

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Profound tranquility has come over the city. It is occasioned by the feeling of isolation. We now first realize fast that we are cut off almost entirely from the outside world, and dependent on our own efforts for our future fate. It is believed that if the present mail goes through it will be lost. It is probably the last that will be permitted to leave the capital. The only bustle now is that occasioned by the tread of troops passing from one of the city to another. The last vestige of a Paris, full of gaiety, life and dissipation, vanished. Earnest work and contempt of must be the lot of all who remain inside walls of Paris. The people are terribly sad. There is no outward evidence of fear, or bravado or flourish. Even where the spirit of patriotism breaks forth audibly, it takes the appearance of fierceness and desperation. Last night I passed through the office of the *Electeur Libre*, semi-official organ of the Government. The compositors, while waiting for copy, stand in line, practicing the manual exercise. The men were absorbed earnestly in the work. I passed through a large portion of the city without meeting a single policeman visibly, yet order and tranquility were never more perfect. The only change, which is painful enough, is that of the streets from their former marked cleanliness. Garbage is unremoved, and the sidewalks unswept. Things more important occupy attention. Life and death are in the balance. The flame may fall at any moment. I dined last night with Victor Hugo and family. His two sons, with their young wives, were present. The illustrious writer, in reply to some remarks, said many striking and startling things. He said he had come to Paris to share the perils of its citizens. He had a public duty to fulfil. His presence at the ramparts might be useful, and he would go daily unarmed and stimulate by words the patriotic defenders of the city. He regarded attack on Paris absurd as well as cruel. The war was begun against the Emperor Napoleon; now he is a prisoner and the King of Prussia sends him a retinue of servants, and sends us who never provoked the war, bomb-shells. Never was there any act so atrocious or ridiculous in history. "I don't know," continued he, as a cloud overspread his face, what part it may fall to my lot to play before the awful drama closes, but Paris has the choice of a determined defence or a cowardly surrender. If she should, though it seems impossible, decide upon the latter course, I can only return in exile to my old retreat at Guernsey. If she select the former course, I trust to see every quarter of Paris one after the other blown to atoms; and the army, corps after corps, battalion after battalion, annihilated, and to lie in the same grave with my resolute fellow-citizens, as he uttered these sentiments in eloquent thrilling language, and with a voice of measured gravity, I looked at the faces of the ladies at table; they were grave and solemn, but serene, and had not the faintest trace of dread at such a fearful catastrophe. "In that way," said Hugo; "Paris must perish; and while the spectacle may horrify the world, it will be followed by a resurrection of the democracy of France and Germany, who will avenge her terrible fate." This is only a fair specimen of the spirit prevailing here.

6 P.M.—The rappel has just been sounded. The Mobiles and National Guards are called to arms, and the sentinels doubled on the ramparts. The Prussians have been signalled.

In the morning an engagement took place on the road from Melun to Bricmont between the sharpshooters and the Prussians. The result is unknown, but there are many wounded.

The Mobile Guard are burning by Government orders at various places in the north of Paris, the hay and wheat stacks abandoned by farmers, and clumps of trees in the plains.

The employees of the northern and eastern railways have been armed and exercised at the manual.

Immense quantities of grain and flour are being brought into the centre of Paris.

In the Rue Vivienne, at 11 o'clock, access to the Place de la Bourse was stopped by the Garde Mobile.

The sewers are being inspected in consequence of a report that a quantity of petroleum was thrown in.

An attempt was made on the part of the dangerous classes recently expelled to re-enter Paris by force. They found themselves wedged between the forts and the Prussian advance. The National Guard defeated the attempt.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—Paris is divided into two portions by the Seine, which runs obliquely from south-east to north-west, as far as the boundary line of the old city, near the Place de la Concorde. The district lying to the north of the Seine is the larger and lower of the two; that to the south of the river is considerably higher. The whole may be taken as an irregular circle, of which the Seine is the oblique diameter. The northern portion is the more important and exposed. It is bordered by the Seine on the south-west, and the second line of the same river, as it reaches towards the north-east from Severes to St. Denis, covers it on the north-west. On the east is the Marne, and on the north the range of hills which commences on the east near the Marne and stretches irregularly around the northern semicircle as far as the Bois de Boulogne. On the north-east is the plateau of Belleville, which, according to Captain Lendy—whose admirable edition of *Lavalley* is almost the only reliable source of information in respect to the military geography of the theatre of war—lies 460ft. high, and extends from 984ft. to 4,920ft. in breadth. This plateau forms an embankment extending irregularly from the hill of Chaumont, which is 377ft. high, towards the south to Charonne,

and towards the east to Bagnolet, with Romainville on the north and the Pres St. Germain on the north-east. To the north of the Butte Chaumont lies the Rue d'Allemagne, which leads out to the road to Metz. Along the north side of this route runs the Canal de l'Oureq, which helps to protect the district. On the north side of Paris, north of the Seine, is the hill of Montmartre, which rises 426 feet high, is 318 feet broad, and forms a commanding eminence close on the boundary line of the city, inaccessible on all sides except that towards the town. It is a position of surpassing strength, and, if well defended with artillery, would be almost impregnable. Montmartre is separated from Belleville by the plain of St. Denis. These three positions—the plateau of Belleville, the hill of Montmartre, and the plain of St. Denis—are the natural defences of Paris, and must be the objects of particular attention in any serious attempt to lay siege to the capital. The system of fortifications constructed for the protection of Paris since 1840 comprises an enceinte 35,914 yards in length, completely enclosing the city upon all sides, bastioned and terraced with 30 feet of wall. The wall on the right bank of the Seine is 25,722 feet long, and runs around the exterior of the communes of Bercy, Charonne, Belleville, La Villette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Batignolles, Les Ternes, Passy, Auteuil, and Point du Jour. That portion of the enceinte to the left of the Seine is 10,192 yards in length, and passes around Grenelle, Vaugirard, Petit Montrouge, and Petit Genilly. On the exterior of the enceinte are the casemated works and independent forts, of which most lie on the right bank of the Seine. On the north is St. Denis, with a double crown-work facing the north, north-east, and north-west; a special fort on the east, and the little fort of La Briche on the west, together forming a strong defence for the city on the north (No. 1). To the south-east of St. Denis lies the redoubt of Aubervilliers (No. 2), covering La Villette on the north-east. Further to the south is the fort of Romainville (No. 3), and on the same line, still further to the east, the fort and earthwork of Noisy (No. 4). Proceeding south are two forts (Nos. 5 and 6), covering Bagnolet and Montrouge on the north-east. Further south Rosny (No. 7), and still more to the south and east the fort of Nogent (No. 8), within which lies the great fortress of Vincennes. At St. Maur and at other points north of the Seine are redoubts, but those named are the most considerable. To the south of the Seine are the forts of Charenton, between the Seine and the Marne; Ivry (No. 9), Bicetre (No. 10), Montrouge (No. 11), Vanves (No. 12), Issy (No. 13), and (No. 14) the great fortress of Mont Valerien, which towers above everything in the neighbourhood on the west of Paris, and commands the westerly reach of the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne.—*Globe*.

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN FRANCE AMIDST THE PRESENT DISASTERS.—A correspondent writing from St. Servan on the Feast of the Assumption, says:—

It may not be without interest to some of your readers—if you can spare a few lines of space in your next issue in these stirring times—to hear how the pulse of France is affected by the fierce fever of war which thrills even in the extremities, leagues and leagues away from this quiet and tranquil little town. Here in the Catholic province of Brittany, I think I may venture to say that the religious aspect of the war is that which presents itself chiefly to the mass of the people of all classes, and it is not in any spirit of flattery, but a simple fact, to say that the view so clearly and boldly set forth by *The Tablet*—very much to the indignation and disapproval of many English Catholics as I happen to know—of the position of France, as France quite apart from Napoleon as its actual ruler, is identical with the sentiment of Catholics in this part of the country, and indeed generally if I may judge from correspondents. The war is regarded as being waged for two great principles, the balance of power threatened by the grasping avarice of Prussia; the status of the Catholic Church, menaced by a wily diplomatist, who has plainly declared his antipathy to the faith, and by a coalition of Protestantism, Freemasonry, and Revolution. In the minds of Frenchmen of all classes and views, as far as I am able to ascertain, no kind of idea of territorial aggrandizement exists. What has struck a chill to all Catholic hearts, has been the base, infamous, and short-sighted policy of the recall of the small French force from Rome. How little this is the act of France is proved by the rallying about the feet of the throne of our Holy Father of the heroic little band of French Zouaves, limited now, alas! by the calls of duty at home. Would that we could bring ourselves to hope that the ranks would be closed up by the English volunteers in answer to your spirit-stirring appeal of last week. However we must, and can trust in Catholic Holland and Canada; the noble and devoted youths of these countries will not be wanting in their duty, and will not prefer their selfish ease or personal advantages, to the security of Christ's Vicar, and the possible crown of the martyr.

To-day, the feast-day of the glorious patroness of France, has been here, as I am sure it will have been in many other places, essentially a religious celebration. Immense numbers of military of all ranks have attended their religious duties previously to marching for the frontier. It is a matter of immense consolation to know that in both armies such ample opportunities are offered to the soldiers on the field and in hospital for their religious consolation—thanks to the generous devotion of innumerable priests and religious women. No, the devil has wrought great evil, and terrible wrong is still, we may fear, to be avenged; but all is not lost. Hundreds and thousands of souls will escape from the toils of Freemasonry and secret societies on the bloody field of fight, or in the hospital wards, pressing the blessed Cross of Christ to their pale lips, and passing to His Eternal Presence with the saving words of absolution on their souls, who were heedless or worse just now. Let us at least sink prejudice and passion be-

fore these solemn sights, and pray for all that suffer. G. G.

THE MILL OF CRECY ON FIRE.—The windmill at Crecy, from which Edward III. watched the progress of the battle in which his son, the Black Prince, won his spurs on the 26 of August, 1346, has had a narrow escape of being utterly destroyed. This mill has been for some time in the occupation of a tanner, who employed the machinery to grind bark. On Monday night, the 15th, the mill was discovered to be on fire, and though the inhabitants of Crecy were quickly on the spot, all aid was vain, and the whole was burned save the old stone tower.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—How grave, from a human point of view, our present position is may be judged by the fact that 160,000 Italian troops on the frontiers are only waiting a pretext to invade the Pontifical States. Will that pretext be offered them, and on what possible grounds can they enter a neutral territory, loyal to its own sovereign, and desirous of no change? It is to this point your readers should direct their attention, and to the fact that if the Patrimony of St. Peter be now invaded, the injury will be tenfold more flagrant than in 1860. There is not even a pretence of disaffection to justify it, and the Catholic body would indeed be traitors to their Church if they did not in every country force their protest on the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and refuse to support any Government who lends its direct or indirect influence to the accomplishment of such an iniquitous violation of international law. It is, indeed, time Europe held council on the sacred nature of treaties, the sworn faith of nations, and that a league were formed, with the sanction of Holy Church, to call such acts by their right names as violate the first principles of Christian and international justice. All are now asking each other the question—What influence will the events in Paris have on those in Italy? A Republican movement in Florence seems certain, and the arrest of Mazzini will rather hasten than retard it, and is considered by the greater part of the supporters of the Government as a very unwise measure, and one which is an embarrassment rather than otherwise. The great conspirator was tracked from Genoa to Palermo, and there denounced by an over-zealous official to General Medici, who at once arrested him and sent him on board a Government steamer to the fortress of Gaeta. The Italian Government are taking the greatest precautions at Ancona, arming the batteries with the heaviest siege guns and sinking torpedoes in the harbour to prevent any marine attack. The Quadrilateral too and Capua are being put into a complete state of defence.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

Reports of popular risings at Nice and Mentana are confirmed at both places. The French authorities have been deposed, the prisoners released, and the Italian Republic proclaimed.

ROME.—The following official news is just made public. The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Ferencina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in the pontifical territory. General Cardenas advances southward from Viterbo, was stopped for a time at Cochi Castellana. The Papal Zouaves are forming a garrison in the castle, at that place and opened fire on the Italians, a battle ensued which lasted an hour, when the Pontifical forces surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

Special to *Evening Telegram*: LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special despatch received from our correspondent, dated Rome, Sept. 13, states that all the proposals from the King of Italy as to future arrangements are repudiated by His Holiness, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjection of the Papal States.

The Grand Orient Lodge of the Masonic order has issued a manifesto announcing the removal of the seat of the Lodge to Rome.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon.

A party of Socialists at Brunswick, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Prussian frontier.

Several Prussian regiments have been armed with Chassepots captured from the French.

MUNICH, Sept. 12.—Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex to Germany a portion of France, as a military frontier.

An idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic, and it is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree.

## RUSSIA.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 23rd ultimo, says: "The general impression here is that the Government will soon abandon its neutral attitude; and many say that it has remained neutral too long already. Judging by appearances—which, however, are in diplomacy least of all to be depended upon—the Government has since the return of Prince Gortchakoff, turned from its old Prussian leanings completely to the side of France. General Fleury, the French Ambassador, is received with marked distinction at Court; the Emperor is constantly seen walking about with him in close conversation, and leaning on his arm. On the 15th there was a grand religious service in the French chapel, as usual, and the Emperor was represented not only by a general officer, but also by the director of the Foreign Office, Baron Westmann. It is currently reported here, and the rumor is believed in well informed quarters, that the Government has pledged itself not to allow a diminution of the territory of France under any circumstances. An understanding to this effect is stated to have been arrived at with Austria and Italy, and that the latter

state, as the one most prepared for war, is to lead the attack on Prussia should she refuse to accept the terms to be proposed by the neutral Powers. There is also a vague report that England is involved in this understanding. That Russian diplomacy is very active just now is certain, and the semi-official contradiction in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the evidently premature news published by a Belgian paper about an agreement between Russia and England to prevent a dismemberment of France, loses much of its force by being coupled with the assurance that "Russia feels a very sincere sympathy for France," and the admission that it is probable that the wishes of these two Powers, which have remained neutral during the conflict, will now unite with the object of putting an end to the war, and causing it to be succeeded by a peace which shall not leave to the defeated party the pain of losing a portion of its territory.

The Russian Government has banished the only remaining Bishop of Catholic Poland, Mgr. Borowski, to Western Siberia. His crime consists in opposing the substitution of Russian for Latin in the church services.

Among the people of Slavonic race the idea of individual property has never become so developed in the masses as it is in Western Europe, and you find almost everywhere among them a common possession of the villages and parishes. In Russia, where until lately the peasant did not even exist as an individual, but only as part of his village, these ideas of individual property are even less distinct than anywhere else. The abolition of serfdom has not made them clearer, for while the emancipated serf has been told that he is free and equal to his former landlord, he received but little besides the use of his hands to maintain his independence.

The contract between himself and the large landowner is striking enough to give rise to certain Socialist ideas which the Russian agitators at home and abroad have done all they could to develop in the direction towards an agrarian movement. Under these circumstances Russia may well dread the triumph of social democracy in Paris and the propaganda which, no doubt, would be its consequence.—*Times*.

A smart man in Buffalo is organizing a divorce excursion to Chicago. Tickets sold cheap to any one desiring a divorce.

That must be a sweet state of society in which sons-in-law murder fathers-in-law, and in their turn shot by brothers-in-law. Such events take a great deal of delicacy and beauty out of the domestic relations. At Osceola, Iowa, a few days ago, Col. Langdon was killed, and Samuel Roberts was suspected of killing him. Upon this suspicion, a son of Langdon shot Roberts, his brother-in-law. Private executions of this kind are usually done upon suspicion, which does not strike us as adding much to their judicial value. If we must have assassination, it is really quite important that the right man should be assassinated. The authorities of Osceola, with laudable promptness, have held young Langdon to bail in the exorbitant sum of \$500 to await the result of his brother-in-law's wounds.

Did you ever hear of Andrew Wallace seizing a man that was drunk putting him up at auction? I must tell you that story. Squire Wallace was a captain in the militia; and one day after training was over, and just before the men were dismissed from parade, he took a guard with him, and made a prisoner of Pat Sweeney, who was a most powerful drinker—drinks as much at a time as a camel, almost. "Pat" says he, "I seize you in the King's name." "Me?" says Pat, scratching his head, and looking all abroad, bewildered like; I am not a smuggler. "Touch me if you dare!" "I seize you," says he, "for violation of the Excise Law, for carrying about you more than a gallon of rum without a permit, and tomorrow I shall sell you at auction to the highest bidder. You are a forfeited article, and I could knock you on the head and let it out, if I liked; and no nonsense man!" And he sent him off to gaol, screaming and screeching like mad, he was so frightened. The next day Pat was put up at a vaudan, and knocked down to his wife, who bid him in for forty shillings. It's generally considered the greatest rise ever taken out of a man in this country.

A country editor, in alluding to a rival town, says, that "it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; and they are so poor that the poorest scizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull, altogether—and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselves. It takes three or four to make a shadow."

"Time tries all Things," and has proved that Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy per excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instantly! It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

## HEADACHES

Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Edward Warren, of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:—"After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson of Great Jones Street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills.

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## WONDERFUL!

DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following:

Sms.—The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms, my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA "Blood is Life." I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I

recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions.

(Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX, EMELIEN ROY, Merchant. MR. HEROUX, Notary Public. LAFRANCOISE, Sept. 20th, 1862.

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

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Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedy—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—*Bangor Times*.

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RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.  
Dist. of Montreal, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie, Insolvents.

ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870.

FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie, by LETTE, ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, Their Attorneys "ad litem."

## JUST PUBLISHED.

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