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## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

| VOL. XXI | MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 18 T ( |  |  | O. 13 |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { it will at once strike a person having even a } \\ & \text { slight knowledge of the art military as a spot } \\ & \text { of much importance in time of war. In the } \\ & \text { latter point of view, indeed, it seems to have } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| oathet from and strong military positions, to the their torns. castward. |  |  |  |  |
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| principle of exterminating the poor Irishry by |  |  |  |  |
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| his inborn hatred of the unfortunate peasmatryat the same time. |  |  |  |  |
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| farmstead. This was enough. Gideon broughtthe law down like a sledge-hammer upon lisanfortunate neighbor, ruined him, and was just |  |  |  |  |
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| occupied all the country to the south and east. So, feeling limself once more in power, Black | (eamety |  |  |  |
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|  | THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE-NOV. 11, $18 \% 0$. |  |  |  |
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| were beyond the brour of the height, at the hosd of the irregular Rapparce horse, when the first troop of blue dragoons swept past us, down on the fying infantry, after St. Ruth's fall. We gave them but little time to play their sabres; for we swept, in turn, down upon their rear with a clatter and a crash that they, too, will not forget." <br> "I also shall not forget it," said their com- | "' You know I mould, Traneen Glas,' suid my unole (for they seemed to be ould friends); ' an' many is the time, you schamer, you dissared me on that head $o^{\prime}$ seein' it too. But a cead mille failthe for all that, Trancen! Rody Condon isn't the man to give friad the corld showldher whila there's a sup in the cruisken. Here is health an' happiness, an' may the wheels of our carriages rowl ou pavements $0^{\circ}$ diamonds! <br> "• The same to you, Rody,' said Trancen |  |  | stroke of a talisman. The change wrought in her position is paipable, tangible, incontrovertible. The great military Power, with whom alone till now shecondescended to be matched or measured, has for the time being ceased to cxist. Another, posibly a greater, has suddenly started into colossal developcan never be antagonistic in the same sense or to the same extent as the instincts or interests of France; and a thonsthd considerations ofneighbourship, trade, and dynusty make Russin and Prussia naturally sincere ailies. Each, if it cammot give, can guarantee the other all itwants; and their is comparatively litte cither al |
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|  | Glas, afther he had emptied the dhriatin'-hora in his turn. 'Tis a rale sweet dhrop, any-解 |  |  |  |
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|  | how. An' now let us bo of to "Tir-u-un-Upe.' ": The devil resure the morsel of us will stir |  |  |  |
|  | out $o^{\prime}$ this tili we cmpty the cruiskeen at any rate,' suid my uncle ; :in' with that they tackled |  |  |  |
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|  | whiskey was gone. |  |  |  |
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|  | roarin' up front the lake ; an, spinnin my unclo round an' round, it drove hin like a cannon-ball in through a great doore opened |  |  |  |
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|  | bechunc the roeks beyant there. It toos away his breath an' eyc-sight, it was so loud an' my uncle looked around an' found himself |  |  |  |
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|  | the midat of the most beautiful counthry the sin eser shone upon. "Tis Tir-n-anOge |  |  |  |
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|  | every inch of it,' said my uncle. as he came to |  |  |  |
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|  | mallock. At their head sat a great lord all in goolden armor, with his haud also upon the |  |  |  |
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|  | his kightus m mookin upon said my uncte. |  |  |  |
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|  | soord from the scabbard. <br> ": Wisha, faith, my lord, 'tis nearly come !" answered my uncle; - for them bloody undher- |  |  |  |
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|  | But wait, till I come back from secin' my |  |  |  |
|  | frinds. an' thin, if you considher it time, my sowl to glory if I don't show you the way out; | thized in their feelings of suspicion aud discomfort! | Even the children are taught to tly from all contact with a Irussian. The inhabitiants of Versailles admit that the army will enter Paris, but they predict |  |
|  | for the Sasecnachs want a taste of some o' them lous soords badly!' |  |  |  |
|  | (To be Continucd.) |  |  |  |
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|  | shetches from the seat of war. |  |  |  |
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|  | It is to be boped that the majority of your readir.; havo never experienced the aenastion of having |  |  |  |
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|  | conmitted a fearful crime, and of having escaped |  |  |  |
|  | the victim of this terible consciousness yesterday in the strects of Lyons. A week having chapied since I was hunted from its turbulent preciucta, I |  |  |  |
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|  | thought the timm hat come when I night once more |  |  |  |
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|  | bour in its crowded strects and agitated squar"s. Haunted by a vague sense of guilt, and fancying |  |  |  |
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|  | from the sighte and scenes around we. Fortunately these did not offer any fentures of norel or strik- |  |  |  |
|  | ing interest. The Place Louis-le-Grand was filled, as ugual, with all the stages of manhood, women |  |  |  |
|  | squals of Moldots going through their drill, and preparing for "the bubble revitation" which the French army has so far failed to achicve at the |  |  |  |
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|  | cannon's mouth. The whole netiglourhood is swarming with Moblots at present ; not only Lyons, but the villages for some miles round have Moblots |  |  |  |
|  | but the villages for some miles round have Joblots billeted upon then, mucle to the disgust of the inhulitants, who not unfrequently liave serious canse |  |  |  |
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|  | abolish them as a separate corps. The Mublots who pass in drotes through Lyons are for the most part |  |  |  |
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|  | (heme opposite of staturit poir la Patrio, ori rather, |  |  |  |
|  | , |  | consenueaces of the ruin and partition of Frade The power of the West to hold in sheck the am- | utes, and the monotonous clatter of the chassepots no frequently breaking the thread of conversation. |
|  | "Nous prtons, |  |  |  |
|  |  | might almost sny, under the crowns of immorteiles. There was a platform erccted by the side of the statue, and people were mounting it in turn, in ordor to | bitious schemes of the two great mililary States of Central and Eastern Europe has been suddenly paralyzed, and the minor states of the Continent, both | IRISH INTELLIGENCE. |
|  |  | be presented to the Alsation city when two million signatures shall have been obtained. Omnibusen號 | issuc of the campaign on the Moseile was doubtful, Russia pretended to be nslecp. Her Government |  |
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|  | Suta, This idie crewe, as susal, was assombled at | proficiont.-Globe. <br> The offects of this ravaging campaign are fearful to contemplate. On the first apprehension of a siege of Paris, it will be remembered that M . Thiers came bofore the Government with a strange proposal to lay waste a large breadth of territory all round the capitul, with $\pi$ riew to starve the besiegers by the destruction of everything which might contribute to their shelter or support. What seemed chimerical and impracticable as undertaken by the French against the Germans is now being accomplished by the Germans agninst the French. They are making a wilderness of the whole country around Paris and around their own encampment. They do not, as M. Thiers intonded, destroy woods or habitations, but they drain the land anil the population of all |  |  |
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 11, 1870.

## The ©rue Cilituess

catholic cirronicle,
ine $\mathrm{L}^{2}$ and published every friday At No. 663 , Craig Strect, by
J GILLIEs.

## G. E. CLERE, Editor.










## NEWS of the week

According to the reports received, an armistice for twenty-five days-from the fourth to the tronty-eighth of this month - has been
agreed upon by the French Provisional Govcrament and Count Bismarck and Baron Von Moltie for the King of Prussia.
London, Nov. 5.-The election in Paris on the question of sustaining the powers of the
Government of National Defence has resulted on an overwhelming majority in favour of the Goverument. The returas of the city are Ayes, 442,$000 ;$ noes, 47,000 ; majority, 395,000 . Perfect tranquility exists in Paris. According to the latest despatches there have been
military movements whatever since Sunday. New York, Nov. 5. - A Berlin despatch says a report is being circulated here that Garibaldi, with a body of Mobiles, has
Telegrams from Tours report that the Govrnment is actively preparing
war as if no armistice existed.
Nantes, Nor. 5.-Advices
Nantes, Nor. 5.-Advices from Paris have been received to-day by balloon. The members
of the Government there issued a proclamation of the Government there issued a proclamation to the people, saying you give us our orders;
we have remained at the perilous post which the revolution of the fourth of September assigned us, and we still remain with the force coning
from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence impnses. The first is the national defence, which must be our esclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal mo
ments by a severe execution of the laws.
Brusses.s, Nov. 5.-The Nord of this city publishes a letter from Marshal Bazaine, giving the lic to Gambetta's charges and insinua-
tions, in his proclamation to the French army. The Marshal iudiguantly denies any treachery or treason or bargaiu with the Bona-
partists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable, after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.
It is reported that Thicrs and Bismarck have signed an agrecment
Paris to reccive ratification.
There has been no fighting around Paris for the past three days. Fire from the French forts, however, is kept up to prevent the orection of
Prussian batterics. In this the French have been very successful.
Veasallies, Nor. 5. - The Provisional Government has finally rejected the protocol
agreed upon by Thiers and Bismarck, although previously they signified their approval. Thiers has received orders from Paris to notify Bismarek that his conditions could not be accepted, cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on the guarantees for the cession of territory. The var goes on. The Prussian Ambassador at Lo London Nov, 6. The disordered con of Paris is a great obstacle to peace. MM. Favre, Thiers and Trochu had an interview at a French outpost in which this subject was discussed in all its bearings. It was stated
that the Committee of National Defence was in favour of armistice, but was not sure of its ability to realize its wishes.
Dale, Nor. 5.-A serious engagement took place to-day on the road from Dijon to St. Jean
de Lorne. The Pruasians, although using ar-

## tillery and un no ground. Tons

position for an 7.-A despatch says: The prorefused by the leaders of the Paris Governmeat. The.reason for this is found in the refusal by Prussia of the project to re-victual the city, and also beeause she accepted with reserve
the schemes for allowing Alsace and Lorrane to vote for mewbers of the Constituent Assembly. The Paris Government is generally supported in its action by the penple of ancelasely. A universal up-rising is expected, as it now
seems to be the general impressiou that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to ad nit the possibility of an armistice, in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come to Paris without danger.
The French Gorernment have ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine and the officers his staff wherever found.
The Moniterr says that Prusia, as she Paris, nor allow Alsace the lend Lorraine to yot in the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly, assumes all responsibility for the continuance of the war.
has refused the armistice.
A despatch from Florence says Victor Emmanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome
fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church. fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet. It is now announced that the transfer of the but this is considered by the party of progress a mere evasion and an abandonment of the uits of the rerolution
The Paris Liberte asoerts that Bismarck pro power.
What tie Reforbhition in Italit, and the Revolution have done for Rome.ult., the following significant paragraph :"It is a fact for example that half a dozen ners
paperar, lilearal in politic, and more or lesse free papers, liberal in politics, and more or less free-
thinking in reviliont have been started in the
Fiternal City, and are circulated daily in the ricinity
of the Vatican."
Remembering that "free thinking" is but a cuphuism for infidel, or anti-Christian, we find in the Witness an unexpected but valuable
confirmation of the statements of the Catholic press with respect to the da quences of the capture of Rome by Victor Em manuel's mercenaries. The paragraph from which we have quoted continues:-
"Fer except those who have lived in
measure the meaning of a fact like this."
Why the meaning is on the surface ! he who runs may read; it requires neither a prophet or the son of a prophet to interpret phenomenon is neither new nor exceptional. It
is but a repetition of what took place in France the last century, of what is there taking place again now under the fostering iufluences
of Liberalisu and the lievolution, it is but the ealisation in part, or rather the commencement of the realisations of the anticipations of all in
telligent men. All men, not born fools or wril fully blind, know and have known from the beginning that the opening of the Italian Pen insula to the Reformation was the signal for
the letting loose of the torrents of infidelity laspheny, and obscenity, which now pour un estricted over the land.
The meaning of the fact recorded by th Witness is this-That it is not the Pope only that
he Revolution attack, but Christianity; that the Revolution attack, but Christianity; that it Pontiff, but to the overthrow of Christianity; that if it be against His Vicar upon earth that its first blors seent to fall, its shatts are really
aimed against Him. Whom on earth the Pope represents. Ecrazez l'infame is now, as in the of the Revolutionary party throughout the

This is one meaning of the fact, here is an other. It means that the Protestant, and so called erangelical press which with glee record heart as anti-Christian as the more honest and outspoken organ of the extreme democracy.
is not lore of Christ, but simply hatred of C tholicity that prompts its utterunces; and it and its supporters, would be well content to other means the ruin of the Papacy could be

## accomplished.

But is not the inconsistency of the Witness
too glaring, is not its hypocrisy ton patent, are -and "Gospel light" a little too nauseous Fhen in the same columns as these in which it which refuse to utter the peculiar Shibbolet of the sects to which it belongs, it at the same time records with glee the fact that "free circulated in Rome? Is it not a fact with
journal as much superior to the Witness in the spirit of Christian charity which it inculcated as it was in talent, and gentlemanly tone, should record not only without a word of reprobation,
but rather as a matter for evangelical rejoicing that "free thinking," that is infidel journals, now "circu
The Heigit of Impudence. - "Vietor the Pope conciliatory terms." To read thi one would thiuk that the Pope had been guilty one rould think that the Pope had been guilty
of some offence agaiust Victor Emmanuel, had obbed him, and otherwise inflicted grievious wrong upon him, which the Piedmontese King in his generosity, was willing to forget and forgive. So, too, the highwayman might be suid to offer " conciliatory terms" to his vietim when he offered to him the alternative of "your
money or your life." We shall believe in the rood intentions of Victor Emmanuel then, and then only, when, humbly confessing his sins, he
makes restitution to the Sorereign Pontiff of makes restitution to the Sorereign Pontiff of
the Territories which by brute force he has rested from him, and which the Pope holds, not for his benefit, but as it were in trust for
the good of the Catholic Church. the good of the Catholic Chureh.

Mercenaries.-Amongst the many calumnies launched against the Papal Zouaves we notice one-that of speaking of them as mer cenaries. To expose the injustice of applying but to refer to the dictionary for a definition of "Morcrenary - Senaring for pay: venal:
old for money: hircling,"-Worceser, p. 899 , Now who dare say that the Papal Zouaves in
whose ranks were to be found sons of the best amilies in Europe, and whose pay and ratious were of the very humblest description, were
induced to take service in the Papal army by enal motives: that they "served for pay" had "sold themselves for money." Enthusiasts they were: enthusiasts in what some Protest-
hats may deem a bad cause, but no more " mer cenaries" than were the crusaders of old-than were the Vendecans who maintained a gallant the French republic, than were the Southerners Tho nobly fought and died for the sovereignty Call things by their right names, call the unteers for the Papal service bigots if you will, ot-headed enthusissts, but not "mercenmercenary, the least actuated by monaymaking motives; and to apply to them the epithet "mercenary" is an outrage on common sense, as well as an outrage on truth

The Montreal Herald of the 22nd ult., in an ticle which contains certainly nothing which can offend the feelings of the Catholic, puts the
ase of the Piedmontese rersus Pope in the best possible light for the former, ad urges all that can be urged in justification of Victor Emmanuel's unprovoked attack upon
he Sovereign Pontiff and brcach of faith. The the Sovereign Pontiff
Iterald urges that;-
"There are stages in the progress of himan so-
cittr, in wisch ancient institutions becomes anach-
ronisn without any special flult of the persons who
re their representatives. The world has to get rid
are their representatives. Thic world has to get rid
of there old fashioned entablishments, and canno
pernit its onward march to be impeded out of syw pathy for individulush however reepectalle person
ally, or however legitimute thir pretensions. Thh
Take to be the whole casc between the 1 . "e tate to be the whole case between the lope a
the Italians."-Montreal Herald, Oct. 22, 1870.
It is a sufficient reply to quote the old adage
that "that which is morally wroner cannot be politically right or politically expedient."
the pretensions of the Pope be legitimate and If Treaties be morally bindiug on the contractong parties, then is the lates action of the Piedimmoral; and if the plea of expediency be urged in its defence, we reply that in like mancommits a crime for the salke of the advantage that may thence to him accrue, may urge
the sane plea. To defend, logically, the unprovoked attack of a Piedmontese army upon the Sovereign Pontiff and the murder of his brave defenders, the Herald must start from he preniss that the end proposed justifies the to violate pledged faith, that good may fol and. And even the question would still be
open for discussion whether good has followed or will follow from the invasion of the Papal States and the capture of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel.
What Kind of Immigrants Canada EEDS.-In our cachanges we read that Miss CPPherson of London, England, is delivering ble her to bring out to Canada rhat are called " B nglish arabs and strect children.
"Wygish arabs and strect children."
Wentions and we are convinced that benevolent
well. In so fur as the towninced that she means
England are concerned,- they too will be all
street children," and may therefore feel thank-
ful to Miss McPherson, but not so with ful to Miss McPherson, but not so with
Canada. We have already enough and more tban enough of this class amongst us, more than increase their and God forbid that we should increase their numbers. "Arabs and street
children" are not the kind of stuff that we want to swell our population; and though England may be glad to get rid of them, Canada is not the place where she
her moral rubbish.
auts but we do not wan riminals. We want honcst, industrious, and stout able workmen; laborers of all kinds,
skilled and uuskilled ; agricultural laborers, echanics, and all sorts of craftsmen; but' $w$ do not want idlers, loafers, gamins, thieves, and
jail-birds. Emigration will give a change of climate, but not a change of disposition; the loafer in England will be a loafer in Canada; street arab of London will be a street arab
Montreal; and just as the people of Yie oria hare taken energetic measures to preven the thrusting upon then of convicts from the nother country so will we if we are wise, repel the class of immigrants of whom England would gladly conough make us a present and

Would to God that philanthropists would
ar in mind that the only class of immigrauts dustrious.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York and the terms on which they offer their reprint who would keep himself posted up on the leading political, social, and literary questions the day these magazines are of great value. ber, 1870. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-
The current number is rather dull for Blach ood, but is nevertheless rery readable. It Cart's Dene, part sii.; 3. On Fiction as Educator; 4. Boating on the Thames; 5 .
Strangers in The House; 6. Canada: The Fenian Raid, and The Colonial Office ; Cornelius O'Dowd; 8. The European Hur
THE POPES TEMYORAL POSSESSIONS.-TIC
TOR EMMANUELS WSUURATION.-PRO TOREMMANUEES "USURPATION:-
TEST OF THECATHOLICSOFTOX
-THE ARCHBISHOPS COMMENTS. On the 20th ult, a meeting was held in St. Sichacl the city an opportanity to sign several protest
agnainst the occupation of Rome by Victor Eminnuuc and his assumption of the temporal power there,
The number of peroons present was compnatively
smanil. A choir of booss stationed in the sanctuary,
sang before the opening of the procedings
shy
"Hym of joy to then sang before the opening of the proceedings
"Hyme of joy to thin Pope." Shortly aiterwards the
Archlishop and the clergy entered, and prayer
having been offered
The Archbishop of Torouto rose and made a few
remarks. He then called upon hisis Secretary to read

## 

When the are opposed to the common wral-
when the are aine fi not the grool of the coumon-
wealth whicn the lerishator outsteps the limit of

In our name and in the name of the clergy and the
fiatufull of our archdiocese, we protets nganinst the

## 


een its only recognized and legitimate rullers. Wer
t not for their intuence time and again, Rome, like
its ancient rival, Carthage, would have been but an
grcond protrat.
We protest against the usarpation of weaker
States legitimntely and justly governed by stronger
powers, as we would protest against the forcile and
powcir, as we would protest against the forcible and
Notre-We protest agninst King Victor Emman
uel's scizure of Rome. For if he at the head of his
Piednontesc poople had a right to invade the king
dom of Naples, the Grand Duchy of Tuscnny, an
dil the
Nil the minor principalities of Italy, and in fine the
States of the Churh, that he might make the Italian
peninsultia one King dont ; then with cqual justic
would the United Sthtes of Amcrica, to malke one
yrand Repulhic of the continont of North America,
have a right to invade and annex to themselves the
Dominion of Canada, Mexico, and all British North
America

We prot:st against the procricst.
inturing and bringing
Poutifrepute the sacred person of the Sovereig Fanther
into diserepute the sacred perican of the bovering
Poutif our Holy Father and religious riten and cere
monies, the GGcumenical



We also protest in the nambere of the God of human.






## sIXTt PROTEST. We also protest nzainst all secret societies and organizations having for their purpose to undernine


 mate authority. Resistance to lawful gorernineuti-
is certainly not anlowrithe so long as they do not





## 



## 1st. We cannot, mader any circumstances, obey he civil power whun its coumands are opposed to

and Divine law
2nil. Wher laws are unjust they are not bind-
3rd. It may hecome necessary to obey thess hams
from motives of prudence, that is in order to aroid




 A Governnent illegitimite at first may bevome
legitimate by wise government, and by consuut of
the governed.

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.=- $=$ NOV. 11,1870



| T | THE TRUE WITNESS | AND CATHOLIC C | HRONICLE．－NOV． | 11， 1870. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | themselves to all sorts of excesses in presence of the consecrated clements，which the priests， |  | Bencaiction．Our Lord down and lifteth up，who sendeth death casd maketh alive，who scourgeth and healcth， |  |
|  |  | Anemememe |  |  |
|  | Homen | dome | hand of |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ollowing extracts have been taken：－ | hymons of the Church．The Bi |  |  |  |
| jon of my travels had indeed m this time I chose a corpe in wh |  |  |  |  |
| rerealready scuted．A col nol was the window，and seemed to be defe |  |  |  | ateme |
|  | 俍 |  |  | $\overline{\text { Innaestios }}$ |
|  | that this band |  | pend | in |
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| the line，al |  |  |  | 为 |
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| man covered his colonel with the foulest me，and in the presence of his conmades，who |  | ${ }^{\text {prexen }}$ |  |  |
| quietly by，threatened him with such un－ | Itam sesered din |  |  |  |
| and in ind and ajoin | Hidel |  | ？ |  |
| followed by four elderl bagrage．The captain |  |  |  |  |
| the a．inges．nasegnad |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | His |
| matin | den |  |  |  |
| Unfortunately，the result | ceme |  | tit |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {mored }}$ |  |  |  |
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| if the vai |  |  |  |  |
| a certain system of plans have contributed to the | Nomer |  |  |  |
| defeat of the Frebch army，were to hare been |  | Sint |  |  |
| squadron，and it is diffen is subject without giviar |  |  |  |  |
|  | in |  |  |  |
| Baltic，in order to gain some dideas of the ports，de．，shows a |  | Most Holy Fatier， The first thought of the Beleian Catholies |  | Box |
|  |  | ust mistops，is |  |  |
| October the Baltic was France declared war， |  | ${ }_{\text {chei }}^{\text {theif }}$ |  |  |
| ld only have been |  | capi |  |  |
| and |  | ceidere | minder |  |
| eneny＇s seaports，and cut off all commerce and | （erseme |  |  |  |
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| amaiese and in | Reime |  |  |  |
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| an tell hoor thits wist ont on | （tay | 为 |  | and Bronchial affections，oftentines incmable． |
| Willaumez，but there are people who affim that it was not owing to |  | Somes | catill |  |
| want of watchfulness，but to pure inability to sustain un engagement，that the Arminius | （e） |  |  | stis |
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| been not only deprived of | aceme |  | most |  |
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|  | dated 30th says Prussia and the North Ger－ man Confederation have 740,000 troops for the |  |  |  |
|  | Meseme |  |  |  |
| bea，the Church of the prased | dory in |  | - Lounder Mhlult． |  |
|  | short winter campaign． Brossels，Yor． 1 －The ublishes a letter from Gen． |  |  | MRS．WINSLOW＇S SOOTHING SYRUP．＂ Having the fac－simile of＂CORTIS \＆PRRLNS＂on the |



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 11, 1870.


Montreal, May $21 \mathrm{st}, 1870$.

## . M. D. G.

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