplanation of the ceremonies connected with the Mass, the great act of Christian worship, and the mystic meaning attached thereto. The approbation awarded to the volume before us by the Prelates above mentioned is a pledge to the laity that the writer has well accomplished

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-February, 1871.-Messrs, D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Annual subscription \$4.50, or 45 cents for a single

Our highly respected friend presents us this month with a good bill of fare, of which we give our readers a copy :- 1. Sixtus the Fifth; 2. The Bell of the Wanderers; 3. Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent; 4. Dion and the Sibyls; 5. Common Lodging Houses of New York: 6. Early Missions in Acadia; 7. The Hemlocks; 8. Our Winter Evenings: iv. The Recluse of the Canton; 9. Alphonse de Lamartine; 10. Mystical Numbers; 11. Our Lady of Lourdes; 12. Origin and Characteristics of the Milesian Race; 13. Per Dominum Nostrum Jesum Christum; 14. Nature and God; 15. New England in the Seventeenth Century; 16, New Publications.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURH MAGAZINE - January 1871. Messrs, Dawson Bros., Mont-

A great portion of the present number is wasted on the dreary topic of the Red River Expedition, in which not one in a million of Her Majesty's subjects take any the slightest interest; few of them indeed know where the Red River is, except that they have a vague idea that it lies somewhere in the Continent of North America, near the Arctic Circle; and it is really a pity that the pages of a periodical like Blackwood should be wasted upon such dreary trash as that which occupies near one quarter of the present number, and which, we denote that a large fire was raging in the vicinity fear, is to be continued in the next. We give of the Lachine Canal. It was soon discovered that a list of its contents:—1. The Life of Lord Palmerston; 2. New Books; 3. Narrative of of Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co., and was, in fact the Red River, p. 11; 4. Fair to See, p. 1; 5. This Morning's Times in Chambers; 6. The late George Moir; 7. The Two Systems.

sented to act as our Agent for Pembroke and from the North East, fanned the flame which threatneighborhood.

SCOTT OF MANITOBA, AND WARREN OF LINDSAY.

In the Globe of the 5th ult, appears among the Notices of Motion,' the following from Mr. Blake:
—(1.) That the cold-blooded murder, for his outspoken loyalty to the Queen, of Thomas Scott, lately a resident of this Province and an emigrant thence a resident of this Province and an emigrant thence this casuality are thrown out of work. A very large to the North-West, has impressed this house with a number of patterns were consumed, besides some deep feeling of sorrow and indignation; and in the opinion of this house every effort should be made to bring to trial the perpetrators of this crime, who as yet go unwhipt of Justice.

2. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, embodying the foregoing resolution and praying him to take such steps as may be best calculated to further its views.

In the Globe of the 2nd ult, appears the following —John Warren of Lindsay came to a sudden death through Whiskey on the night of the 22nd ult. It then tells how he had been drinking in a grocery with one Daniel Hallinan—how on his way home he lay down on the road—how Hallinan forsook him -how he [Warren] was found about midnight on the ground dead-how deceased was a young man 36 had served in the Crimen; winning two distinction medals—how subsequently he was sergeant in the Royal Canadian Rifles. His officers knew he had been often wounded in battle—how he went to Lindsay with the intention of leading a sober, industrious life—how he never could be said at any time to have been more than a moderate drinker, and now we find him on Christmas Eve commencing a spree with that

Having read the account of the death of Warren on the 2nd ult, and then seeing the 'notice of motion ' made by Mr. Blake relative to Scott, I paused and asked myself, 'Are there any points of contrast' between the deaths of these two men, and will any

Warren a soldier

Scott spake brave and loyal words and true to his

Warren did brave deeds-fought on many a hard fought field-was wounded many times-poured out his blood in the service of his typen, and received from her high marks of honour.

Scott was put to death after at least a semblance

Warren had no trial.

Scott had his reason to the last. Warren's reason was taken from him.

Scott died at the hands of unjust men. Warren died at the hands of the demon Alcohol. Scott died an honoured death, and lies in an honired grave.

Warren died a death of shame and sleeps in the lrunkard's grave.

Scott's memory will live and be cherished. Warren will be forgetton.

And lastly, and to the mind of the christian, high bove all other considerations is the thought that Scott had time to prepare for eternity—Warren had not time. And then, there had been but one Scott in Canada for many year.—There are thousands of Wairen's every year.

I now ask, in all sober earnestness which of those deaths ought to excite more horror and indignation, Against which class of murderers ought we to raise the more earnest cry, and be most active in devising means to bring the perpetrator of so foul a deed, so great a crime to the trial and doom which by right

Would Mr. Blake then give the following notice: 1 That the murder by alcohol, after his long and faithful services to the Queen of John Warren lately a resident of Lindsay, has impressed this House with a deep feeling of sorrow and indignation, and in the opinion of this House, every effort should be made to bring to trial, the perpetrator of this crime, who, as yet, goes unwhipt of justice.

2 That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, embodying the foregoing resolution and praying him to take such steps as may be best calculated to further its views,

Oh for the voice of a Blake to move the above resolution, not in the House alone but all through the laud-to plead the cause of Warren, of the widow and the orphan, the poor and the needy-to plead in the cities, in the towns, in the villages in the valleys-to plead the cause of humanity, the cause of heaven, the cause of God, as against the soul-destroying demon Alcohol?-Com.

LIEUT, COL, CASAULT AND THE MONTREAL " WITNESS,"

At a meeting of the Sergeants of the 2nd (Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen the following proposition, made by Sergt.-Major Connolly, and seconded by Qr.-Mr. Sergeant Bedson, was unanimously carried,

Resolved,-That we do unanimously and indignantly condemn and refute certain scandalous and libellous matter contained in the Montreal Daily Witness of 19th December, 1870, and in the Weekly Witness of 23rd December, 1870, against our gallant Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Casault, whom we respect and esteem, and under whom we desire to serve as soldiers of the Dominion; and that, ih justice to our Commanding officer, a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Montreal Witness and other papers of the Dominion."

Signed on behalf of the Sergeants of the 2nd

P. Connolly, Sergt.-Major. S. L. Benson, Qr.-Mr. Surgt. R. Hannalay, Sergt. Lover Fort Garry,

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 28th inst. :-

9th January, 1871.

English 51

F. Canadians..... 67 Total..... BURNING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE LINGING WORKS -About half-past seven o'clock on the night, of the 2nd inst., the fire alarm sounded from flox 35, almost immediately after which the sky became lif up, evi-

the destroyer, Fire, had taken hold of the finishing shop of the St. Lawrence Engine Works, the property having his own way with it. The whole Fire Brigade hurried to the spot as speedily as possible, and soon streams of water were being poured upon the burning building. For a period of two long hours they were incessant in their exertions, but were un-Mr. Francis Mooney has kindly con- of the premises. The wind, which was blowing had ened to swallow up the buildings adjoining the moulding shop and Mr McDougall's flour mills. Fortunately, however, this did not occur, and the fire was con-fined to the building in which it originated. Presently the floors began to fall in, and machinery fell from their places, then down came the wall at the west end, and the flames of the biazing mass went upwards unrestrained, and soon nothing but three bare walls was left of what a few 1 ours before had been the scene of the labor of over 150 men, who by most valuable machinery, and a large quantity of work in hand, all valued at upwards of \$300,000. Some of the workmen whose tools were in the building attempted to get them out but with few exceptions all were unsuccessful, and in addition to loss of employment have to bear the misfortune of the destruction of their tools. The number of those who had turned out to see the fire was almost incredible. It would seem as if half the city had turned out. Almost every available sleigh had been pressed into the service, and men and women thronged the canal and river banks, besides hundreds on the Canal, to watch the progress of the flames. At first the firemen found a difficulty in obtaining water, and the hand engine was sent for which enabled them to do a little better service. At the time we write men are still engaged at the fire watching the cellar and ground floor in which the fire is still furiously raging. We may add that some little damage was done to the nail factory adjoining both by fire and

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

water. Mr. Bartley is tolerably well insured.

Lochiel, Rev. A. McDonell, \$2; Rigaud, Rev. F. Birtz, \$2; Renous Bridge, N.B., Rev. W. Morrissey, \$2; South Douro, J. Boyd, \$2.50; Huntingdon, J. Kerby, \$1; Quebec, Staff-Sergt. Mercal, \$1; Barachois, P. Jones, \$1; Vandecar, F. Faerth, \$2; Oxbetween the deaths of these two men, and will any voice of a Blake be lifted up against the murderer of Warren.

Who was Scott? a Canadian emigrant to the North-West. And Warren? An Irishman—emigrant to Canada. Scott was a young man unmarried, leaving no child.

Warren was a married man leaving a young wife and four children, one of them an infant yet at its mother's breast.

Scott was a citizen.

McNamara, \$6; J. McKiernan, \$2; J. Bonfield, \$6; T. Sheridan, \$6; G. Lapolie, \$4; D. McGrath, \$4; D. Maddigan, \$4; W. O'Toole, \$1; D. Leacy, \$4; W. Gorman, S6; C. Dwyer, S4; P. O'Farrell, S4; H. Gallagher, S6; M. Furlong, \$1.50; P. Molony, \$2; Pembroke, T. Lee, S6; D. Shields, S6; J. Heenan, St; R. Mackey, \$4; J. E. Wright, \$4; Brudenell Rev. J. McCormac, \$2; Shamrock, C. Honson, \$7; Ducre, T. Currey, \$2; D. H. Redden, \$6; T. Morrow, \$6; Renfrew, P. Kelly, \$4; M. Hudenn, \$6; Rev. P. Rougier, \$2; P. Gillies, \$4; J. Carney, \$1; Dr. Lynn, \$2; P. Ryan, \$2.

Per E. Reilly, Charlottetown, P.E.I-W.H. Sheehy, \$1; A. McDonald, Grand River, \$2; Rev. D. F. Mc-Donald, Souris, \$5; K. Larkin, Lot 41, \$10.50; M. Burke, Georgetown, \$3.10.

Per Rev. R. McDonald, Picton, N.S.—D. Chisholm, New Glasgow, \$2.50; A. McGillivray, Antigonish, \$4. Per W. Harty, Lacolle-M. Lyons, \$2.

Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-D. J. McDes. ald, \$2.

Per T. Carbery, Grand River-D. Ahern, Carp Cove.\$2 Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville-J. Barrett, \$3.

Per R. B. C. Bochet, St. Patrick's Hill-Self, \$2 N. Chap. lan, \$2; P. Walsh, \$2; M. Gleeson, \$2.

BREAKFAST .-- EPPS'S COGOA. -- GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING .- The very agreeable character of this preparation has remdered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:-"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern . the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a cursful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London,

AND THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY Birth.

In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Jos. MCaffrey, of a son.

Died,

At Tannery West, on the 2nd inst., Maggie, oungest daughter of the late Thomas Brogan, and sister of A. Brogan, N. P., of this city, aged 21 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 22nd ult., Mary McDonell, widow of the late Alex. Scott, of that place, aged 86 years.—R.I.P

At Alexandria, P.O., on the 28th of December last, Helen MacDonald, wife of the late Ronald Mac-Donald, and sister of the late Donald MucDonald, formerly Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript, aged 75 years.—*R.J.P.*

Ben Transcript and Witness please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour & brl. of 196 ib .- Pollards \$1.00 @ \$4.25 Middlings..... 5.00 @ 5.25 Superfine..... 6,25 @ Fancy 6.75 @ Extra. 7.00 @ Superior Extra. 7.20 @ Bag Flour # 100 B. 3.20 @ Outmeal # brl. of 200 h. 5.80 @ Wheat # bush. of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring. 1.20 @ Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots..., 5,89 @ 5.85 Seconds..... 5.00 @ Thirds 4.55 @ First Pearls 6.20 @ 0.00 Pork & brl. of 200 h—Mess 21.75 @ 22.25 Butter # lb..... 0,22 @ 0.23 Cheese # tb...... 9,12 @

WANTED,

Pense # 66 B 0.99 @ 0.92

FOR School Section, No. 16, Laneaster, a MALS TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate, well recommended, engagement to commence immediately or on the first of February next,

The applicant to state salary, and apply to the Trustees of School Section, Number Ten, Lancuster, Glennevis Post Office, Out. January 14th, 1871.

WANTED

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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

PHILIP KENNEDY,

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

WANTED

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefit. and also the French, for young beginners, with a diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23. Direct to

Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching 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-Treus.
St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

GEO. T. LEONARD.

Attorney-at-Law,

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, both of the City of Montreal, and trading under the name and style of Prefontaine & Moisan.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, no. 199 Noire Dame street, in the City and District of Montreal on Wednesday, the eighth day of February next at 11 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. at their place of business, No. 199 Notre Dame

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—It is believed that the first act of the National Assembly, when it convenes at Bordeaux will be the nomination of a President of the Council of Ministers forming the Government; Favre, Gambetta, Thiers, Picard, and Grevy are the probable eandidates. Favre, Gambetta, and Thiers are considered to have the greatest chances.

Gambetta has issued a proclamation, saying "Frenchmen; Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies, and secure the election of a chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset tlese calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defence, and for war if necessary, while you install a national republican assembly willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank, and integrity of France."

The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept candidature for the National Assembly, in the belief that if chosen they can return to France and be no longer prohibited from residence upon her soil. The Duke d'Aumale will become a candidate for Beauvais, Angouleme, Clermont, and Prince de Joinville for Cherbourg, Chaumont, and Brest.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2. - Twelve opposition journals have protested against the Decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to Assembly of Members of families reigning over France since 1789. All persons who have acted as Imperial officials, candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of the State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2nd of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation from those journals waited upon Jules Simon to-day and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based. Simon, in his reply to the address, decided that the Decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and he (Simon) would insist upon the Paris Decree at a public meeting to be held in the city today. A Committee of Public Safety was nominated for the future Government of France; it includes the names of Gambetta. Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Duporta.

A telegram was received yesterday by Government here from Jules Favre, in which it is stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore holding of elections for Assembly in Alsace.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The French Army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have been distributed for safe keeping. A letter from Colonel Dacon Kentry, assisting in the War Department at Bordeaux, says there is an immense reaction in official circles and among the people against the Provisional Government. and that ten millions of people would vote for the restoration of the empire to-morrow .-France will refuse to continue the war. The

German supervision. Confidence is expressed Rome. Cardinal Antonelli writes:at the German headquarters that peace has

Empire was hoisted over the Fort Mont Valerein at 4 o'clock on Sunday. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue Cloud and the gardens are utterly destroyed. a howling wilderness.

Rollin de Leseluse and Peyronton. It pro-Assembly; the suppression of the standing army, and substitution therefor of a militia comprising all citizens; the reduction of the budget; and the abolition of titles and privileges of nobility. It repudiates for ever all wars for purposes of conquest, and concludes with the demand that no negotiations shall be entered into with the Prussians while they remain on French soil.

of France. Although she holds the first place the door. This was about to be done when the favorite drink in her numberless cafes. To was enabled to get into a neighboriunaccustomed palates the taste of the liquid is clude pursuit, and so save his life. absolutely revolting—at once bitter, sickly, nauseous, like some foul decoction of the sick room. But, with constant use, the bitterness and the sickly odor become ambrosial elemek ts.

AN OLD REVOLUTIONIST. - The France mentions the death in Paris, at the age of 95, of a man who played a certain part at the frequented by a number of the most distinperiod of the Terror. His name was Lam- guished Roman families, who were known to prosecutor, Fouquier Tinville, and recorder to ther.

house of Lob & Stein, brewers. He returned transformation of that ancient street, his garden gave place to new buildings. Since then visited. The investment of Paris, the invasion of France and the horrors of the present war again plunged him into an apathy so complete that it almost amounted to imbecility. He died repeating the words that were on his lips-'May God save France!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

The same of the sa

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE, Jan. 26. - The Italian Senate adopted a resolution providing for the removal of the Capital from Florence to Rome on the 30th June. The Senate has also a further resolution, declaring its satisfaction with the engagements entered into by the Ministry concerning the guarantees of the independence of the Pope.

The bill rémoving the capital to Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 94 to 39. A resolution complimentary to the city of Florence was adopted,

FLORENCE, Feb. 1 .- Signor Gadda, Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Royal Commissioner to Rome. The Lieutenancy of Rome is abolished.

"The Catechism of Victor Emmanuel" is the title of one of the last pieces of blasphemy published by the "Sect" in Italy. It consists of instructions in anti-Christian doctrine, carefully drawn up, with a view to the corruption of the morals of the rising generation. production is worthy of its authors.

ROME.—A telegram Monsignor de Merode, sent to some of the family of the Rector of the Belgian College at Rome informing them of the outrage upon their relative was returned with an intimation "that the Government had forbidden its transmission." Liberty indeed!

In the Tyrol more than 50,000 signatures have been attached to an address to the Pope, whilst petitions for Government interference circulate through every commune. The Peter's Pence movement is also well supported in these

Herr Von Arnam, German Ambassador at Holiness for his peace counsels, and expressing troops, the encouraging tolerance openly exconciliatory views. No mention is made of pressed when the need arises to restrain offences temporal power.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE VATICAN.—We dated the 12th ult., and addressed by H. E. Cardinal Antonelli to the Nuncios abroad. It is of much importance as completing the history a permit from the German authorities. The Secretary of State in conclusion points out—to revictualling of the city will proceed under the adoption by the Pope of a resolution to quit

"I have already informed your Eminence been secured. The German soldiers are chalabout the sacrilegious acts that took place on grined at being prohibited from entering Paris, the morning of the Sth instant in the Basilica Head." LONDON, Feb. 3.-- The flag of the German of the Vatican, and the outrageous insults then offered to the numerous faithful who had repaired thither on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles., It might have been hoped that in consequence of events which exultation nor no anger tending to hurt the have so profoundly afflicted this city, the exfeelings of the French unnecessarily. St. isting administrative and military authorities would have taken proper measures to prevent The whole country between the hostile lines is their recurrence. This hope has been disappointed, like all the other hopes we have A Lyons newspaper publishes the programme | hitherto cherished. What has since happened, of the Radical Society in Paris, founded by namely on the 9th and 10th and yesterday (Sunday the 11th) proves that respectable citinounces for the Republic with one Assembly; | zens can no longer count on the protection of an Executive to be chosen and recalled by the the Government, which has ample force at its command for the purpose-when they need it for their own personal safety and for the security of principles they hold equally dear and

sacred. "A pretext was wanted for continuing the lawless acts commenced on the 8th, and the newspapers undertook to furnish it. They published hints that it was Colonel Azzanesi, the commander of the Pontifical corps now dis-ABSINTHE.—At least one good has (says persed the demonstration made around the Vathe Telegraph) been done by the siege of Paris | tican. Nothing more was wanted to determine to the Parisian people; it has cut down the the mob on assailing a house in which Signor consumption of absinthe. According to a Azzanesi happened to be, and to demand his medical authority, the amount of the noxious arrest with violent outeries. Explanations and liquor drunk during the past November has remonstrances had no effect in dissuading the been one-third less than it was during the rioters from their purpose. Emboldened by same month last year. The drinking of ab- the absence of any force for the preservation of sinthe threatens to rank with the chief curses order, they made preparations for bursting open among vine-growing countries, it is not wine the people of the house contrived for Col. Azbut absinthe that, next to coffee, is becoming zanesi an escape over the roof, by which he was enabled to get into a neighboring street, to

"About the same time several persons of distinction who were in the Corso were assailed with insults and outrages, and would have been subjected to even worse treatment if they had not hastily withdrawn to a place of safety.

"Lastly, about dusk, another noisy demonstration took place under the windows of a cufe

years. Pursued as a Terrorist by the reaction made to respect the person of the Holy Father, struggling for existence against a ruthless names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, ac, salute as

of Termidor, he escaped and took refuge in after the official and semi-official declarations of London, where he became accountant in the the newspapers about the full personal liberty of the Holy Father, at the very time when to France on the entrance of the Allies in 1815, these painful scenes were, taking place in the and inhabited the little house in the Rue de la centre of the City, the disorders of the previous Pepiniere in which he died. This house had days were all repeated in the most savage mana little garden, and M. Lambert, who was very | ner in front of the Vatican and before the very fond of flowers, cultivated them for his amuse-leyes of the Pope himself. All who, for any ment till 1840, when, in consequence of the cause, went in or came out of the Palace, were pursued with obscene cries and foul epithets by a mob of persons posted in front of he lived very retired; two or three persons in the principal gate, although a piquet of Italian the neighbourhood alone had the privilege of soldiers were actually posted there at the time visiting him. The atrocities committed in the on duty. Subsequently groups attacked seve-Terror constantly recurred to his mind, and it ral men who had belonged to the late Pontifiwas only with fear and hesitation that he would | cal gendarmes and Swiss Guard who happened relate some episodes of that time. The Revo- to be passing in civilian dress, arrested them, lution of 1848 threw him into a state of gloomy and dragged them to prison with shouts and sadness from which he could not recover till threats. These disorderly acts were repeated the period of the Exhibition of 1867, which he | daily on the 11th and 12th, without any sort of hindrance or interference on the part of the nature, signs that cannot be hidden behind any Government, who were well able and certainly assumption of cold formality. ought to have prevented them.

"I dare not repeat the vile songs and cries of death shouted against the Sovereign Pontiff, and against the chief dignitaries of the Church, which resound incessantly in the public streets of the City, and even close to the residence of Priest was knocked down and seriously injured by a stone which struck him on the head; known as professing sentiments of piety. The boldness of the disorderly on the one hand, encouraged on the other by the supineness, not to say the connivance, of the authorities has reached such a pitch that nobody can, without personal risk, even go into a church, especially those churches which heretofore on account of special graces have been most frequented by the faithful, and are on that very account now made the scene of the special exploits of the dominant mob.

"What clearly results from all this is that the plan of action decided on, and openly avowed by the Revolutionary press, is to force the Holy Father to dismiss from his palace the Swiss Guard and the few soldiers who still protect his person, and to give himself over to the keeping of the National Guard, amongst the officers of which are found Toguetti and others to the guardianship of the regular troops, whose their lives become lonely, they go to some asydisposition and principles are hardly more to be lum and pick out some waif for adoption, to perdepended on."

"What intense grief all these sad doings must and do cause the Holy Father it is easier to imagine than to describe; and his affliction cannot fail to become more acute as he sees the boldness of the disorderly growing greater every day, and becoming more formidable in proportion as the authorities show themselves indifferent to its repression. It is not certainly very far from the truth to say that all these Rome, presented to the Pope an autograph let- facts, these constant and unrepressed disturter from the Emperor William, thanking His bances on the occasion of every new arrival of pressed when the need arises to restrain offences against the dignity and person of the Holy Father, constitute so many means for bringing receive this week the copy of another circular about the resolution of the Holy Father to quit

"For myself, I leave to your Excellency the work of deducing the consequences that must of the disturbances in the Leonine City on the flow from the adoption of such a resolution: Mobiles arriving at Bordeax shout "Vive Sth December and thie; following days, and my business was to supply you with the know-'A cordon has been drawn around Paris, and ian Government to the insults offered to the so that you may lay them before the Minister no person is allowed to enter or leave without Holy Father, facts all leading, as the Cardinal of Foreign Affairs with the view of convincing and that, if it is offensive to the Holy Father, connection with the Pills. it is even more injurious to religion and to the Church, alread hrown into deep affliction by the lamentable circumstances of their august

AUSTRIA.

PESTII, Jan. 31 .- In the Austro-Hungarian Delegation to-day, Baron Beust delivered a speech in advocacy of an increase of the armament of the Empire, both military and naval. He distinctly repudiated the idea that the Government was actuated by any policy of revenge for the past, but said that the danger of warlike complications involving Austria was not a phantom peril. The policy of the Empire was peaceful and prudent, but contingencies were possible, and the foreign powers must learn that Austria is ready for defence.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 30-A decree has been issued which convokes the Federal Council of the German Empire on the 20th Feb. The German Parliament meets on the 10 of March.

BERLIN, Feb. 1-The report that the Emperor William is about to return to this city is unfounded. It is unlikely that he will come to Berlin before the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—Another call on the Landwehr for men between the ages of 28 and 47 was issued to-day, to form a new reserve.— Three hundred thousand men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

NEW ENGLAND-NEW IRELAND .- Contrast the people of New England and the people of Ireland. One people born to liberty, blessed with the fulness of the earth and the fatness thereof. Between them and their 3od no tvrant ever dared to intrude. No ruffian government ever entered their homes to tear up their households by the roofs and shake them into dungeons and graves. And yet, after a few generations, we find this people fading from the earth, or preserving the continuation of their generations by drawing on outside races. They have violated the laws of nature, and nature is having her revenge by destroying them.

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed in New bert, and he had been secretary to the public be attached to religion and to the Holy Fa- England the Irish people were almst annihilated.

The control of the state of the

enemy. War, pestilence, tamine, transportation, the gallows, and all the machinery of English tyranny, have plagued us; but our people kept faith with God. No Irish father sapped his manhood in his youth; no Irish mother destroyed her unborn children; hence as we have kept faith with God, He has kept faith with us, and our race is as numerous as the leaves on

It is impossible to violate the laws of nature and go unrebuked. The long, lanky, fleshless frame; the sunken eye, in which suicide ever lurks; the aversion to all manly pleasures; the continual running into morbid societies, in which a kind of fallen-angel sort of morality protrudes; free love-love with all the passions developed to morbidness and all the capacities destroyed-societies, where marriage is forbidden, etc. These are tokens plain as holy writ, pointing out those who have outraged

It is no wonder, then, that the Irish births exceed the native births in New England. What with the American aversion to having families and the inability to have them where the desire may exist, it is plain that there can not be much left of the Puritan race in New-His Holiness. I dare not describe the insults England. If we could investigate the history that are offered to some of the Clergy. One of the New England families, we would doubtless find that one-half those calling themselves Yankees were adopted by their parents, instead everybody was subjected to the same who was of being born to them. Behold how many American households, having no children of their own, adopt healthy children from asylums! These grow up as Puritans; while they are really the children of some unfortunate Irish people.

If the foreign births in Massachusetts in 1869 exceeded the native births of 5,000, and at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best if the sons and daughters of Irish parents who were included among the "natives" were counted on the foreign side, it would turn out that the natives did very little for the census in

How can it be otherwise, when we find the American women boasting of their childless state. They laugh at Irish women who have large families and call them fools! They say, we will not incur the trouble of having families while the Irish can have them for us. And so they marry, and make speeches, and join clubs, of the same class; or else to surrender himself and do everything but raise families. When petuate the race.

When all these things are taken into consideration, it need not surprise our contemporary of Western Virginia to find that New England is a myth, and that really it is New Ireland. If the American women prefer women's rights, and devote their time to the noisy rostrum instead of doing as their mothers did, raise families, it follows that the Irish women must take their places and become the mothers of the "coming Yankees."-Irish Republic.

THE FAMILY FRIESD!

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. In districts infect d with chills, fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The exhibiting the criminal indifference of the Ital- ledge of all the odious acts above mentioned, mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching propercases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or as from his extensive connections in the country, he ties are extelled with peculiar emphasis. In all him that the present state of things cannot last; humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in

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

SAFETY IN UNIBALTRY REGIONS .- Wonderful cures of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, and other diseases produced by noxious exhalations from the soil and stagnant water, are effected by the use of Bristol's Sarsuparilla. Cases are reported from the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and from all parts of California, in which, after medical talent of the highest order had been employed in vain, this great restorative and safeguard of health has not only removed the disease, but completely renovated the sick, endowing them, to use the words of one individual rescued from the grave's brink, with A New Constitution, and rendering them proof against the effects of malaria, exposure, and all the evil influences of an insalubrious climate. In ulcerous and cruptive maladies, it is the one, the infallible remedy. For sale by

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Poets may talk of "gales from spicy Araby," but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs par excellence, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Farina Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used.

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

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

ALARKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had prosecutor, Fouquier Tinville, and recorder to the Revolutionary Tribunal. Though hardly the Revolutionary Tribunal. Though hardly is that, after the fair promises so repeatedly vating his own land, the Trish race has been of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike walked but a short distance into the town when we in full display among the huts, shanties and courts

from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows mo: business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sare remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talent as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-TRY IT NOW .- Ladies Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curris & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES." C. H. GARDNER.

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma, REV. A. C. ECGLESTON, New York,

" It gives me great pleasure to certify to the effieacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal," "When somewhat hourse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs, A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERIUNGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SIDP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal.

ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 17th January, 1871.

LANCTOT & LANCTOT,

Attorneys ad litem, for Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEBEC,) Dist. of Montreal. | SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664.

In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well indiddually as co-partners under the name of Marchand &

THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1971. OLIVIER N. MARCHAND,

JOSEPH O. BELANGER. By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT! No. 1134.

In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co.

Insolvents. On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act.

JULIUS J. COHN. Montred, 11th January, 1871.

By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER.

His attorneys ad litem;

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 10, 1871.

TEACHER WANTED, · To teach French and English, Salary liberal. Address Prepaid.

M. GRACE. St. Canute, P.Q.

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who uncrongury understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," Troz Wir-

TEACHER WANTED.

OWING to the great number of Students who have docked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic Year, another English Teacher is needed. One competent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Terrebonne, Province of Quebec. Masson College, 14th Sept., 1878.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT,

No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

F. GREENE,

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

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

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

F. O'FARRELL,

CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTER.

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

Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS

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

Montreal, June 25, 1869:

F. CALLAHAN,

 $J O B \cdot P R J N T E R$,

28 ST. JOHN STREET, CORNER OF NOTRE DAME,

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

SMITHIS AMERICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES

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

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

ence, Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs, SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

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

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

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

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

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

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

Power and for expression.

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

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

An elegantiy Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on ap-Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!

GET THE BEST.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

FORSALEBY LAURENT, LAFORCE, & CO. 225 NOTES DAME STREET, MONTREAL, Q. June 1, 1870.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. February 1, 1870.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

BLACK WOODS MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY: THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY

Londers Quarterly Review The Edinburgh Review, North British Review,

Westminster Review.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and and Irelang, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can offord to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

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

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

a number. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

WRIGHT & BROCAN.

NOTARIES,

OFFICE-38 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

GEO. A. CONSITT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERRY PERTH, CO. LANARE, ONT.

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS.

42 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,

STILL CONTINUES

ΔŢ

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Invetente cases of Scrofulous discase, where the system scened saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were agravated by the scrofulous entantiation until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appere. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, oven when no active symptoms of disease appere. Satt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringueorn, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilits or Venercal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhowa or Whites, Ulerine Ulcerations, and Female Di

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYEB & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

BURNS & MARKUM.

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675. (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEMPED TO

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FERS. CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Notes Dane Street,

> MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs



OWEN M'GARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nes. 7, 9, and 11, sr. Joseph Street, (3nd Door from MCHI 5tr.)

Orders from all parts of the Prevince earefully executed, and delivered according to instructions

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



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

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

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



J. D. LAWLOR.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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

ENCE SEWING MACHINES. AND MANUFACTURER OF

Lawlor's Family Lock-Stitch.

IN consequence of the rapidly in casing demand MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL for the GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

I have made arrangements with the Singer Manu FACTURING COMPANY of New York, which enables me to keep constantly in stock THEIR CELEBRATED FAMILY & MANUFAC-

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

Embroidering, &c.

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

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

ROYAL

FIRE AND LIFE:

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Altention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-

fected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer:-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

February 1, 1870;

existence.

12m

Agent, Montrea.

H. L. ROUTH

JOHN CROWE,

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

GENERAL JOBBER

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman. BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand, OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

DANIEL SEXTON.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER 43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. A. QUINN,

ADTOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street. MONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY.

tories, Stem boats, Locomotives, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

> GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

> MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO., IMPORTERS,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

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

April, 8, 1870.

C. F. FRASER,

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

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

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

KINDS,

At the above establishment will always on ound the loss of sight. a complete assortment of Vehicles of all Linds. Repairs done on the shortes; notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledon.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



Exhibition of 1868.

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

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

HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHIMINGS.

> LOWELL, MASS. PLIOR \$1.00.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 102

The Subscriber will sell the

ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE

STAPLE & FANCY GOOD

Messes. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO.,

And will continue each day and eventing

It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favo of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashiovable Goods imported direct by one of the Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesale Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Steck being purchased from the Official Assignee 45 one-half the original cost, and you will easily see that no house in the trade can offer such

The Stock will be sold at the OLD STAND, 464 NOTRE DAME STREET, NEAR MCGILL.

P. McLAUGHLIN,



All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Speciacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi-

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if

a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2300 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and re-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen

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

Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups. E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory

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

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEARSIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS have p~~:ed a certain cure for this disease.

bend for pamphlets and certificates free. Waster

no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

nose and disfigure your face.

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

Address

Da. J. BALL & CO
P. O. Por 967

No. 31 Liberty Street, P. W. Yests

P. O. Box 957,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

INSOLVENTS,

until the whole is disposed of,

inducemests.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

perpetual by the use of the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists,

phora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness

has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee

> finement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of

E. Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

Address

Nov. 16 , 1870

CILY OF MONTREAL.

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Man. Villeneuve, Esq. Romuald Trudeau, Esq. J. E. Mullin, Esq. R. A. R. Hubert, Esq.

DIRECTORS

J. B. Beaudry, Esq.

Joseph Simard, Esq. J. B. Rolland, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq. The cheapest Insurance Company in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half Jess than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-

OFFICE-No. 2 St. Sacrament Street

A. DUMOUCHEL. Secretary. 12m.

Montreal, May 21st, 1870.

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS MOLLEGE MONTREAL. PROSFECTUS.

THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1948, it was Incorporated by an Ac tof Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms

the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to

Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathe-

matics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a First Book. New and enlarged edition, Strong special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

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

For Boarders, 15.00

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations at 8.00 a.m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and

intermediate stations at 6 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and interme-

diate Stations at 4:00 P.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 12 Noon, 2:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M. The 2:00 P.M. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and infermediste Stations at 6:45 A.M. ress for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M.

Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Centrul at 3:45 P. M. Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M.

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

through. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50 Express at \$:36 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk

Day Dxpress from the West, and arriving at Ottaws at 7:16 P.N.

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

9:15 P.M.

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15

A.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Night

Express going West; arrive at Sand Print at

1:35 and 7:10 P.M. Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-loads go through in Grand Trunk cars to all points without | Catechism of Persevenue e. transhipment.

H. ARBOTT, Manager for T. detces TR

PORT HOPE & PETERLORO RAIL WAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and, 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserwille and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOFE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and

2000 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35

p.m. or Omemce, Bethuny, Millbrook and Port Hope. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME. 5:30, 9:20 P.M. Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M.

Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M. 4:00, 5:30 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME.

City Hall Station. 8:10 P.M. Arrive 11:10 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Depart ... 7:45 A.M.,

Brock Street Station. Arrive 10:55 A.M., 7:55 P.M. Depart 8:90 A.M.,

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR 1870.

PRICES REDUCED.

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

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

The Metropolitan First Reader. Royal 18me. 120 pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beauti-

The Metropolitan Third Reader. Beautifully illustruted. 12mo. Well bound.

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

doz. \$6.75, retail 75 cts.

12mo. 180 pages. Illustrated with 320 cuts, half bound doz. \$1.35, retail, 15 ets The Illustrated Speller and Definer.

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

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers.

doz. 60 cts., retail 8 cts. Second Book. New and enlarged edition. Having Spelling, Accentuations and Definitions at the head of each chapter. 180 pages.

doz. \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) ets., retail 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) ets. Third Pook, New and enlarged edition. With Spelling, Pronunciation and Definitions to each chapter. 350 pages. 12mo, half roan, doz. \$3.50, retail 371 ets.

Fourth Boook. New and enlarged edition. Duty of a Christian. Translated from the French of De La Salle. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo. half Nugent's French and English Dictionary.

doz. \$7.50, retail 75cts. Carpenter's Scholar's Spelling Assistant. New edition printed on Fine Paper, strongly bound, doz. \$1.00, retail 12½ cts.

The Spelling Book Superseded. By Robert Sullivan, LL. D. Beautifully Printed on Fine Paper, and handsomely bound....doz. \$1.50, retail 17 ets. The Catholic School Book..doz. \$1.121, retail 121 ets. Murray's Grammar, Abridged by Putnam,

doz. \$1.00, retail 121 cts. Murray's large Grammar doz. \$3.00, retail 30 ets.

Stepping Stone to Geography.
doz. \$1.122, retail 121 ets. Stepping Stene to English Grammar,

doz. \$1.123, retail 121cts. Bridge's Algebra. With Additions. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, doz. \$3.60, retail 40 cts. Reeve's History of the Bible. With two hundred and

Walkingame 'Arithmetic, (L. S. D.) doz. \$2.46, retail 25 cts. Perrin's Frenc '- English Conversations.

Joz. \$2.60, retail 25 ets. Perrin's French Fables doz. \$2.25, retail 25 cts. Grace's Outlines of History, adox. \$4.00, retail 45 cts.

Kerney's Compendium of History.

doz. \$9.50, retail 90 cts. First Book of History, doz. \$4.50, retail 50 cts. Fredst's Modern History . . . doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25. "Ancient "...doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25. Lingard's England School Edition. Ancient "

doz, \$12.00, retail \$1.25. Bennett's Wieble Entry Book-Keeping, Exemplified by the Mercantile Transactions of New York City with the United States; and with its Trade and Commerce all over the World, embracing all Foreign Exchanges resulting therefrom. By James Arlington Bennett, 8vo. Illustrated with a Chart and a portrait of the author. This work has already passed through forty editions. doz. \$12.00, retail \$1,25.

(ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL OF THE C. ... RESTLAN BROTTLERS. FOR USE IN THE SCHOOL UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

Express going vive.

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at | A New Catochism of Sacred Pistory. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18ino. 478 pages doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts. Butler's Calchism for the Diocese of Quebec.

doz. 50cts, retail 5 cts.

doz. 50 cts., retail 5 cts.

doz. 50 cts., retail 5cts.

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

The History of Ireland.

IRVING'S SERIES OF CATEOHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney.

Catechism of Astronomy. of Botany. of Classical Biography.

of Chemistry. of Grecian History. of Grecian Antiquities. of History of England. of History of United States of Jewish Antiquities.

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

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

Penmanship in 12 numbers.

SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.

Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. . 2. Combination of Letters. 3. "Words.
4. Text with Capitals 5. Text with bali Text

6. Half Text with Capitals.
7. " and Small Hand.

Small Hand with Capitals. 9. Text, Half Text and Small Hand 10. Angular Hand.
10. Fine do
11. Commercial Hand.

12. Figures and Ornamental Letters. The above Copy Books are used in nearly all the Educational Institutions in the Dominion and

the United States per dox. 50 cents. All the Principle School Books published in the United States kept in Stock. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., MONTRBAL.

IT IS UN'DENIABLE

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



IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

IT IS UNDERLABLE

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purgative that eradicates Costiveness and Piles.

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

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

BEAUTIFY

THE COMPLEX-ION

By using Murray & Lamman's Florida Water. It is solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair gex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the softness of skin produced by the declaration of the cuticle form into ridges and furrows. Murray Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composi-tion being of the linest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping fer any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



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

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

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

REFRESHING POWER.

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

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

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

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

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE

AND

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S

NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot. Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

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

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

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

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

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

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

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



in this country is to be ascribed. It is propared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums—the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.— The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

BLOOD AND HUMORS

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

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

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

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTE, Druggiet, Glasgow Drug Hall, 406 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May, 1870.

And the second of the second o

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his Of. fice, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence

and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q. The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take placed on

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER

1st section of the Commercial Course 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declimag; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng. lish syntax.

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Montal calcul-4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION.

3rd year-Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the Lusiness students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c, in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

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

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Caligraphy;

8th Insurance :

5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing: 7th Bunking (exchange, discount, eastom commissions);

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

SED AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres-Rhetorie; Literary Composision:

2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy. 5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law,

3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Deminion of Canada. 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

Board and Instruction \$100.60 per annum. Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... Washing and Mending of Linen.

Use of Library

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

This Syrup is highly reccommended for Coughe, Colder

Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections. RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections.
Like a great many of our household remedies, its use

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

the Gun preserved.

Prepared by

(Established 1859.) SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist,

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

MONTREAL. .

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. Hours of Attendance—From 9 toll a.m.; and from

1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on it's Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plan and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Kusic, Vocs! and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6 ¢ extra per quarter.

16 CXEC PCA N