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Erne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1870.

THE HOUSE OF LISBLOOM . found; and, with bleeding hearts, her father,

Øbe

A LEGEND OF SARSFIELD.

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

SENDS NEWS OF HERSELF TO HER LOVER. -CONTAINING ALSO THE FIGHT BETWEEN closely. GALLOPING O'HOGAN AND THE CAPTAIN OF BLUE DRAGOONS IN THE SWAMP OF MONA

Between two of the abrupt hills which shoot out upon the Limerick plain from the wild range of Sliav Bloom, there is a deep pass communicating with level country on each side, and sending down a noisy stream to swell the waters of the Mulkern, that winds far beyond into the Shannon. To the carcless or ignorant observer, this pass presents little to distinguish it from the many in its neighborhood, save its somewhat greater depth and barrenness; but it will at once strike a person having even a slight knowledge of the art military as a spot of much importance in time of war. In the latter point of view, indeed, it seems to have been looked upon by the contending parties in the various struggles that desolated this island in former times; and well they might so regard it; for, besides leading directly to an ancient ford across the Shannon, it formed the safest outlet from the fruitful plains that lay, with all their towns and strong military positions, to the eastward.

As you proceed up the pass, about midway between its two extremities, a huge mound rises before you, with the small stream half spade against some loose stones at the base of encircling its base. On the summit lie a heap of grass-covered ruins, surrounded by halfobliterated outworks, and a deep, dry ditch, that, with its bristling palisadoes, must have once formed a formidable barrier against the entrance of a foe. These ruins are the remains of what, about a century and a half ago, was a fortified and very strong mansion, called the House of Lisbloom.

This house, during the various wars, often changed masters; and at the period to which our story relates was in the possession of a man whom, of all others, and for very plain reasons, the surrounding peasantry least relished as its lord. His name was Gideon Grimes. The father of the worthy Gideon was an undertaker ; that is, an English settler, who had made his home in that part of the country after the termination of the Cromwellian wars, and there, amidst the conquests of his bow and spear, had amused himself by occasionally hunting Rapparees, and, when successful in the chase, hang handy tree. The bold Gideon himself followed for a time with a high hand in the footsteps of his departed redoubtable sire; but with this difference, that, whereas the defunct Roundhead was consistent, and sternly held to his principle of exterminating the poor Irishry by the sword alone, the more sugacious son adopted. method of venting his hat ed upon his war-broken neighbors. Making use of the terrible laws, which, of course, were all on his side, he succeeded in driving several of the poor farmers around to beggary and death, and seizing their at the same time. One instance will suffice to show the methods bearing upon his after fate. It happened that his next neighbor was a farmer, named Murrogh Connell, whose ancestors had been gentlethe great rebellion and the previous troubles, had left Murrogh the possessor of only a farm, -a rich and large one, however, at the entrance of the pass of Lisbloom. On this farm Black Gideon had long east his rapacious eye, concocting various plans for obtaining possession of it, all of which, in one way or another, failed. At last one of his spies came to him with pikes and matchlocks lay concealed in a ruinous barn belonging to poor Murrogh Connell's farmstead. This was enough. Gideon brought the law down like a sledge-hammer upon his unfortunate neighbor, ruined him, and was just on the point of turning him out of hisfarm, when the Williamite revolution commenced, the battle of the Boyne was fought, and the retreating Irish armies took possession of the south of Irc-Connell. But the second siege of Limerick commenced; and the Williamites, in their turn, occupied all the country to the south and east. So, feeling himself once more in power, Black of cattle, betook himself to the wild mountains of Sliav Bloom, and commenced the life of a kyringht, or wandering grazier of cattle. About a week after Murrogh's flight to the mountains, his only daughter, Ellie, a beautiful

parces, and, which many word or command particular of the means Brown rood of which he seemed to be intimately ac- for the present. Right about wheel, and dertakers, and against the penal laws then in in the lapse of time, a safer and more peaceful from between the strong iron bars. holdings, thus enriched himself and gratified have but a moment. If you love my father's his inborn hatred of the unfortunate peasantry house, Cus Russid, away with you, not to my used by Black Gideon, - for so he was called Burke, and tell them that I am here !' And men of large property, but who having been them soon and suddint for you!" And with broken "horse and foot," as they say, during that he cast his spade from him; and slinking the valuable information that a number of old like a pike-handle, with a small iron ring at land. This gave a short respite to Murrogh and shook his fist at the house of Lisbloom, Gideon drove out Murrogh, who, with his herds he at length sat down upon a height, and lookyoung girl, walked down one evening to fetch It would have been the most natural thing in water from a spring near their camping-place, the world for Cus Russid to run away at such

her two brothers, and Tibbot Burke, a young gentleman to whom she was betrothed a year previously, at length returned and told the sad tale to her mother. Suspicion indeed fell upon "Come, out with it and your business too, for Gideon Grimes who, it was remarked, had cast no man passes here unquestioned." his eyes upon her as well as upon her father's lands; but nothing certain regarding him and CHAPTER I.—SHOWING HOW ELLIE CONNELL his proceedings could be gathered by her calls me Cus Russid, sir, by raison o' these friends, notwithstanding that they watched him

> One bright autumn noon the sun glittered from the spades, shovels, and hammers of a number of men whom Black Gideon had employed to build up the breaches in the outworks of his mansion in the pass, in order to secure himself from the bands of Rapparees who hung around the Williamite army, then commencing its operations upon the gallant city of Limerick. One of these laborers was a diminutive, brown-skinned, wiry-looking young fellow, who, by the way he handled his spade, seemed no very diligent workman in the cause of Gideon. Under a remote gable-end of the house, he was employed clearing away some rubbish and weeds; and, as he worked lazily under the blaze of the hot burning sun, he solaced himself occasionally with a little conversation addressed to himself, interspersed with some fragments of ballad poetry, the fagends of which he ornamented with various delectable choruses that seemed, from the way he doubled and trebled and again dwelt upon them, to soothe his spirit mightily under his distressing labor.

"Wisha, may the blessed fingers fall off o' me," exclaimed he at length, as he struck his the wall, "if I haven't found the very thing I wanted !" He looked cautiously round him. wall that they could not observe him. . . . Dhar Dhia !" continued he, as he bent the tall nettles that concealed the spot aside with his spade. therin' villains. There is a doore for the brave Rapparees, an' ids myself that'll soon take the new to them fresh and fastin'." And with that he carefully arranged the long nettles again, and recommenced his work and his song.

While Cus Russid — we will give him the Foot-was hanging on one of the most Elysian bars of a certain chorus, he heard his name pronounced in a low, sweet voice from the single window above him in the gable, and on looking up beheld the prettiest face inaginable. shaded with rich masses of yellow hair, bent upon him with an eager and frightened gaze "Tundher alive, if id isn't Ellie Connell herself !" exclaimed he, wheeling round, and resting on his spade, "Oh, wirra, wirra! is id here I find you ?" "Hush!" said Ellie, for it was she: "I father or brothers, for they can do nothing, I fear, but to my uncle O'Hogan and Tibbot face withdrawn. " May the four bones wither in my brown carkiss," said Cus Russid, "if I don't find over, like a fox, to a half-filled gap in the outworks, he crossed the ditch, unobserved by his companions, and soon gained the wood that clothed the opposite side of the pass. On reaching the summit of the ridgy hill that formed the western flank of the pass, Cus Russid walked deliberately to a thicket beneath a rock, and took therefrom an ashen staff, one end, to which was attached a piece of strong twine with a loop at its extremity .--Again he dived his hand into the ferns, and pulled out a thick frieze cothamore, in which he instantly arrayed himself. He then put his hand into an inside pocket of the cotha, and drew forth a long, bright spear-head; and, after gazing upon it with great comfort for a moment, replaced it in its hiding-place, turned, and then, gradually sliding from a walk into a trot, went at a formidable pace across the country to the westward. After travelling thus for about a dozen miles, ed over a winding road that led directly towards him through the woody country from the north-west. Advancing along this road he soon perceived a troop of Williamite cavalry, with a large glittering cannon in their midst.

vanced boldly along the road to meet them. "What's your name, my man?" said the commander of the troop, as they came up.-

"Wisha!" answered Cuss, with a look of wonderful sheepishness and simplicity: " they misforthunate brown feet I have upon me .--Bud maybe your honor didn't see any cattle about here, for my masther sint me every morthial step from the House o' Lisbloom to look for them. Bad luck to them, it is a sore and a sorrowful journey they're givin' me !"

"It is strange that we happen to be going to the very place he speaks of," said the commander to the young officer who rode beside him. "Tell me, boy," continued he, turning to Cus, " is it far to Lisbloom?"

"'Tis a sole journey, sir," answered the lat-ter, "But maybe you're the Gineral that's goin' to defind id for Misther Gideon Grimes against the Rappareos; for if you are-there ! I see the cattle beyant there in the wood, an' I ll just go an' dhrive them up; and then if I don't lade you in pace and quietness up to the the very gate o' Lisbloom."

"Pass on then, and be soon back," said the aptain, as he turned and followed his troop. "Yes, pass on," muttered Cus, after meeting two dragoons who rode at a good distance behind; "but wait till I come to the rereguard, an', be the sowl o' my father ! I'll give you a different story to tell, you murtherin robber.

The dragoon who formed the extreme rearguard seemed to have, from some cause or other, lagged behind. Cus Russid therefore had full time for preparation. He took out The laborers were all so busy at the outward his spear-head, suck it carefully on his ashen staff, and there fastened it by means of a small screw. Then, like a wolf awaiting his prey, he darted down into a hollow, and there crouchand examined the spot with his black, glitter- ing amid the copse, with blazing eyes and as you claim to be general on this side of the ing eyes. "Lord have merey on us, if id isn't clenched teeth, glared out upon the lonely road. | Shannon, you must direct me what to do on the very hole that my grandfather entered wid | The unsuspecting dragoon at length rode mer- | the moment; for you know it would not serve his men when he killed every living sowl o' the | rily up; but, as he passed the deadly spear | the cause of the king to have me taken prisoner bloody Parliamenthers that held Lisbloom long whizzed out from the bush, and struck him be-ago in the time o' Crummill! Aisy a bit, Cus neath the helmet on the neck. Almost before "Away with y Russid! P'raps the time will come when you'll he reached the ground in his fall, Cus Russid my lieutenant, Tibbot, and Brown Foot, round do as well as your bowld grandfather,—rest his sowl in glory this blessed day, amin !—an burn the house over Black Gideon and his mur-away like a demon at a furious gallop across ""And you," answered the other : "surely had plucked the spear from his breading hearing till I rejoin you." with one bound was on his horse, and tearing till I rejoin you." away like a demon at a furious gallop across "And you," answered the other: "surely the country. you are not thinking of one of your mad but

Finding that he was not pursued, after nearly half a dozen miles' mad riding, Cus Russid slackened the pace of the strong troophorse, and rode along with a light and con-tented heart over the level plain, with every here, my lord; so take my word of command psalm-twanging, suivelling, and murderous unquainted. It was sunset when he gained the away!" And, with that, he gave the spur to the flush and first swing of their gory vigor and rugged mountain. Once more putting his horse to a brisk gallop, he dashed along a tangled pathway, and at last emerged into a little sylvan valley with a beautiful stream gurgling down through its bosom. At the foot of a steep, limestone rock, that jutted out to within a few yards of the rivulet, he beheld three men sitting under a spreading oak-tree. two of whom he instantly recognized. The one nearest to him, as he rode up, was a young man of very handsome presence, tall, lithe, and brown-haired, and armed with carbine, sword. and pistol. His corselet and morion, in the

walking-staff, he descended the height, and ad- house that commands the important pass I brows knit, and eyes flashing, sat prepared for mentioned to you. We will see to it to morrow or next day. In the meantime, we had better arrange our bivouae and go to sleep, after our hard day's ride; for we have much before us on the morrow. Cus, my boy, attend to your horse, which seems in a sad state, -see, ours are picketted in the wood,-and

EAitness,

then come hither; for you must keep the first watch.'

In half an hour after, they were asleep. Cus Russid standing sentinel beneath the tree.

The sun of the next morning found them far away from their camping-place, riding on at a brisk trot towards the east, and all laughing heartily at Cus Russid's account of his capture of the troop horse. They were now approaching on their right the verge of a great marsh. called the Swamp of Mona, many miles in extent, and with a sluggish river oozing down lazily through its centre. The track on which they rode wound along the bosky skirt of a wood, which, at some distance in advance, sent out its thickets and scattered trees to within about a mile of the low verge of the swamp. O'Hogan, who was somewhat in advance, suddenly reined up the stoutly-built but rather small nag he rode, and pointed to this projection of the wood. As he did so, they beheld the vanguard of an army slowly emerging into the sunlight, their arms glittering and flashing, and their banners fluttering gaily in the buxom breezes of the blithe autumn morning.

" My lord," exclaimed O'Hogan, riding back to him whom he addressed, " you see we have raised the men of Kerry in good time against the invasion of General Tettau. There he is with a vengcance ! There are his savage Dan-ish infantry and his blue Dutch dragoons !"

"For a verity, I believe it is so," answered the other, "But we must be now quick to act, or we stand a good chance of having an audience of the Dutchman. My brave captain,

" Away with you, then my lord,-you and

gallant exploits this morning; surely you are garding the history of the times immediately not rash enough to go forward?

NO. 13

the onset of the Dutchman.

" May de deevil seize thee for a damned Rapparee schelm !" roared the latter, as he thundered down upon O'Hogan, intending to ride over him, horse and man, with his heavy charger.

But O'Hogan expected this, and was prepared for it. Swerving his mag nimbly to one side, he allowed the Datchman to rush by; and as he passed, after parrying his cut, struck him on the corselet, between the shoulders, with a force that bent him forward on the flying mane of his steed. The Dutchman, however, recovered himself, and came on gallantly once more.

"I could shoot you like a dog." said O'-Hogan, tapping his holster sternly with his left hand; "but no, I believe you to be a brave man after all. Come on, then, closer, closer, and let the good sword settle it between us,"

In a moment the bright weapons crossed, and clashed against each other, striking sparks of fire by their deadly contact; the horses swerved round and round; again the swords clashed, till at length the long blade of the Rapparee went sheer through the side of the ill-fated Dutchman, who dropped from his charger with a heavy thud upon the boggy sward beneath. Tottau had watched the combat keenly; for, in a few moments after his officer fell, the heavy boom of a cannon tore through the clear morning air, and the shot, intended for O'Hagan, struck, instead, the poor Duchman's charger upon the spine, and hurled it a shattered mass beside the body of its dying master.

O'Hogan, with a grim smile, shook his gory word at the hostile army, then turned his steed, and flitted once more across the swamp, beyond the range of their cannon-shot.

WAPTER IL-IN WHICH SARSFIELD ARRIVES NEAR THE GATE OF TIR-N-AN-OGE, AND HEARS & ROMANCE FROM BROWN FOOT .----CONTAINING ALSO THE ADVENTURE OF THE GRAY KNIGHT'S CHAMBER.

There was a little book called " The History of the Irish Rogues and Rapparees," which the author happened to read in his boyhood, but on which, happily for himself, he was not left dependent for information concerning the individuals whose lives were misrepresented therein. The book had a very extensive circulation among the peasantry; and it is astonishing the number of opinions it influenced refollowing the Williamite conquest of this land, "Leave that to me," answered O'Hogan and the actions of the gallant men who fought verge of a thick and extensive wood, that his mag and dashed forward; while his com- brutality. The sorry-spirited sinner who wrote stretched along the base and up the sides of a panions, after watching him for a moment gal- the book represents the Rapparees as a pack of loped off in the opposite direction, so as to get ferocious bogtrotters, pickpockets, highwaymen, round the swamp, and put themselves at a safe and murderers; whereas, on the contrary, if the truth were known, they were a stout pea-Meanwhile the bold Rapparee captain tore santry, led on by their hereditary captains, ward, but obliquely down to the verge of the possessed of their lands by the conqueror, took swamp; and, as he came opposite the flank of | to the sword and gun as their only chance of the column, halted, and coolly commenced to existence, and on many a hill-side, and in the count the number of their cannon, and to esti- depths of many a forest and pass, poured out mate the strength of the enemy. It seemed to their life-blood trying to regain their ancient tickle their fancy mightily that a single man patrimonies, or, at least, endeavoring to wreak should thus put himself in such dangerous honorable vengeance upon the robbers who held proximity to them, with a broad marsh behind them in their iron grasp. In England, the him; for in a few moments, with a shout of free-born Saxons thanes, are celebrated in many laughter, an officer and about a dozen men a stirring lay, and the actions of the brave Spanish hidalgoes, who fought against the and came at a thundering pace across the moor Moors, sung in innumerable melodious baltowards O'Hogan. But they little knew the lads; but the poor Irish gentlemen, who shed their blood in the Williamite wars, are only villified and misrepresented, though they were to the marsh,-both horse and rider knew it not a whit less gallant, hardy, or chivalrous He was armed like his younger comrade, with well,—and began to flit over it with the light- than the Cids of Spain or the Robin Hoods of the exception of his sword; which, from the ness of a plover. The pursuers at length came the sister island. With this preamble, which we hope the reader will excuse, we will now resume our story. O'Hogan, whose nag seemed to know by instinct the firm parts of the swamp, was not long in gaining the dry and rising country to the south, where, on a green knoll beneath a clump of trees, he rejoined his companions, who had thence watched with anxious hearts the issue of the combat. "Ha! you are back at last," said the elder horseman, as O'Hogan rode up. "You had a narrow escape, captain; but, on the good faith of a soldier, it was a brave exploit, though a little hair-brained for a man of my temperament." "You are not always in the same mood, then, my lord," answered O'Hogan, laughing; "for it was only last year I saw you perform an exploit equal in daring to a thousand of mine just now. I did it, however, to show you the manner in which Tettau will be welcomed by the bold Rapparees of Kerry. It was not For answer, the bullets from the two pistols my first meeting with the Dutch blue-jackets; and I hope to make them know me better before the war is ovet." " I remember your first meeting with them well," remarked Tibbot Burke. "My lord, if water from a spring near their camping-place, the world for Gus Russid to Full away at such booler, i date between us, file a was at the world for Gus Russid to Full away at such booler, i date between us, file a was at the world for Aughrin, and on the gentleman!" And, with that he drew his long shoulder of Kilcommodan Hill," continued he, far and pear, but never a trace of her could be on the contrary, using his spear-handle for a for a sight. He did no such thing, however; but, he, turning to the other, —" Lisbloom, is the weapon from its sheath, and with his dark as they rode forward again. "O'Hogan and I.

latter of which was stuck a spray of green fern by way of a plume, glittered in the red beams of the sun, as he sat with a drinking flask in his hand upon the bank over the water. The

other was a man nearly forty-years of age, of somewhat low stature, but herculean build of frame, and with an oval face rendered almost black by exposure to the suns of many climates. size of its scabbard, seemed of unusual length and weight. The third, whom Cus did not recognize, was a man of far taller stature than the young man above mentioned, of a nobler and more commanding aspect, and with an eye that seemed to pierce to the very marrow of the brown-footed messenger, as the latter now sprang from his horse, and walked forward towards the tree.

"Captain," said Cus Russid, as he approached the dark-visaged man, "I have bad news for you."

O'Hogan, or Galloping O'Hogan, as he was called, - for it was that gallant captain,started to his feet, and bent his keen, black eyes upon Cus.

"What is it?" asked he. "There seems to be nothing but bad news for us now-a-days, poor Brown Foot."

"Your niece, Ellie Connell, is in the hands of Black Gideon o' Lisbloom, - bad luck to him, seed, breed, an' gineration, I say, amen -an' she towld me to tell you, for your life, to release her soon an' suddint.'

"This is pleasant news for you, Tibbot Burke," said O'Hogan to his younger companion. "But no matter. We will set Ellie

distance from General Tettau and his army,

over the moorland, not, however, directly for- gallant and noble guntlemen, who, when disdashed out from the regiment of blue dragoons, man they had to deal with. The Rapparee, after finishing his observations, turned his nag down; and, plashing heavily into the marsh, there soon stuck and floundered up to their

saddle-girths, all except their captain, who seemed to be more accustomed to the thing, and who now led his horse warily after O'-Hogan. The latter at length gained a broad, dry spot towards the centre of the swamp, and there, turning round his broad-chested nag, coolly waited the coming of his foe, who, after a few mishaps and several volleys of outlandish oaths, also gained the verge of the dry space. They were now within pistol-shot, the Dutch captain advancing cautiously on his heavy steed.

"Surrender, base hund !" shouted the latter, as he drew his long pistols from the holsters, and presented them at O'Hogan.

"Ha, ha !" answered the Rapparee : " you'll have to take me first, mynheer. Come on, then, for the honor of Vaterland, old beerswiller, and try yourself against the four bones of an Irishman."

went whistling, one after the other, by O'-Hoganss ear.

"Now, on the good faith of a man," exclaimed O'Hogan, "I would rather, where free, and put Black Gideon's house in order there are only two of us, that you had stuck to I don't mistake, you must recollect it too. It sooner, I dare swear, than he reckons. The the sword alone to decide between us, like a was at the wolul field of Aughrim, and on the

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

were beyond the brow of the height, at the down on the flying infantry, after St. Ruth's saved me on that head o' seein' it too. But a fall. We gave them but little time to play their sabres; for we swept, in turn, down means the failthe for all that. Transent Body their rear with a clatter and a crash that they, too, will not forget."

"I also shall not forget it," said their companion, with a sad smile ; "for that gallant charge aided me well in saving the remnant of our broken army."

"Who is he at all ?" muttered Cus Russid to himself, as he rode close behind, listening to the conversation. "Be this blessed stick !" continued he, laying his hand upon the huge pummell of the dragoon saddle, in which he sat perched like a hawk, "but he talks as big as if he was the greatest gineral on the universal carth." He was not left long in doubt.

"Aye, my brave fellows," continued the subject of his inquiries, "and I shall not soon forget the brave dash you both made at my side when we rattled down that night upon the English convoy at Ballineety."

"An' cut them into mince-mate an' smithercens, bad luck to their sowls !" interrupted Cus Russid, more loudly than he was aware of in his surprise. " Honom-an-dhial ! but 'tis Sarsfield himself, an' I have been talkin' to him all the mornin' just as if he was born a commerade o' my own !"

"And cut them into mince-meat, as our little friend behind us observes." continued Sarsfield, laughing (for it was he); "and destroyed their baggage and cannon,-a thing I never could have done, were it not for the sure intelligence you gave me of the enemy's movements. But what road are we taking ?" rejoined he, as he cast his bright eyes over a tract of country, where, a few miles in their front. an abrupt hill towered up, with a calm lake gleaming in the sunlight at its foot .-"Now that my mission in the country is ac-

complished, and that I have seen what you can do in the rear of the enemy, I should be crossing the Shannon once more for Limerick. where, I fear, I am sadly wanted at the present juncture."

"Your mission is not entirely over, my lord," answered O'Hogan. "You have yet to see the men of East Limerick and the Tipperary borders, and to give them encouragement by your presence for a day or two. For the rest. we shall guide you safely across the Shannon, above Limerick, not below it; which latter would not be an easy task in the present disposition of Ginkel's troops. The water you see beyond is Lough Gur, a place frequently visited by the foraging parties of the English. To the front, then, Tibbot; and you, Brown Foot, fall back farther to the rear, and keep those black eyes of yours on every bush and thicket around, for we must be careful."

In this order they soon gained the shore of Lough Gur. Riding warily round the foot of the hill that towered above it to the north, they at length came to the eastern end of the lake; and there, at the side of a shaggy wood, they dismounted, and sat down to regale themselves from Tibbot's flask and the wallet of provisions he had carried all the morning at his saddlebow.

Having satisfied their hunger, they looked around for Cus Russid, whose newly-awakened modesty would not permit him to sit down and join in their noonday meal; and, after a little

"'You know I would, Traneen Glas,' said my uncle (for they seemed to be ould friends); showldher while there's a sup in the cruiskeen. Here is health an' happiness, an' may the wheels of our carriages rowl on pavements o' diamonds !'

". The same to you, Rody,' said Traneen Glas, afther he had emptied the dhrinkin'-horn in his turn. "Tis a rale sweet dhrop, anyhow. An' now let us be off to Tir-n-an-Oge. " ' The devil resave the morsel of us will stir out o' this till we empty the cruiskeen at any rate,' said my uncle; an' with that they tackled to, an' never stopped nor stayed till all the whiskey was gone.

"The minnit the last dhrop was swallowed, Traneen Glas clapped his hands together with a sound like tundher. Then a whirlwind came roarin' up from the lake; an', spinnin' my unclo round an' round, it drove him like a cannon-ball in through a great doore opened his breath an' eye-sight, it was so loud an' my uncle looked around an' found himself sun ever shone upon. "Tis Tir-n-an-Oge] every inch of it,' said my uncle. as he came to a great meadow. All over this meadow were ranged thousands upon thousands of knights on seemed ts be asleep, an' as still an' motionless goolden armor, with his hand also upon the dazzlin' handle of his soord.

". Mille gloria ! if it isn't Garodh Earla an' his knights I'm lookin' upon !' said my uucle. The mighty earl awoke at the voice.

". Is the hour come, Rody Condon?' said he, in a great voice that went echoin' through the forest; an' with that he half dhrew his soord from the scabbard.

". Wisha, faith, my lord, 'tis nearly come !" answered my uncle; . for them bloody undhertakers are spilin'an' robbiu' in the worldt above, an' murtherin' us all like wild bastes.-But wait till I come back from seein' my frinds, an' thin, if you considher it time, my sowl to glory if I don't show you the way out; for the Sassenachs want a taste of some o' them long soords badly !'

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. (From Times Special Correspondent.)

Lross, Oct. 8.

It is to be hoped that the majority of your readers have never experienced the sensation of having committed a fearful crime, and of having escaped from the imprisonment which it involved. I was the victim of this terrible consciousness yesterday in the streets of Lyons. A week having clapsed since I was hunted from its turbulent precincts, I thought the time had come when I might once more venture upon a voyage of discovery, in the hope of not being recognized, and I accordingly spent an hour in its crowded streets and agitated squares. Haunted by a vague sense of guilt, and fancying every man with piercing eyes and a hooked nose was a police agent, and every workman in a blouse his sanguinary employer, my attention was constantly distracted by a sense of personal insecurity the cafes overflow with Gardes Mobiles, Francs from the sights and scenes around me. Fortunately these did not offer any features of novel or striking interest. The Place Louis-le-Grand was filled, as usual, with all the stages of manhood, women nursing babies, decrepit old beggars, and awkward squads of Moblots going through their drill, and preparing for "the bubble reputation" which the French army has so far failed to achieve at the cannon's mouth. The whole neighburhood is swarming with Moblots at present; not only Lyons, but the villages for some miles round have Moblots billeted upon them, much to the disgust of the inhabitants, who not unfrequently have serious cause to complain of their conduct; still they are angels compared to the France-Tircurs. The Mayor of Vitry, who has had both Prussians and France-Tireurs quartered upon him, has publicly announced that the conduct of the former towards the inhabitants was incomparably superior to that of their own countrymen. Indeed, so notorious have the Francs-Tireurs become that it has been found necessary to abolish them as a separate corps. The Moblots who pass in droves through Lyons are for the most part draughted from the South of France. They speak all kinds of incomprehensible dialects, are swarthy, but not ill-favoured as a rule, and are generally characterized by a gaiety which takes, not unfrequently, a cynical turn. Here, for instance, is a song they sing, conceived in a frame of mind quite the opposite of " Mourir pour la Patrie," or, rather, regarding the same idea from an opposite point of view. The song of the Moblot on his way to the war, "Nous aimons "Nous partons, " Ton, ton, " Pourtant la vie, "Comme des moutons " Mais nous partons, "Ton, ton, "Comme des moutons, "Pour la boucherie! "Pour la boucherie, 'Pour la boucherie! " On nous massacrera "Ra, ra, " Comme des 'rats; "Ah! que Bismarck rira!" In times like the present, when all work is at a standstill, and the streets of the large cities are encumbered with an excited and idle population, the smallest incident is sufficient to form the nucleus of an agitation which, like a spark falling on a magazine, may lead to a terrific explosion. The more one sees of Lyons the more resemblance does it seem to bear to a hombshell, with its large ouvrier population, who, like grains of gunpowder, are in-dividually smutty and insignificant, but, united, are capable of producing most violently explosive results. This idle crowd, as usual, was assembled at the corners of the streets, and notably in the Place des Terreaux, where men between the ages of 35 and 45 were drawing lots for the conscription. The constant placarding of new proclamations is another cause of excitement, and, indeed, they are always interesting, as an indication of what is going on. There was one, unsigned, thanking the dangerous and unstable populations of La Croix Rousse and. La Guillotiere for their loyal attitude during the their shelter or support. What seemed chimerical last week of excitement; another urgently calling upon all good patriots to subscribe to the loan; another informing the army that their want of discipline would be severely punished; others con-a wilderness of the whole country around Paris voking meetings to prepare the list of candidates and around their own encampment. They do not, for the approaching elections; and one which ex- as M. Thiers intended, destroy woods or habitations, cited my curiosity, and which, quoting a decree sup- but they drain the land and the population of all | catastrophe of Sedan has waked up Russia as by the | --Ib.

pressing religious schools, invited all the "Brothers of the Christian Doctrine" who had claims to make to appear at the Hotel de Ville. It seems that no less than 20,000 male and female children of Lyons receive instruction from the Brothers and Sisters of this religious order. The male teachers number 160, of whom 135 receive from the Commune an annual income of 650f. each. By a decree of the Municipal Council, all these schools have been suddenly abolished, the children thrown back upon their parents or on the streets, as the case may be, and the Brothers ordered off to the defence of their country. The proclamation invited those who thought they could show cause why they should not be sent to defend their country to come and make their complaints in person. As a large proportion of the children under the instruction of these men came from La Croix Rousse, this measure, though ultra-democratic, has excited the greatest possible opposition and indignation. The lay schools only contain 6,000 scholars, the teachers receive doubly the salary, and do not do their work nearly so well. The objection to the teaching of the "Christian Brothers" on the part of the Municipal Council is the religious element which it involves. The disastrous effects upon so large a proportion of the juvenile population thrown out of all possibility of instruction, and less able to be taken care of at home than during a time of peace, have pressed themselves so forcibly upon the quarters bethune the rocks beyant there. It took away principally affected that petitions numerously signed were taken by a deputation of 20 delegates to the Hotel de Ville vesterday for presentation to the Prefect. That functionary, not being trained like standin' on the verge of a great green forest, in an English Cabinet Minister in the art of getting the midst of the most beautiful counthry the rid of disagreeable deputations, declined to receive them, on the plea of press of business. With the prison of St. Joseph so near, the deputation may be thankful no worse accident befell them, more especially as the day before some over-zealous members of the National Guard actually arrested some of horseback, their great spears stuck in the those who had signed the petition, and brought ground beside them, their hands upon their them in as prisoners to the central quarter, charged soord-hilts an' their armor glittherin'; but all with no other crime than that of being found signing cipal Council. This has roused the indignation of as the ould figures upon the tombstones in Kil- the least nervous of the local papers, which has pubmallock. At their head sat a great lord all in lished an article reflecting upon this act, and elaborately setting forth the reasons why the arbitrary arrest by self-constituted policemen, without any kind of warrant, of citizens guilty of no breach of the peace or of public morality, is not consistent with the highest conception of civil liberty.

An order compelling all the priests to serve in the National Guard, under penalty of three days' im-prisonment, has filled the clerical body with consternation and dismay, which has culminated in consequence of a still more audacious and sacrilegious act on the part of the Municipality, who are reported to have sent an order to serve in the Na tional Guard to no less a person than the Archbishop himself. As might be supposed under these circumstances, priests are rarely to be seen. Yesterday for the first time in a silent by-street I observed two; they looked at me with the same timid, startled gaze with which I was conscious of looking upon everybody else. Poor creatures, how I sympathized in their feelings of suspicion and discomfort!

PARIS BY NIGHT AND DAY.

In some recent numbers of the Monitour M. Gaston Tissandier, who left Paris in the Celeste balloon gives the following graphic account of the present appearance of that city by night and day :-- "During the night the fortifications afford an extraordinary spectacle. Each bastion is confided to a battalion of National Guards, who for four-and-twenty hours watch faithfully at their post. Between every two cannon is a sentincl who overlooks the adjacent country, and warns every one who approaches to retire, firing if the order be disobeyed. A profound silence reigns everywhere, broken only by the passing of the patrols and by cries of 'Sentinels, look to yourselves!' The arrangements for lodging the National Guards are not yet completed ; at present some sleep under canvas, while others obtain shelter in the neighbouring houses, ready to rush to their arms at the first cry of alarm. While thirty battalions thus guard the ramparts, others act as police in the streets. In the early part of the evening the Boulevards are as full of life as at the best of times, Tireurs, and National Gardes, who fraternize over a book and newspaper, awaiting with confidence the events of the next day. People talk about the De-partments, from which they have but little news, and anxiously expect the army which is to deliver Paris. At half-past ten the lights in the cafes are extinguished, and at eleven o'clock all the streets are deserted and silent. During the daytime one perceives everywhere Mobiles and National Guards practising the use of their guns on the pavements in the squares and places. The whole length of the Doulevards is covered with wooden buildings, in which the provincial Mobiles are lodged, while in other parts are immense enclosures containing legions of bullocks and armies of sheep. The Champ de Mars is bor dered with wooden houses to shelter the droves, and its surface is covered with tents, carts, and military stores. The garden of the Tuileries is a cavalry camp the Chateau is a hospital. The Palais de l'Industrie is filled with stores for the wounded, as well as an immense quantity of shells and cartridges. The aspect of the fortifications during the day is as strange as during the night. Thousands of workmon, assisted by National Guards, are unceasingly engaged in the bastions, protecting them with bags of earth, with gabions and fascines, and forming new powder magazines, so that every cannon shall have its ammuni tion close to it. When I left Paris news of the surrender of Strasbourg had not yet reached it and numerous battalions of National Guards were every day making a pilgrimage to the statue of that city in the Place de la Concorde. The statue was literally covered with flowers, hidden, one might almost say, under the crowns of *immortelles*. There was a platform erected by the side of the statue. and people were mounting it in turn, in order to inscribe their names in a large register, which is to be presented to the Alsation city when 'two million signatures shall have been obtained. Omnibuses and carriages come and go as in the past ; thousands of idlers take a trip round Paris on the carriages of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, and have thus an excellent opportunity of passing all the bastions under review. The little steamboats on the Seine are crowded with people-National Guards, women and children-proceeding to Point du Jour, where they can see the gunboats, or hear now and then the discharge of a shell against the enemics' works. These people generally prolong their excursion to Passy, whence they can see the Bois de Boulogne, which it has been found impossible to burn either by using petroleu.n or tar, owing to the trees being full of sap. It has consequently been necessary to have recourse to the axe and saw, in the use of which the provincial Mobiles have shown themselves very proficient,-Globe. The effects 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 before the Government with a strange proposal to lay waste a large breadth of territory all round the capital, with a view to starve the besiegers by the destruction of everything which might contribute to and impracticable as undertaken by the French against the Germans is now being accomplished by the Germans against the French. They are making

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the resources on which an army could depend for its subsistence. Of anything that the peasant has the Prussian soldier claims the lion's share. Three months of such searching requisitions as are now carried on everywhere over a radius of 60 to 70 miles round Paris will leave the Isle of France and the immediately adjoining Provinces in a state of utter destitution. This for the Prussians is a defensive as well as an offensive policy. By taking what they want for themselves they leave nothing for those who may come after them. Were even the French to gather sufficent strength to overcome Prussian resistence, they would find between the Seine and the Loiro a region so exhausted as to throw them entirely and exclusively upon such supplies as they might bring with them. It is seldom more than one army that can, on the same ground, make the war feed the war, and the Germans are such thorough reapers that little will be left for the French to glean after them. The distress the invader spreads around him wherever he appears is something unspeakable. All along the roads and in the towns of Normandy and Picardy are swarms of fugitives from the Eastern Departments in such a state of squalor and misery as chills the blood of the beholders. Nav the distress even precedes the invasion. Most of the mills and workshops at Rouen, at Lille, at Roubaix, and elsewhere are closed, or working short time; a great mass of that industrious population is thrown out of employment. Even agricultural labour is at a standstill, and in Normandy, where the people by forbidding exportation have caused a great accumulation of corn and cattle, they, being now threatened with Prussian inroads, are anxious to sell their stock and stores at merely nominal prices, and cattle of the value of 200f. or 250f. find no purchasers at 40f. or 50f. Every one must feel what aggravation of such evils the approach of winter will bring with it. Count Bismarck has warned his friends and enemies that, in the event of Paris having to surrender from famine, every possible means, either of throwing in provisions or of removing the suffering population, must be insufficient, so that thousands must inevitably be doomed to starvation. This terrible warning applies equally to the districts around Paris. At no distant period to support itself will be as much as the Prussian Army will be able to achieve by the utmost exertions of its own commissariat, and by all the tribute the most inexorable requisitions may wring from the peasantry. What will become of the French It is vain, we know to hope, that the belligerents will pause to consider the probable consequences of their infatuation. An enemy stronger than either of them -Famine-is coming into the field,-an enemy who is sowing now, while the war lasts, but whose harvest will be gathered when peace is at last allowed to se in .- Times.

Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Versailles to the Cologne Gazette, states that nearly all the women wear mourning, in token of their patriotic feeling, and do not favor a Prussian even with a look. The old women go about the whole day in tears. In the hotel where he is staying the three women of the house sit behind the buffet and weep. If asked a question in the street they hardly deign to answer Even the children are taught to fly from all contact with a Prussian. The inhabitants of Versailles admit that the army will enter Paris, but they predict that then the struggle will but begin, and that even if the men are all killed the women will resort to the sword, poison and treachery, in order to rescue the capital. The words which Bismarck is said to have recently used in talking of the siege to a neutral friend are still accurately remembered. "We have," said the indomitable count, "70,000 cavalry. We will cut every line of railroad, every highway and pathway that leads into Paris. We will then leave the populous capital stored with a thousand elements of combustion to see the in its own gravy. If, within a month, Paris does not come to her senses, and allow us to go back across the Rhine with Metz and Strasbourg as the trophies of our sword, we are not going to sit down during the winter before the French capital. We will burn this great hive of French bees, and scorch their wings, in order to teach them obedience." A French lady who returned from Sedan, where her son lies wounded, in time to be locked in here, said that all the Prussian officers with whom she came in contact advised her earnestly not to return to Paris "for," they added, "so sure as there is a sun in heaven, we will burn the town if it obstinately resists and long detains us."

stroke of a talisman. The change wrought in her position is palpable, tangible, incontrovertible. The great military Power, with whom alone till now she condescended to be matched or measured, has for the time being ceased to exist. Another, possibly a greater, has suddenly started into colossal develop-ment; but the instincts and the interests of Prussia can never be antagonistic in the same sense or to the same extent as the instincts or interests of France ; and a thousand considerations of reighbourship, trade, and dynasty make Russia and Prussia naturally sincere allies. Each, if it cannot give, can guarantee the other all it wants; and their is comparatively little either covets which the other would quarrel about. Give and take is the obvious policy both of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Russia will readily assent, therefore, to France being despoiled of Alsace and Lorraine, Prussia not objecting to the realization of the Empress Catherine's dream. The power of veto is gone Europe has stood by and seen France ridden down Europe still stands looking on, watching the work of decimation and destruction as it is daily rendered more complete. Europe must, therefore, take the consequences --- not the aggrandisement of Prussia alone, but the reversal of the sentence of Sebastopol, and the reestablishment of Muscovite domination on the Lower Danule and the Dardanelles.

It may not come to-morrow, or the day after, but it will assuredly come; and then, what shall we have to show for the forty millions of money borrowed for the crimean expedition, and for which we levy taxes to pay an interest of three per cent? It was voted a glorious expenditure at the time ; and what Lord Palmerston would say or do were he here, we do not undertake to tell. But he and Napoleon III, are equally silent now; and we, who paid the money and shed the blood, ask, but ask in vain, what will avail a twelvemonth hence ? Russia's opportunity is come at last. Baron Brunnow and Count Ignateiff may deny it, feign not to see it ; like admirable actors, may mildly laugh at it. They are very wise to do so, for the opportunity has come unawares, and time must be gained to make ready. But the opportunity is here, such as there has not been for more than half a century-we should rather say such as there has never been before .- Examiner.

THE GERMANS AT ST. CLOUD.

Herr Wachenhusen, writing to the Cologne Gazette from St. Cloud on the 29th, says :---

" One day is much like another here. On our side the most perfect silence, according to orders; on the French side the greatest animation. They dig and scrape until the blood gushes from their fingers, and of an evening they sing before our eyes their cancan and their ' Marseillaise,' and other pretty songs, leap and shout half the night, until we are tired of it, and are as merry as if the world had never treated them better than now. I believe the Corps Francs and other volunteers have already plundered half the suburbs, and have taken to the second-hand dealers all the stolen articles that were vendible; they have therefore had a glorious time of it. The mob amuses itself, and the heroic youths, the gandins and petits creves of the boulevards, give themselves up to a gallows humour, which will last until everything becomes topsy-turvy. Yesterday and the day before we observed something like a cloud of smoke, from which at times some jets of flame shet up. It was said to be the Bois de Boulogne on fire, but it was in quite a north-casterly direction, and judging by its duration, must have been very destructive. Yesterday afternoon, when our outposts, after eight days' service, were discharged, the chassepots, according to their custom, indulged in a paroxysm. They fired wildly on us, the cannons of the forts were thundering all the afternoon, and if anybody merely raised his head above the level of the battery a dozen balls or so whizzed around him. They practise shooting in this manner; less so, of course, in battles. Perhaps they were celebrating the fall of Strasburg, which they must have learnt yesterday. The investment of the capital is so hermetical, even for diplomatists, that a Russian and an American courier have vainly tried to enter Paris. Their passage was refused on our side, and both must amuse themselves at Versailles as best they can. Our position at St. Cloud is the most delicate in the whole line of siege. Not because the charpie which the Empress and her ladies plucked with their delicate hands is still lying here; not because everything reminds one of the sudden and contemptible fall of a dynasty which so perversely led its people to destruction ; but because it is supposed that there are subterannean communications witth Paris, by which intercourse is carried on, and which must be detected. I have already told you that wherever we enter abandoned villages and towns, the clocks still stand on the mantlepieces, but no longer indicate the hour. At St. Cloud this silence had its peculiarly intesesting feature. I found clocks on the console tables of the Imperial chateau, which also marked the day. 'These recorded 'Sunday, 4th of Sept.' The end of the week was thus also the end of the dynasty. It is a pity that the splendid grounds have gone to rack. The flowers hang down their withered heads; the pheasants run about the park and look in vain for the hand which used to feed them. In the apartments the finest pictures are torn from their frames, probably by the faithful servants. In the hunting-box still hang two oil paintings, in which the handsome Eugenie, on horseback, surrounded by picadors and matadors, is depicted as presiding over a hull-fight. Our patrols, of course, are stationed in the park. The reservoir is also sur-rounded by them. The patrols in their huts display the most various styles of buildings. Someare wig-wams, some straw buts, some Swiss chalets, and others French cottages. They stund close together. I spent all yesterday with our most advanced patrols. They are comfortably settled under the trees, and one might indulge in the prettiest idyll but for the French grenades sweeping by and over us, the thusder of the guns interrupting our talk every five min-utes, and the monotonous clutter of the chassepois so frequently breaking the thread of conversation.

search, found that inquisitive individual halfway up the hill, and peering with much appsrent interest into a hollow recess between two bowlders of rock.

"What were you looking for at the rock. Cus ?" asked Tibbot of Brown Foot, as the latter, after being recalled to their restingplace, was in the agreeable process of finishing his repast.

"Wisha, faith, if the truth must be towld, sir," answered Cus, "I was just sarchin' for the doore through which my uncle, Rody Condon, got into Tir-n-an-Oge. 'Tis a quare story, an' will make you laugh, if I may make so bowld as to tell it."

"Clear your throat first with the flask before you commence, my boy," said Sarsfield, smiling. "It will enliven your story, and may-hap enable you to add something of your own to the thread."

"In the whole barony, there wasn't a quarer man than my uncle Rody," rejoined Cus Rus-sid, thus encouraged. "He never went out in his life afther nightfall that he didn't see a ghost,-Lord athune us an' harum !-or a sperrit o' some kind or other. The Headless Man o' Drumdhorn an' himself were ould acquaintances; an', as for the Green Woman o' Tiernan's Ford an' he, they were like brother and sisther. The Good People-wid respect I purnounce their name this blessed day-loved him as if they were his born childher; an' good raison they ought, for he never went out on a journey high or low idout takin' a cruiskeen o' whiskey in one pocket of his cothamore, an' a drinkin'-horn in the other, to thrate them, the crathures, when cowld or thirsty. Many a drinkin'-bout they had together in the ould fourths an' castles by the lake, endin' every one o' them in their promisin' to take him to Tirn-an-Oge,---for he was morthial aiger to get a glimpse o' the doins there,-an' then puttin' him to sleep an' stalin' the whiskey,-small blame to them for that, anyhow !

"Well, at any rate, one Novimber eve, as he was comin' home from Bruff, after sellin' four pigs of his agin the winther, he sat beyant there by the lake, an' drew out his cruiskcen an' dhrinkin'-horn to relieve himself from the cowld; for 'twas a frosty night. Afther, may-be, takin' about twice the full o' the horn, he saw comin' crass the hill towards him a little ould atomy of a man, not much higher than my knee, an' all dhressed in gray to the very caubeen upon his head.

"' Wisha, much good may id do you, that same cruiskeen, Rody !' said the little man, comin' down, an' plantin' himself fornint my uncle on the grass. Would you like to see Tir-n-an-Oge to-night?

AN "INCIDENT" TO BISMARCE. - WHAT THE PREMIER FOUND IN HIS BED.

At the Prussian headquarters in Meaux, the King occupied the front, Count Bismarck the back room of the Archbishop's palace. The apartments of the Count were on the ground floor, and looked out upon the extensive gardens to the rear of the palace. The 16th of September had been a very busy day to many of the Prussians, and not least of all to the Count. He was riding all day, and in the evening he had a long conference with the King. Tired with these difficult labors he hastened, when he reached his room, to prepare for bed. He had scarcely, however, began to undress himself when he heard a rustling among the bedelothes, and on s.arching found there, to his astonishment, an infant no more than four weeks old. On looking closer he found by the side of this enfant trouve the following note: "My husband fell at Sedan; I have nothing to eat; despair forces me to part with my only child; it has been haptized Vincent." Nor does this curious story end here. To make it drama tically complete and symmetrical, the unfortunate mother committed suicide. The matter is said to have reached the cars of the King, and orders were given that the desolate infant should be sent to Berlin. Was ever a life so curiously begun?

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

We shall not have long to wait for the European consequences of the ruin and partition of France. The power of the West to hold in check the ambitious schemes of the two great mililary States of Central and Eastern Europe has been suddenly pardyzed, and the minor States of the Continent, both North and South, lie at their mercy. While the issue of the campaign on the Moselle was doubtful Russia pretended to be asleep. Her Government would do, and her journalists would say, nothing. For family reasons, her diplomacy was actively and successfully exerted to prevent the Danes from committing themselves to open sympathy with France But not even for form's sake could the Czar be persuaded to articulate audibly a word on behalf of Belgium. If Uncle William found it necessary to infringe the neutrality of Luxenibourg or Brabant, Alexander II., like a good nephew, would not inter-fere to prevent him. The turn of subsequent events took Russia by surprise, and found her unprepared. Her war department, long the paradise of jobbing and malversation of all kinds, had not even made up its mind about the pattern of the improved musket to be supplied to the army; her commissariat was on a peace footing, and her military chest well nigh empty. The first impulses of jealousy at German success were appeased by exultation at the humiliation of the victor of Malakoff; and second thoughts inspired the policy of going in with the winner, exulting with the fortunate, and conferring decorations on the princely leaders of the conquering host. Still, it is certain that Prince Gortschakoff no more anticipated the collapse of the French Empire, and the capture of the French army and its chief, than certain diplomatists and Ministers nearer home; and until the last few weeks there was consequently no need to note particularly the speech or writing of the classes who, for the most part, have lain politically dormant in the dominions

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCISCAN MISSION IN THE PARISH OF NEWBAWN .-The good Fathers opened the Mission in the Parish Church on Sunday, the 18th of September, with High Mass and Sermon, by the Very Rev. James P. Hanrahan, Guardian of the Franciscan Convent in Drogheda, and continued their sacred labors in Newbawn, Adamstown and Raheen, till last Sunday, the 9th inst. All the exercises of the mornings and evenings were regularly and fully attended by the parishioners, and great numbers of the adjoining parishes. The Confessionals were crowded by devout penitonts during the three weeks of the Mission. On last Sunday evening the last Sermons were preached in Newbawn by Rev. John O'Hanlon, and in Adamstown by Very Rev. J. P. Hanrahan, after which the Papal Benediction was given to the assembled multitude. The good Pastor and his worthy Curates, as well as the people, were well pleased with the blessed fruits of the labors of the ranciscan Fathers. Names of the Missioners :--Very Rev. Father Hanrahan of Drogheda, Superior of the Mission; Revds. Father O'Hanlon and Browne, of St. Francis' Church, Merchant's Quay, Dublin, and Fathers Furlong and Barden of Wexford .- Wexford People, 15th Oct.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Convent of Reparation in this town, which were celebrated on Thursday, the 13th Oct., were attended by a large number of the clergy and the Catholic elite of the county. We regret being unof the Czar during the last ten years. But the able to give a lengthened account of the ceremonies. . . .

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

On Wednesday, 12th Oct., the Rev. W. Shannahan was killed near Carrick, by a tree, which was uprooted by the violent storm.-Ib.

HIGH ALTAR, LISPOOL CHURCH, COUNTY KERRY. -The following is taken from the Irish Builder, which devotes its weekly cartoon to the product of Mr. Scannell's atelier.]-The subject of our illustration with this number is a high altar which has just been executed by Mr. John Scannell, of Union-quay, Cork, for the Very Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, P.P. V.G., and now being erected in the Catholic Church of Lispool, Co. Kerry. Cork marbles and Caen stone are the materials employed, which produce an excellent effect. The sculpture is executed in a masterly style, and the subjects chosen very aporopriate-" The Good Shepherd" being the central figure, the emblems of the Four Evangelists, and the Vine and Wheat, suitably placed. The Reredos shows, in three panels, the "Fall" and the "Redemption;" that on the left representing the Expulsion of our First Parents from the earthly paradise, and in the corresponding bay the Annunciation—the Crucifixion occupying the centre. This portion has been designed by Mr. O'Neill, Cork.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD-A small farm, containing eight acres, the property of Mrs. Sunderland, of Mount Howard, (two acres of which are detached, being in the occupation of another), was purchased by private sale, for the high figure of £100, by Mr. Myles Bolger, of Mount Howard. This farm was held without lease, and at the yearly rent of £1 9s per acre .- Correspondent of Wexford People.

THEM HIGNORANT HOIRISH .- Scarcely a day basses that two or three of the London Police Courts are not enlivened by the appearance of one or more defendants summoned for refusing or neglecting to have their children vaccinated. At Leeds, last week, four persons were "brought up" in the course of one morning, charged with this unpardonably stupid offence. One of them, we are told, was a chemist, who had been summoned for the thirteenth time, and who is likely to be summoned for the hundred and thirteenth time unless some radical change comes over the spirit of his prejudice. To what particular source is this insane hostility to an operation which has saved the lives of millions to be traced? In the first place, to a superstition so coarse, palpable, and degrading, that nothing like it was ever heard of even among the fetish-ridden Polynesians. One woman declared that after being vaccinated, her child had died lowing like a calf. Another averred that she lost a little girl from the same cause, and that shortly before she died rudimentary horns appeared upon her forehead. These stories were out-heralded by that of a carpenter whose son began to grow a tail at the age of seven

-"a reglar ox un," as he explained to the magistrate. The young gentleman so favored is at sea. and to what length the caudal appendage has grown by this time his father was unable to say. These things should have occurred in Ireland, if only to give our British censors another chance of bullving us upon our ignorance and our debasing superstitions. At all events, whilst such exhibitions of fatuity are confined to "the home of the Brave and the Free," we can smilingly afford to be called, "Them Hignorant Hoirish."-Zozimus.

Some Recollections .- The departure of an Irish Ambulance Corps for France seems a suitable occasion for recalling some of the prowess of Irishmen on a less familiar part on the Continent. At an emancipation meeting held in Dublin, in September, 1811, Colonel O'Shea spoke. He had been in the Austrian service, and at Wagram was a colonel over 3,000 men. He found no bigotry there, such as in England, nor such as England imposed on his native country. Catholic or Protestant, Irishman or Austrian, the first command of the army was open | lay to appoint a committee to embody that Protest to wheever possessed the talent. And 'tis to be remarked that Benedek, who commanded the Aus- should be chosen to wait upon Mr. Gladstone to lay trians against the Prussians in 1866, was a Protestant. Colonel O'Shea, speaking of the Irish in Austria, said ; "And such is now our established reputation, that the Archduke Charles said to me that never was the House of Austria better officered than when possessing so many Irish, of whom, at one time, upwards of thirty were generals." The Daily News should think of that, when it laments at Irishman sending their sympathies to foreign countries,

and refusing them to England. For two centuries not one general professing the faith of the Irish has been none there ! The Catholic who would become knows that his religion is a brand

ITALY AND ROME .- The following letter from Lord Granard has appeared in the Freeman's Journal :---Castle Forbes, 10th October, 1870.

Sir,-The communistic and revolutionary principle, "Ote toi de la, que je m'y mette," has received its latest illustration in the sacrilegious plundering of the Holy Father by King Victor Emmanuel.

Every insult has been offered to his Holiness, and even his life has been in imminent danger during the bombardment of the city; for, whilst the most specious endeavors were made to cajole him into surrendering his undoubted rights, shells were thrown into the Vatican, and though possibly shame may induce the Italian Ministers to disavow such an act, yet the object is no less transparent, to drive the Pope out of the last palace remaining to him. We learn that the Quirinal Palace, where the conclaves for the elections of the Popes have hitherto been held, has been seized upon as the future residence of King Victor Emmanuel and halls once hallowed by the presence of holy men will now resound with the ribaldry of the profane and degraded characters who compose the usual entourage of that Sovereign.

We are, moreover, informed that the property of the Ecclesiastical Establishments is to be contiscated to rehabilitate the credit of the bankrupt exchequer at Florence.

And, to crown all, thousands of the vilest scum of the population have been released from the prisons of various parts of Italy, and let loose in Rome to compel the inhabitants, by intimidation and threats. into voting for annexation to Italy. During several days, until the sham vote was taken, these marauders were permitted to plunder and to commit every species of outrage, but the vote once taken, the Italian authorities in self-defence have caused them to be re-arrested and to disgorge their plunder, giving to the world an example of violence and hypocrisy unequalled in the annals of Christendom. Will Catholic Ireland stand by and witness all

these outrages taking place in silence without a protest?

I trust not, for we owe it to ourselves, to our faith, and to the fair fame of our country to record our indignation at the insults offered to the chief of our holy religion, as well as to call upon her Majesty's Government to adhere to the policy of our great countryman, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, of Mr. Pitt, of Lord Castlercagh, of the Duke of Wellington, and even of Lord Palmerston-to declare that the independence of the Holy Father cannot be a matter of indifference to them.

The present moment appears to be most opportune for making this appeal to her Majesty's Govcrument. No administration in modern times has received the same amount of Parliamentary support from Ireland, as Mr. Gladstone's, and I therefore think that our respectful remonstrances would not be disregarded by her Majesty's advisers.

Besides, from the lowest point of view on the juestion, the political one, our action would be perectly legitimate. We should be merely asking the Government to re-affirm principles laid down by the most distinguished British Statesmen, and approved by them at the Congress of Vienna; and we have, moreover, a moral right as British subjects to urge upon the Government the necessity of shielding from confiscation such establishments as the English, Irish, and Scotch Colleges, the Convents of S. Isidore and S. Clemente, and other foundations, which have been from time immemorial the property of our fellow-countrymen.

I venture, therefore, to suggest that the Protest of Ireland against the scandalous scenes now being enacted in Rome should go forth to the world as the cry of one man, from every town and hamlet in the country ; that meetings should be held without dein a memorial to the Crown, and that a deputation before him the views of the people of Ireland on this most important question.

I need scarcely add that if my opinion finds favor in the eves of my countrymen. I shall be ready if selected to act as one of the deputation to London. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours faithfully,

GRANARD. THE NEW LORD AVONMORE .--- " Viscount Avonmore s dead ; Major Yelverton succeeds to the title," is the brief telegram which recalls a chapter of recent romance that is known to half the world. The Yelvertons, Lords of Avonmore, are neither a very ancient nor a very distinguished race : yettwo of them have attracted attention in their day-Barry Yelverton, the founder of the house, and Major Charles Yelverton, R. A., at present entitled to its honors .---Barry Yelverton was an Irish lawyer in days when a steady hand and a sure shot were as necessary to advancement as eloquence or knowledge of the books - though a contemporary of the brilliant Irishmen of the last century could not hope for eminence unless he was both eloquent and learned. Yelverton shot and read and drank his way up to the highest honors of the Irish bar. He was a new man," but he died a peer, and he had been Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was one of those fortunate Irishmen who lived at the time of the Union-"fortunate because he had a country to sell." More distinguished, at least more notorious, than any who have since worn the pearled coronet of Avonmore is the present peer, better known as Major Charles Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, a distinguished Crimean soldier, a wearer of the Victoria Cross, "an officer and gentleman," and defendant of the cause celebre of "Thelwell vs. Yelverton." It is some twelve years since that famous case was decided in the Common Pleas of Dublin. decided by jury and by popular vote in favor of the real plaintiff, Teresa Longworth. On the record the plaintiff was a Yorkshire trader, and the plaint that Major Yelverton refused to pay for necessaries supplied to his wife to the extent of £187. The answer was a simple denial of the alleged relationship between himself and Miss Longworth, and an assertion that she had been his mistress. They had met in the Crimea, where Miss Longworth had acted as a volunteer nurse. Subsequently they met again, and the personal charms and rare accomplishments of the lady conquered the Crimean hero. As he confessed afterwards, he sought her ruin, but was unsuccessful, and then on two occasions went through a form of marriage-once in Scotland, per verba de presenti, and once in the pleasant little village of Rosstrevor, on Carlingford Lough, in Ireland. By a subterfuge he satisfied the clergyman, for it is still a felony in Ireland for a Catholic priest to bless the marriage of a Protestant and Papist. They travelled together as man and wife, but after a time events took the old course ; the Major deserted Miss Longworth and married Mrs. Forbes, the widow of the distinguished Professor Edward Forbes. Thelwell vs. Yelverton was tried to decide whether in fact Teresa Longworth was wife or mistress. Whiteside, now Chief Justice of Ireland, and the most distinguished advocates of the Irish bar were arrayed on each side, and on the bench was the keenest Irish lawyer of his day, Chief Justice Monahan. The jury found for the plaintiff that there was a Scotch marriage and that there was an Irish marriage. Major Yelverton escaped through a side door, and his wife was drawn in her carriage by relays of Irishmen, after the manner in which Dublin does honor to its favorites. That was the hour of triumph of Teresa Yelverton, ace Longworth. Thenceforward her life was a series of lawsuits. In Scotland and in the House of Lords her title to the name of wife was contested step . by step, and fought as bravely by her. But though her touching letters brought tears of admiration to the eyes of Chancellors and ex-Chancellors, and her own personal advocacy in forma pauperis might have touched sterner hearts than Lord Colonsay's, she

for her to yield, for a legal triumph would have the rescue of the Hely Places.

added nothing to the sympathy extended to her, no more than the victory of Major Yelverton's lawyer relieved him from the universal odium which his candid avowals and his course brought down on him. Mrs. Yelverton, for so the popular verdict still named her, practically abandoned her "pursuit." She appeared on the lecture stage as reader both here and in Great Britain. At home, where she was better known, she had a more certain success than here. Of Major Lord Avonmore all trace has been lost; he has been dead to society, and for years in the legal proceedings against him service by attorney has been substituted. Where he is, whether in Australia or in this country, no one knows. It is not impossible that the press telegrams of this morning will be the first announcement he will receive of his present honor-a title which is never likely to conceal the fact that the new Lord Avonmore is Major the Hon. Charles Yelverton of Thelwall vs. Yelverton.

IRISH NATIONALITY .- The Association for agitating the question of domestic legislation for Ireland. held a meeting in Dublin on the 6th of October which was attended by a mixed community. The speeches and resolutions were excellent, showing that at length a movement is in existence which cannot fail. if the country be wise, in securing a Parliament in Dublin. The speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. John Martin proved how the members of the Association are willing to put their feelings on many points in abevance, in order that unanimity might be secured, and the great cause which they advocate strengthened by a united nation. The meeting resolved to send deputations through the country, to explain their objects to the people, and a subscription was commenced with the view of paying the expenses of those who may traverse the different countries. As we have before stated, the time is propitious for such an undertaking. The Irish people are ready to receive these deputations, and co-operate with them in their national undertaking. The movement has nothing of a sectarian nature about it, so that all men whose assistance is worth having will embrace the objects it supports, because they are calculated to serve and improve the interests of Ireland. The Protestant as well as the Catholic will come forward and avow his desire to see his country ruled by her own sons. He knows as well as men of any other creed that no nation can be prosperous or happy whose laws are enacted by strangers. He sees how Poland suffers under Russia ; and he d. not forget that Hungary was poor and discontented under Austrian government, or that Greece and Belgium were in distress beneath the vokes of Turkey and Holland. But when these yokes were removed, and the energies of the people given full play under native rule, prosperity and comfort rewarded their labors. Ireland is a truer example of the direful effects of foreign rule than either Poland, Hungary, Greece, or Belgium. With a genial climate and an energetic, intelligent people, she has found it impossible to improve her condition under the government of England. Her manufactures, which flourished during the independence of the old parliament, went to decay, although every possible effort was made to prolong their existence; but when the landlords became absentees and $\pounds 20,000,000$ a year began to be carried off from the country, the life-blood of the nation commenced to flow, and the industrial labors of the people expired. Commerce suffered in the same way, and agriculture could not thrive when the other branches became prostrate. Men may talk as they will of the services rendered by cattle shows, horse shows, and the good to be effected by offering premiums for improvements; but all these things have been proved to be more delusions .--They cannot restore prosperity to a plundered country, nor enable the people to enjoy the abundance produced by their native land. Native government s the only radical cure for the ills we are forced to suffer. It will give us the management of our own affairs; which is the brightest treasure we could possess : it will convert harren wastes into smiling gardens : restore our long-lost prosperity and raise up our country to the proud position which the

GREAT BRITAIN.

genius of her sons entitles her to occupy in the

PROTEST AGAINST THE SPOLIATION OF THE HOLY SEE.

world .- Dundalk Democrat.

To commence the fight over again was indeed pos- many and France took the Cross, and set out, b- Most certainly we could not, nor one-fourth of the

If such was the zeal of the Middle Ages, shall not we emulate it? Cannot we organize a Spiritual League of young children to raise their innocent God in behalf of the Vicar of Her Son, now in the hands of his enemies ? When S. Peter was in prison, praver was made without ceasing for him by the Church. Already are the Elect of God and the Anointed of the Lord following the example of the Apostolic days. Let us bring into union with them the thou an is of innocent children, whose prayer to God is like the prayer of angels. Ex ore infantium et our children, under the protection of Our Dear Lady of Victories, the Help of Christians. Let every Catholic parent at once eurol his children in the league. Let every Parish Priest enrol his schoolchildren. To simplify the organization as much as possible, the Children's League of Our Lady of Victories, the Help of Christians, is constituted as follows: 1. The enrolment shall be on the decimal system; that is every member shall endeavor to and so on. 2. In every church and chapped a plate child shall undertake,--or their parents shall pro-

Letter from his Grace the Archbishop of West-Letter from mis-minster to Mr. Waterton :--"London, Oct. 3, 1870.

"My dear Mr. Waterton --- I heartily approve of our proposal to unite our children in prayer for the sion for the Vicar of His Son. You may send to all the clergy of the Diocese to ask their help. May a blessing be upon the work.

"Believe me always, yours very faithfully, " | HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster.

" Edmund Waterton, K. Ch."

from Mr. Waterton, he requests us to state that a must be in German hands. Princes and states-programme of the Crusade has been printed, which men may indeed be anxious for peace, but can may be obtained from Mr. Washbourne,—London they always restrain the people? Three wars Tablet.

THE CRISIS-THE DANGER OF DELAY. - The question of all others which, regarded in what light soever it may, in the highest degree affects the Catholies of this country, and is of the utmost social and religious importance to them, is assuredly the new Elementary Education Bill, which is soon to come into operation. The greater part of the provisions of this Bill are of such a nature, and are so directly opposed to the principles held by Catholics, as to cause to us the most serious apprehensions as to their effect, socially and potitically, if we did not know that by the prompt, energetic, and united action of the Catholies themselves those obnoxious clauses can be so nullified as to be rendered comparatively harmless and unobstructive. But it is only by prompt and untiring action this can be acaccomplished. A bill that, under the penalty of withdrawal of Governmental aid, prohibits the free dom of imparting religious instruction to the children of our schools cannot be regarded by Catholics as other than pernicious. And this is but one of the evils to be guarded against. The Catholies of Liverpool are invited to attend a meeting that is to be held at the Theatre Royal on the 24th inst. in order to adopt such measures as the crisis demands. Never before-and we say it advisedly-have the Catholics of Liverpool been called upon to consider so momentous, so vital a question-a question so affecting their interests as Catholics, both individually and collectively. The fact that his Lordship the Bishop, even in his present delicate health, but who is ever watchful of Catholic interests, is to preside, proves the importance of the measures to be adopted. The attendance on the occasion of such Catholic noblemen as Lord Howard of Glossop, and the Duke of Norfolk, is a further Guarantee, if such were wanting, of the great importance attaching to the movement. Let there be no apathy shown .--The question is a vital one, and it is only by the prompt and united action of both clergy and laity that it can be successfally met and grappled with.—

sible, but pecuniarily and physically it was wiser lieving that they were called upon by God to aid in number. And here lies the fallacy of our whole

3

system; there is no connection between the different descriptions of forces which compose our army. It is entirely without ergenization. Just fancy for one moment an order given to parade the force we voices to the Blessed and Immaculate Mother of have described in two months on Dartmoor, and march it next day to York. What telegraphing to Lords-Lieutenants, what ordering and counter-ordering of men and horses, what arrangements made one day, and upset the next? This person rushing wildly to do that person's duty; zealous energetic individuals striving to do everybody's duty, and succeeding in bringing things to a dead lock, until some definite work to expend their energies on could be lastantion perficient land m projeter inimicos twos, ut found. Trains of men and horses shunted here, destructs inimicam et ultorem (Ps. viii). Every hour is there, and everywhere. No food here and lots of precious. Let us at once organize a great league of men wanting it, quantities of food there and no one to cat it ; cartloads of bread where the horses were, tons of hay where the men were. The idea of what would happen under these circumstances is too absurd. Yet is not this what we should have to do in case of invasion? with this difference we would have forty-eight hours, not two months to settle matters in. Here is the difference between the citizen-army of Prussia and that of England. The former, citizen though it be, does these things so often during pence, that it can enrol to members, and each of these 10 another 10, leasily do them during war. Our army never does or thinks of doing these things in peace times, conseor a box shall be placed at the foot of the image of quently it cannot do them in war. The army of Our Lady for the reception of the lists of names, and Prussia is therefore efficient-the army of England no other eurolment shall be necessary. 3. Every is not. The question of how to reform our military institutions can be dealt with no longer as it has mise for them-to say every day one Hail Mary for been, bit by bit, here a patch, there a daub of paint, the Holy Father, in union with the members of until the whole edifice has become crazy and rotten, Our Blessed Lady's Lagues legend this, nothing devoid of unity, utterly disjointed and out of shape, shall be required nor expected. (an object of second and contempt to foreigners, of ridicule and dislike to the army, of weakness to the nation. The subject must be looked at as a national question; treated as such there is hope for the future. We have seen it stated, that now France is humbled and weakened, there is nothing for Holy Father, and trust God will hear their interces- England to dread ; that Germany having no navy, we are secure from her attacks; and that far toon increasing our army, it should be still further reduced. To such statements we reply Germany is striving to get a may, and will spare no pains to obtain a sea board-that is, Holland and Belgium. It has often been said In a subsequent letter which we have received already that the mouth of the German Rhine have converted the Prussian nation into a vast army flushed with success, cager for compacst, led by young and ardent Generals who have known nothing but victory, "Men who do not belong to the military profession can form no conception of that turbulent restlessness which carried Alexander to the banks of the Ganges, Charles XII, to Pultawa, Napoleon to Moscow. War is a passion even in the very lowest rank of the soldiery; for those who command, it is the most imperious, the most intoxicating of all passions. Where will you find a wider field for energy of character, the calculations of intellect, the flashes of genius? In him who is inflamed by glory, hunger, thirst, wounds, incessant impending death itself, produce a sort of intoxication of the sudden combination of indeterminate causes with foreseen chances, throws into this exalted game a never-ceasing interest, equal to the emotion excited at long intervals by the most terrible situations of life. What power in the present like that will of the commander which chains and unchains at pleasure the rage of so many thousands of men? What supremacy over the future in that talent, the inspirations of which are about to decide the lot of several generations. When the God of Israel would crush His worshippers with the weight of Hisomnipotence, He says to them, I am the Lord of Hosts!" Few will deny that the Danish war might have been stopped by firm action on our part-we scolded-we did not act, because we could not, we were not ready. From the Danish war flowed the Austrian war, the two robbers quarrelling over the booty. From the Aus-trian war flowed the French war. For what follows

UNITED STATES.

French war, Are we ready?

General Lee's physicians say that his death was brought on by protracted grief at the condition of his country.

an English soldie disqualifying him from a position of equality in the bigher grades. Some may be so spiritless and mean as to assent to this, by subjecting themselves to such a code, but had Colonel O'Shea entered he would never have been anything but a common soldier, and did the thirty Irish generals of Austria live to enter to-morrow, 'tis possible they might be made corporals. "In foreign countries," continued Colonel O'Shea, "no such differences are conceived. Austria Catholic has whole districts Protestant, and some of the tirst employments throughout that Empire are held by people of that persuasion. Saxony is Protestant; its Sovereign is Catholic. Nor does religion ever interfere in State. Such distinction is unfortunately only known to us. Frederic of Prussia, one of the greatest warriors that ever lived, built a Catholic church, one of the chief ornaments of Berlin, although the religion he professed was Protestant.-Irishman.

DOWNPATRICK PETTY SESSIONS .- POLLUTING AN AN-CIERT WELL .- The usual fortnightly Petty Sessions for the town of Downpatrick were held in the Court House on Thursday the 6th ult., ten o'clock. The presiding magistrates were—J. Eglington, Esq., R. M.; Conway Pilson, Esq., J. P.; and Colonel Craig, J. P. Thomas Patterson was summoned by Robert Trainor for that he "on the 19th day of September, 1870, at Erynagh, in the County Down, did pollute and foul the waters of a certain well of a public na-ture there situate, and did wilfully injure the said well and the waters thereof." Patrick Smith also summoned Thomas Patterson for that he "on the 19th September, 1870, at Erynagh, in the County Down did wilfully and maliciously injure, and cause to be injured, certain property of a public nature there situate-to wit, an ancient and public well and the waters thereof." There were also some charges of assault preferred by several parties for affairs arising out of the circumstances on account of which the summonses were issued. Mr. Gardner appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Johnstone for the defendant. On the case being called, Mr. Gardner addressed the bench, and said he was happy to be in a position to state that the matter had been settled on the defendant undertaking to restore the ancient and historic well at Erynagh and not interfere with it in future. Mr. Johnston said he understood that the matter had been arranged, but he had not been instructed as to his client having undertaken anything in regard to his future course of conduct in relation to the affair. Mr. Gardner-I have been instructed ;-and I am happy the matter has been so satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Eglinton-If you apply to have the summons discharged we will discharge it, but that will not debar you from any further proceedings. Mr. Gardner-Your worships won't have to hear the case. Mr. Pilson-It is very satisfactory that the parties have come to an amicable arrangement. Mr. Eglinton-Our orders is now that the case be discharged on the application of the complainants and defendant. -Ulster Examiner.-[The above paragraph taken from our excellent contemporary the Ulster Examiner, is valuable, as shewing that though the lconoclastic spirit of the so-called Reformation still survives in the breasts of ignorant and bigoted Protestants in the north of Ireland, as seen in the desceration of the well at Erynagh, there is that public spirit in the Catholic population which indignantly demands

(To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

Sin,---It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be afforded the Catholics of England and Ireland publicly to protest against the act of spoliation which has just deprived the Holy Father of his temporal power, and against the diplomacy which has tacitly sanctioned this iniquity. Deprivity in high places must indeed be rampant when the last stronghold of Christian order and legitimacy can thus be overthrown without a protest ! Many Catholics look wistfully towards Prussia for a restoration of the Temporal Power, but this forlorn hope for help from a Protestant King shows the desperate nature of our position in a worldly point of view. Where now are the Catholic Powers ? Austria and France both humbled, and the latter so utterly crushed that Europe is apparently at the mercy of the enemies of the Church! It is difficult in all history, since the Church emerged from the Catacombs, to find a more complete annihilation of the temporal arm. Whence I suppose that God means us to learn to Ican only upon Him; for as our Holy Father declared, in his truly Apostolic letter to General Kanzler, "Our cause is the cause of God, and we put our whole defence in His hands." But even so. as we have power to speak, is it not wrong to remain silent, since by such silence we may be seeming to consent? These are questions for our Bishops to solve, but as a humble Catholic layman I venture to give utterance to a longing which is in the hearts of thousands at this time .-- I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VINDEX.

The Athenaum, 10 Oct., 1870.

DEATH OF THE LADY ABBESS OF THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY, EAST BERGHOLT, SUFFOLK .- Died at St. Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, on the 11th October, fortified by the Rites of Holy Church, the Rt. Rev. Lady Abbess Mary Aloysia Brenañ, in the 70th year of her age, and the 53rd of her entrance into religion. This lamented lady was blessed Abbess by his Eminence Cardinal Wiscman, August 15th, 1851, at Winchester, in which city the English Benedictine Nuns from Brussels found refuge from the French Revolution in 1793. In 1857, Lady Abbess Brenan removed with her community to a more suitable convent in Suffolk, the beautiful residence of the late Countess Morton, where she built a church and founded a Mission and schools at East Bergholt. The deceased lady is deeply lamented by her sorrowing community and a large circle of friends. R. I. P.

UNITED PRAYER BY CHILDREN FOR THE POPE .--- CRU-SADE FOR PIUS IX .--- CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF OUR LADY OF VICTORIES .--- Mr. Edmund Waterton, Kuight of the Order of Christ, and Private Chamberlain of H. H. Pius IX., requests us to publish the following. The League has received the hearty approval of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, seven Bishops of the English Hierarchy, and all the Vicars-Apostolic of Scotland :--

The object of the Crusades was to rescue the Holy Places from the hands of the infidels by Christian arms; and those who were unable to take an active part assisted the good work by their prayers, and in other ways. One of the most remarkable episodes compelled to make instant reparation-Ed. C. T.]. was cast, and her motion as "pursuer" was denied. year 1214, when more than 50,000 children in Ger- yeomenry and pensioners on the Dartmoor Hills? of being able to do so.

Licerpool Catholic Times, Oct. 15.

THE OPINION OF A PROTESTANT ON THE ROMAN INasion.—The following letter has been communicated to the London Tablet .- My DEAR MR. B .- 1 wish most heartily that I could put into words my own feelings as to the invasion of the Papal States by the Italian forces. I look upon this act as a far graver one than any of the events now taking place in France ; and, if there be degrees in robbery, as a more guilty one than the theit of Naples and Tuscany by the King of Sardinia, and of Hanover by the King of Prussia,

If ever there were a Sovereign possessed-to use the expression of writers on the law of nations-of perfect rights," it is the Pope. I speak of him now merely as a Temporal Sover-

There is no king in Europe with so clear and eign. indefeasible a title. It is not necessary to dwell on this point, for I believe that his title has never been impligned.

I have looked over, with much care, a large collection of works on the law of nations, to see whether I could find in them anything that could be tortured into a pretext for this act on the part of the King of Sardinia. I can find nothing. Of course, I speak of pretext - and not of right. It is not alleged that the Pope had made war, as was asserted in the case of the King of Hanover, who was said to be dethroned for having made war against the King of Prussia. It is not asserted that the Pope endangered the territories of his neighbours by extensive military preparations. It is not alleged that he has violated the fundamental laws of the State, and so given his subjects the right to dethrone him : though even in this last contingency, to quote the words of the Protestant Vattel -" It does " not belong to any foreign power to "take cognizance of the administration of such sovereign, to set himself up for a judge of his conduct, and oblige him to alter it." (Vattel. Book II. cap iv. sect 155.)

Their has been no declaration of war made against the Pope :--- There has been no setting forth of wrong done by him and atonement demanded. It is simply and distinctly an act of brigandage. I know of no other name to give the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, but Brigandage, Piracy, and Felony.

I cannot of course express the feelings that you must entertain at such an act as this. Were I in your place I should draw up two Protests; one for Catholics in all countries, and one for the world at | thought the point so fine that he adjourned the matlarge, to include men of every denomination. With the for consideration. Law is certainly the perfection the former I cannot deal. It must be connected of common sense. with the sacrilegious character of the act. But as regards the latter. I put down ideas as they occur to Ś. E. R. me.

Is ENGLAND READY ?---We take the following extracts from the first article in Macmillan's Magazine for October, entitled "Are we Ready ?"---

The forces we have enumerated-regulars, militia, volunteers, yeomanry, and pensioners-amount to nearly 400,000 men. But without contemplating the contingency of having to send a force to the Continent, could we assemble, say on Dartmoor, 100,000 men complete, and march them to York?

BOSTON, Oct. 28 .- Orders have been received at the Navy Yard for the different departments to estimate immediately the time and expenses of litting for sea, with despatch, the monitors Wassue, Shawnee, and Miantonomoh, and the Ticonderoga, Worcester, Wabash, Niagara, Sabine, California, and three other vessels.

One of the New York shoddy aristocrats, a member of a fashionable church, electrified a music-seller some time since by inquiring for " Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great genius and beauty, and that he wanted his daughter to sing it!

A horrible scene was recently witnessed at a farm in Benton county, Iowa. A man named Campbell, having a barn to raise, invited a number of friends to help him. In order to supply them with a good dinner, he killed a sheep, but neglected to carry off the head, which had been severed from the trunk, and left on the grass. Subsequently two boys passed the spot where the head lay. One of them suggested to the other that he should chop his head off in the same manner. The boy put his head down, and just as the axe was lifted, the screams of Mrs. Campbell, who was looking on from a distance, attracted the attention of a number of men engaged in lifting a heavy log, so that they loosed their hold on the timber and it fell, killing four of them. The boy was also killed,

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the coloured people of West Fork, near Hamilton, Ohio, last week, by the refusal of the principal of the public school to teach their children with the white pupils. Three of the former took their places in the school-room, as if their presence was a matter of common occurrence. They waited patiently until noon, but the teacher having heard of their advent, remained absent himself until he had consulted with one of the trustees, at whose advice he subsequently sent them home. The end is not yet, however, for the coloured voters of the district have determined on testing the matter in the courts.

Mrs. Nellie S. Shaw, at St. Louis, having lost her gold watch, it was traced to the possession of a coloured waiter in the hotel where she was staying. The defendant's lawyer raised the point that though married women might hold real estate they had no right to personalities. The lady might have the watch back as a matter of course, but how could that be stolen which was never owned. The judge

Edward Payson Weston has agreed to give his body for the purposes of scientific analysis as to the extent of human endurance. It must not be understood from this that he is to dissected-just yet. It appears he has been requested by eminent surgeons to make " the effort"-to walk 400 miles in five consecutive days, and to attempt, during that time, the feat of walking 112 miles in one day-under their auspices and advice. They propose to investigate his physical condition, weight, etc., of his food and other matters for five days preceding, five days subsequent to, and the five days of the race. Mr. Wes-Given two months to do it in, the time required to ton having "no desire to accomplish these feats as other ways. One of the most remarkable episodes beat Austria and France, could we put 30,000 regu-in their history was the *Children's Crusade*, in the lars, 30,000 militia, 30,000 volunteers, and 10,000 and "feels honoured and gratified, not to say proud," 1.1

and the second second

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

The True Witness no ground.

Tours, Nov. 7 .- A despatch says : The proposition for an armistice has been unanimously refused by the leaders of the Paris Government. The reason for this is found in the refusal by Prussia of the project to re-victual the city, and also because she accepted with reserve the schemes for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Paris Government is generally supported in its action by the people of all classes. The Government here is acting energetically. A universal up-rising is expected, as it now seems to be the general impression that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice, in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come to in his generosity, was willing to forget and Paris without danger.

The French Government have ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine and the officers of his staff wherever found.

The Moniteur says that Prussia, as she would neither consent to the re-victualing of Paris, nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote in the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly, assumes all responsibility for the continuance of the war. Prussia, not France, 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. A ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet. It is now announced that the transfer of the capital to Rome will be made in July, 1871, but this is considered by the party of progress a mere evasion and an abandonment of the

The Paris Liberte asserts that Bismarck proposes a restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

WHAT THE REFORMATION IN ITALY, AND THE REVOLUTION HAVE DONE FOR ROME .-We read in the Montreal Witness of the 28th

papers, liberal in politics, and more or less free-thinking in religion have been started in the Eternal City, and are circulated daily in the vicinity of the Vatican.'

euphuism 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 demoralising consequences of the capture of Rome by Victor Emmanuel's mercenaries. The paragraph from

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, been received to-day by balloon. The members | nor the son of a prophet to interpret it. The to the people, saying you give us our orders; is but a repetition of what took place in France | case of the Piedmontese versus Rome and the we have remained at the perilous post which the in the last century, of what is there taking Pope in the best possible light for the former, revolution of the fourth of September assigned place again now under the fostering influences and urges all that can be urged in justification us, and we still remain with the force coming of Liberalism and the Revolution, it is but the of Victor Emmanuel's unprovoked attack upon from you. We realize the great duties which | realisation in part, or rather the commencement | the Sovereign Pontiff and breach of faith. The your confidence imposes. The first is the na- of the realisations of the anticipations of all in- Herald urges that ;-telligent men. All men, not born fools or wilfully blind, know and have known from the beginning that the opening of the Italian Pen-BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.-The Nord of this city insula to the Reformation was the signal for the letting loose of the torrents of infidelity, blasphemy, and obscenity, which now pour un-

journal as much superior to the Witness in the ful to Miss McPherson, but not so with 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 "circulate daily in the vicinity of the Vatican ?"

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE. - "Victor Emmanuel," so reports the telegraph, "offers the Pope conciliatory terms." To read this one would think that the Pope had been guilty of some offence against Victor Emmanuel, had robbed him, and otherwise inflicted grievious wrong upon him, which the Piedmontese King forgive. So, too, the highwayman might be said to offer "conciliatory terms" to his victim when he offered to him the alternative of " your money or your life." We shall believe in the

good intentions of Victor Emmanuel then, and then only, when, humbly confessing his sins, he makes restitution to the Sovereign Pontiff of the Territories which by brute force he has wrested from him, and which the Pope holds. not for his benefit, but as it were in trust for the good of the Catholic Church.

MERCENARIES .--- Amongst the many calumnics launched against the Papal Zouaves we notice one-that of speaking of them as mercenaries. To expose the injustice of applying this epithet to the said Papal Zouaves, we have but to refer to the dictionary for a definition of the word "mercenary."

"Mercenary - Serving for pay: venal: hired sold for money: hireling,"--Worcester, p. 899.

Now who dare say that the Papal Zouaves in whose ranks were to be found sons of the best families in Europe, and whose pay and rations were of the very humblest description, were induced to take service in the Papal army by venal motives: that they "served for pay" or had "sold themselves for money." Enthusiasts they were: enthusiasts in what some Protestants may deem a bad cause, but no more "mercenaries" than were the crusaders of old-than were the Vendecans who maintained a gallant but ineffectual struggle against the soldiers of the French republic, than were the Southerners who nobly fought and died for the sovereignty and independence of their several States .----Call things by their right names, call the volunteers for the Papal service bigots if you will, hot-headed enthusiasts, but not "mercenaries." Of all men they were the least mercenary, the least actuated by moneymaking 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 article which contains certainly nothing which

tillery and mitrailleuses, had at 7 p.m. gained nounced the New York Christian Inquirer, a street children," and may therefore feel thank-Canada. We have already enough and more than enough of this class amongst us, more than we can deal with 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 should be allowed to shoot reward is very great in heaven." her moral rubbish.

We want immigrants but we do not want criminals. We want honest, industrious, and stout able workmen; laborers of all kinds, skilled and unskilled; agricultural laborers, mechanics, and all sorts of craftsmen; but we 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; the street arab of London will be a street arab in Montreal; and just as the people of Victoria have taken energetic measures to prevent the thrusting upon them of convicts from the mother country so will we if we are wise, repel the class of immigrants of whom England would gladly enough make us a present and with whom Miss McPherson proposes to endow

us. Would to God that philanthropists would bear in mind that the only class of immigrants we want are the honest, able-bodied, and industrious.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York, and the terms on which they offer their reprints of the leading British Periodicals. To him who would keep himself posted up on the leading political, social, and literary questions of the day these magazines are of great value.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-October, 1870. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal :

The current number is rather dull for Blackwood, but is nevertheless very readable. Its contents are as under :---1. Piccadilly; 2. Earl's Denc, part xii.; 3. On Fiction as an preme power exist the principles of reason, morality, Educator; 4. Boating on the Thames; 5. Strangers in The House; 6. Canada: The Fenian Rsid, and The Colonial Office; 7. Cornelius O'Dowd; S. The European Hurricane.

TOR EMMANUEL'S "USURPATION,"-PRO-TEST OF THE CATHOLICS OF TORONTO. -THE ARCHBISHOP'S COMMENTS.

On the 26th ult., a meeting was held in St. Michael's Cathedral for the purpose of giving the Catholics of the city an opportunity to sign several protests against the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel, and his assumption of the temporal power there. The number of persons present was comparatively small. A choir of boys, stationed in the sanctuary, sang before the opening of the proceedings a "Hymn of joy to the Pope." Shortly afterwards the Archbishop and the clergy entered, and prayer

having been offered, The Archbishop of Toronto rose and made

to the absurd stories propagated through them. But this does not justify those writers and publishers. They can, as well as lying lips, he called, in the words of Scripture, an abomination to the Lord, They would have long since scandalized the Catholics had they not been forewarned by our divine Lord who said to his Apostles, " Beware of men; you shall be hated by all men for my name's sake," Matt. xxii, The Master was calumniated ; the disciple, he said, was not above the Master; and again, St. Matt. v. verse 11 : "Blessed are ye when they shall revile you and persecute you, and speak all this evil against you

FOURTH PROTEST.

We also protest against the false opinions of certain public writers, who affirm that public men and political events are not to be judged by the standard of right and wrong as applicable to individuals,

Nore. - There is one supreme tribunal before which all, the great and the small, must appear. Dignity will be no safeguard; power no shield of do not want idlers, loafers, gamins, thieves, and defence. All will be judged, with respect to private defence. All will be judged, with respect to private and public acts, by the same unchanging principles of moral rectitude. The tribunal of right and wrong is the eternal law of God manifested to us by enlightened reason, and confirmed by the teachings of Holy Scripture and the Church, by which law every man holding a public position will be held as accountable for his votes and acts in the Council of the Government, as is the juror by his oath to give a just decision, and any infringement of right and justice will call punishment on his head.

FIFTH PROTEST.

We also protest in the name of the God of humanity against unjust wars-wars in which human lives are wantonly sacrificed, without lawful reasons or tor dynastic aggrandizement.

Norg.-Wars are sometimes lawful, for every supreme power must have a means of protecting itself preme power must have a means of protecting itself against injury, and of vindicating its rights. War alone sometimes can supply this means. That a war be just and lawful three conditions are required: -1st. That it be proclaimed by a lawful authority; 2nd. That there exist a weighty and just reason which will outbalance the inconveniences of the war; 3rd. That it be necessary ; for when just satisfaction is offered to the injured party, it should be accepted as war without necessity ceases to be just, and consequently becomes a wholesale murder

SIXTH PROTEST.

We also protest against all secret societies and organizations having for their purpose to undermine the Church, to overthrow legitimate governments that rule for the common good of the whole people, and not for the good of any particular class or tion

Note.-(We quote largely from Balmes.) The Gospel inculcates the necessity of obeying legitimate authority. Resistance to lawful governments is certainly not allowable so long as they do not outstep the bounds of their faculties ; but when they do so, their commands, as St. Thomas says, are rather acts of violence than laws. Above the suand religion. "Kings, princes, magistrates," says Palafra, "all jurisdiction is ordained by (lod for the preservation of his people, not for their destruction; for defence, not for offence ; for man's right, not for his injury." "For," as St. Thomas says, "God has constituted kings to rule and govern, and to secure to every one the possession of his rights." Such is the aim of their institution. But if kings, turning things to their own profit, should act otherwise, they are no longer kings but tyrants. Are we to obey civil power when it commands something cvil in itself? Are we to obey the civil power when it interferes in matters not included in the circle of its faculties ? We will answer these questions by deductions drawn from St. Thomas, one of the greatest interpreters of Catholic doctrine :

1st. We cannot, under any circumstances, obey the civil power when its commands are opposed to the Divine law.

2nd. When laws are unjust they are not binding in conscience.

3rd. It may become necessary to obey these laws from motives of prudence, that is in order to avoid scandal and commotions.

Laws are unjust from some one of the following auses :--

fruits of the revolution.

ult., the following significant paragraph :---

" It is a fact for example that half a dozen news-

Remembering that "free thinking" is but a

"Few except those who have lived in Rome can

phenomenon is neither new nor exceptional. It | can offend the feelings of the Catholic, puts the

of the Government there issued a proclamation tional defence, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by a severe execution of the laws.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

At No. 663, Craig Street, by

J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER-1870.

Thursday, 17-St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

tice for twenty-five days-from the fourth to

the twenty-eighth of this month - has been

agreed upon by the French Provisional Gov-

ernment and Count Bismarck and Baron Von

LONDON, Nov. 5.-The election in Paris on

the question of sustaining the powers of the

Government of National Defence has resulted

in an overwhelming majority in favour of the

Government. The returns of the city are

nearly complete. The result is as follows :---

Ayes, 442,000; noes, 47,000; majority, 395,000.

to the latest despatches there have been no

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. - A Berlin despatch

says a report is being circulated here that Gari-

baldi, with a body of Mobiles, has been sur-

Telegrams from Tours report that the Gov-

NANTES, Nov. 5.—Advices from Paris have

ernment is actively preparing to prosecute the

rounded at Vales and taken prisoner.

war as if no armistice existed.

military movements whatever since Sunday.

Perfect tranquility exists in Paris. According

According to the reports received, an armis-

Saturday, 12-St. Martin, P. M. Sunday, 13-Twenty-third after Pentecost.

shall be Two Dollars and a half.

Advertising Agents in New York.

Friday, 11-St. Martin, B.C.

Monday, 14-St. Didacus. C.

Tuesday, 15-St. Gertrude, V.

Wednesday, 16-Of the Feria.

Moltke for the King of Prussia.

Single unpies, 5 cts.

Three Dollars.

THAT DATE.

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the

INVEL AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

publishes a letter from Marshal Bazaine, giving the lie to Gambetta's charges and insinuations, in his proclamation to the French army. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery or treason or bargain with the Bonapartists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable, after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck Paris to receive 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 erection of Prussian batteries. In this the French have been very successful.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 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 Bismarck that his conditions could not be accepted, and return to the capital immediately. The cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on the guarantees for the cession of territory. The war goes on. The Prussian Ambassador at London says the struggle will continue all winter.

LONDON, Nov. 6.- The disordered condition 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, Nov. 5.- A serious engagement took place to-day on the road from Dijon to St. Jean

n 1 dae ar in

restricted over the land. The meaning of the fact recorded by the Witness is this-That it is not the Pope only that the Revolution attack, but Christianity; that it aspires not to the deposition of the Sovereign Pontiff, but to the overthrow of Christianity; that if it be against His Vicar upon earth that ing parties, then is the late action of the Piedhave signed an agreement which was sent to its first blows seem to fall, its shafts are really aimed against Him Whom on earth the Pope represents. Ecrazez l'infame is now, as in the days of Voltaire, the rallying cry, le mot d'ordre of the Revolutionary party throughout the world.

> This is one meaning of the fact, here is another. It means that the Protestant, and socalled evangelical press which with glee records the triumph of "Freethinking" in Rome, is at heart as anti-Christian as the more honest and outspoken organ of the extreme democracy. It means; and that it is lawful to do wrong, and is not love of Christ, but simply hatred of Ca- to violate pledged faith, that good may foltholicity that prompts its utterances; and it, low." And even the question would still be and its supporters, would be well content to open for discussion whether good has followed witness the overthrow of Christianity, if by no or will follow from the invasion of the Papal other means the ruin of the Papacy could be States and the capture of Rome by the troops accomplished.

But is not the inconsistency of the Witness too glaring, is not its hypocrisy too patent, are not its solemn drivelling about "love for Jesus" -and "Gospel light" a little too nauseous when in the same columns as these in which it deprecates the reading of Protestant journals, which refuse to utter the peculiar Shibboleth of the sects to which it belongs, it at the same time records with glee the fact that "free thinking journals are now extensively read and

"There are stages in the progress of human society, in which ancient institutions becomes anachronism without any special fault of the persons who are their representatives. The world has to get rid of these old fashioned establishments, and cannot permit its onward march to be impeded out of sympathy for individuals however respectable personally, or however legitimate their pretensions. This we take to be the whole case between the Pope and the Italians."-Montreal Herald, Oct. 22, 1870.

It is a sufficient reply to quote the old adage that "that which is morally wrong, cannot be politically right or politically expedient." If the pretensions of the Pope be legitimate and if Treaties be morally binding on the contractmontese Government illegitimate, and therefore immoral; and if the plea of expediency be urged in its defence, we reply that in like manner the thief, the forger, and every villain who commits a crime for the sake of the advantage

that may thence to him accrue, may urge the same 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 the premiss that the end proposed justifies the of Victor Emmanuel.

WHAT KIND OF IMMIGRANTS CANADA NEEDS .- In our exchanges we read that Miss McPherson of London, England, is delivering lectures with the view of raising funds to enable her to bring out to Canada what are called "English arabs and street children."

We recognise Miss McPherson's benevolent intentions and we are convinced that she means well. In so far as the towns and cities of circulated in Rome? Is it not a fact with a England are concerned, they too will be all.

remarks. He then called upon his Secretary to read the protests, with his (the Archbishop's) notes thereon, as follows;-

PROTEST of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, and the Clergy and people of the arch-diocese, against the usurpation of the temporal possessions of the Holy See :---

FIRST PROTEST.

In our name and in the name of the clergy and the faithful of our archdiocese, we protest against the usurpation of the patrimony of St. Peter, secured to the Holy See for the dignity, freedom and support of the head and government of the church.

Note.-Rome, with its preserved monuments of the past, and the magnificent structures of later times, has been built and maintained by the pious offerings of the Catholic world, and donations of the pilgrims of all nations ; it is, therefore, justly the capital of the Christian world. Ancient Rome, grand and powerful as it was in its day, has passed away, leaving but the ruins of its former greatness. As it now stands, it is the offspring of Christianity ; its masterpieces of art, its public and private institutions, have sprung into existence under the guiding influence of Christian genius and the substantial patronage of the Popes. The Popes have been its protectors since they called in the assistance of Pepin against the Lombard King Astophus, and since that time, 755, they have been its only recognized and legitimate rulers. Were it not for their influence time and again, Rome, like its ancient rival, Carthage, would have been but an unpeopled waste.

SECOND PROTEST.

We protest against the usurpation of weaker States legitimately and justly governed by stronger powers, as we would protest against the forcible and unjust seizure of the property and lands of private individuals.

Note.---We protest against King Victor Emman-uel's seizure of Rome. For if he at the head of his Piedmontese people had a right to invade the kingdom of Naples, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and all the minor principalities of Italy, and in fine the States of the Church, that he might make the Italian peninsula one Kingdom; then with equal justice would the United States of America, to make one grand Republic of the continent of North America, have a right to invade and annex to themselves the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, and all British North America ; then too (what every one with us will not concede), would any Power in Europe, if their public exigencies or self-aggrandizement required it, have a right to invade England, and carry war and all its horrors amongst a happy people.

THIRD PROTEST

We protest against the caricaturing and bringing into disrepute the sacred person of the Sovereign Pontiff our Holy Father and religious rites and ceremonies, the Œcumenical Council and grave debates.

Norm.-What time has not been spent, what talent profigated, to the work of undermining the respect and honour due to the Sovereign Pontiff! Every engine of communication has been put in motion. In pamphlets, in news and illustrated papers truth has been sacrificed. But the work has been overdone. Few now, except the very illiterate, except those who

When they are opposed to the common wealwhen their aim is not the good of the commonwealth-when the legislator outsteps the limits of his faculties-when, although in other respects tending to the good of the commonwealth, and proceeding from competent authority, they do not ob-

serve suitable equity. The Church has always favored liberty properly so-called; but she condemns all uprisings of peoples against their just and legitimate governments, also all uprising of a people, though oppressed, who have not a probable and reasonable hope of success. because a non-successful revolution may entail greater misery than an oppressive government, as has happened in Ireland and Poland. Thieves, robbers, murderers, adulterers, drunkards, and suck like, cry out against tyranny when they are prevented from breaking the law or punished for its infraction. A Government illegitimate at first may become legitimate by wise government, and by consent of the governed

But is it lawful to resist the civil power or the Government *de facto* by physical force? In preaching obedience " to the powers that be," the Church speaks of such powers as have a legitimate existence. The absurdity that a fact, because accomplished, can create right, or that a thing obtained by force, because taken possession of, can be justly held, can never become a dogma of Catholicity. This would legitimatize all usurpations; the world would be abandoned to a mere rule of force. That degrading doctrine is not true which derives legitimacy from usurpation; which says to a people conquered and subjugated by any usurper whatsoever, "Obey your tyrant-his rights are founded on force, and your obligation to him on weakness." It is but a rob-bery on a grand scale. If it were true that resistance was unlawful in such a case, the highwayman would obtain a right to your purse if he succeeded in taking it by force. It would be a robbery, but this robbery being a consummated fact, you cannot now obtain a redress, for it would be robbery to endeavor to arrest the purse from him.

SEVENTH PROTEST.

We condemn the doctrine that upholds one law for the weak and powerless and another for the powerful and strong. The Scriptures command obedience to the authorities, but illegitimate authority is no authority; and therefore when the Scrip-ture prescribes obedience to the authorities, it is the lawful authorities that are implied.

NOTE .- St. Peter tells the early Christians to obey not only the good and gentle, but also the tyranni cal. I Peter ii. 17. We conclude from this that we must obey even those who are bad, and that the fact of a prince being personally wicked does not give his subjects the right of rebelling against him, as has been asserted by John Huss, Wycliffe, and such like. Vice in the person of the ruler, so long as he administers the laws equitably, does not justify resistance to his authority.

The sacred text, in enjoining on us obedience to the civil power, tells us that it is ordained by God him-self, that is the minister of God himself; and it is evident that usurpation is never vested with so high a character. In order however that an insurrection against un unlawful power may be legitimate and prudent, those who undertake to overturn it should be sure of its illegitimacy, should have in view the de Lorne. The Prussians, although using ar- deep meaning "that the Witness which de- the better for getting rid of their "arabs and are strangers to the events" of the day, give credence substitution of a lawful power; and should count be

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

sides on the probability of the success of their enter-prise. If these conditions are not fulfilled, the insurrection has no object: It is a mere fruitless attempt, an impotent revenge, which, instead of being useful to society, only causes bloodshed, and can have no other effect than to increase oppression and tyranny. 🐠 * + '

FIGHTH PROTEST.

We also protest against the right of temporal monarchs to interfere with the liberties of the Church, or hinder its beneficent action on the people. The Gospel must be preached. "Woe to me if I preach not this Gospel.

NoTE.-When temporal rulers wish to hinder the Pontifis in the discharge of their sacred duties, they must be answered with St. Peter and St. John, "That it is better to hearken to the voice of God than to that of man." But Peter and John, answering, said to them : "If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye; for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." Acts iv, v. 19.

NINTH PROTEST.

We protest against any interference on the part of the temporal power in the Church's administration. We protest especially against any force being used to oblige the Church to administer the Sacraments to those whom she considers unworthy of them; or to bury in consecrated ground those who her sacred ordinance of matrimony, the key-stone of the Christian and social fabric.

In conclusion, dearly beloved brethren, we earnestly beseech you to ask God, whose Divine Providence has not invented unjust wars, which come with their fearful engines of destruction from the wickedness of man, for peace and freedom from the evils which now inundate the world, and for the restoration and preservation of the rights and possessions of the Catholic Church in the person of Our Holy Father.

The Archbishop then rose and made a few remarks to the effect that former Popes had been for a time deposed and afterwards restored to power, and he said no doubt that would be the case with the present pontiff.

Those present then proceeded to sign the protest, the choir of boys singing meanwhile the "Hymn to the Virgin."

The assemblage then dispersed.

LECTURE OF THE REV. FRANCIS MARSHALL, SJ., ON THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

(From the Chatham Planet.)

On Monday, 24th ult., the Rev. F. Marshall delivered, in the Roman Catholic Church, his lecture on "One of the great prerogatives of the Pope," the perogative alluded to, as we surmised, being "Infallibility." The lecture being free, the Church was well filled, and the lecturer was punctual to the hour.

The Rev. gentleman commenced by saying that, in all Societies, small and large, there is one who bears rule over the rest ; and so God has followed the same course in the establishment of His Spiritual Kingdom on earth. But there was a wide difference between a Temporal Ruler and the Spiritual Governor of the Church, the former being liable to error. whilst the latter has been guaranteed never to de-viste from the truth. The purpose of the lecturer, therefore, was to prove the Dogma of the personal Infallibility of the Pope, and to endeavor to dispel all incorrect views upon that article of Faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

Strange opinions have been circulated about this prerogative, some believing that it was a gift, ren-dering the Pope impeccable and infallible on all sciences; others, again, stating that the Pope was made like a God by the Catholics, supposed to know every thing, incapable of doing wrong and competent to frame any new doctrine he choses and to force it upon his benighted followers. But this was not the Catholic Doctrine. The Pope, in assuming office, does not cease to be a man, liable to all man's infirmities, remaining unchanged in his nature, faculties, &c.; all that he has been endowed with is a mere prerogative, conferred upon him in behalf of his fellow men. Neither is he allowed to unearth any new doctrine and force it upon his followers, but he merely singles out the old truth, teaches it,

controversies about faith and morals have been re-ferred to the Pope and settled by him.

But not only do God's Word and divine tradition substantiate the doctrine of Infallibility, but reason teaches us that it could not be otherwise, for God, wishing to keep inviolable the deposit of faith, set up a living and unerring judge, to whom recourse could be had in every emergency.

The last ground the lecturer mentioned in support of Infallibility was "History," and the development of that proof he left with his audience, enjoining them to pursue an authentic history of the Church, and they would find that Christ's promise concerning the infallibility of his Vicar has been fully verified during 1800 years and during the rule of 250 Popes

The lecturer concluded by reviewing the premises he put forth, and said that, looking at the whole matter, it must be seen that it is either ignorance or malice which causes some people to say that new dogmas have been ushered into the Catholic Church. The doctrine of Infallibility was one of those doctrines that admit of no change, grounded, as it is, on the word of God, and upon divine Tradition, supported by the authority of the Holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church.

He then finished by hoping that anything he may have said would give offence to no one, his only motive being to make known the truth, and he had been exceedingly guarded in his remarks to hurt the feeling of no one, whatever his religious convictions them; or to bury in constructions because of the interfere in any way with may be; nor to sever that golden bond of charity, die outside of her pale; or to interfere in any way with may be; nor to sever that golden bond of charity, which tends to unite together all the true children of God, for St. John tells us that we are known to be the children of God, if we love one another.

> QCEBEC, November 3.-The Lieutenant-Governor proceeden in state at 3 p.m. to-day to open the House. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, the Lieut.-Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the Lieut.-Governor was pleased to open the fourth Session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following speech from the Throne:---

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

On the occasion of your first meeting at the opening of the first session of the present Parliament, I thought it my duty to explain to you the extent and importance of the subjects which the new constitution submitted to our legislation and your control You have since devoted yourselves with diligence to these various matters; you have laid the foundation of the political organization of this Province and I am bappy now to recognize the satisfactory results wheth our legislation has produced.

There is, however, an important matter which has been the subject of your labors and deliberations, and upon which you have not finally pronounced. The assiduous care which you have afforded to the preparation of the Municipal Code and the publicity which you have given to the project which you have prepared gives me reason to hope that you will be able, during the present session, to terminate this useful work, with every assurance that can be desired for its future success and stability. During the three sessions of this Parliament liberal

appropriations have been made for Education, for Charitable institutions, and for Public works, for Colonization and Immigration, and also to aid those companies whose object was to develop the resources of the Province by the construction of new railways, and the results which have thus been obtained are such as to encourage you to persevere in the same course, taking care to keep within the financial resources of the Province.

The extensive explorations which had been commenced have been pressed forward with vigour, and will shortly enable large tracts of territory to be opened for the timber trade and for settlement.

Measures have been taken to stimulate Immigration, and also to encourage the return of our fellowcountrymen who had established themselves in the United States. Satisfuctory progress has already been made, and we may fairly expect greater results in the future.

The commission charged with the enquiry into the organization of the Civil Service has terminated its labors, and its second report will be submitted to you.

Taillefer, their commander, replied. They then enteredt he Church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Martineau, every available space in the vast edifice being filled to its utmost capacity. Here also the *Te Deum* was chanted, followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The music on the occasion was grand, and was one of the most interesting features of the reception. The Church was decorated with flags hung from the galleries, and was lit up in an unusually brilliant manner. The service here was over at half-past four p.m., when the Zouaves were conducted to the little Bonsecours Church on St. Paul street, where

shorter but very interesting service was performed.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. - At the semiannual meeting of the above Society held in their rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected office-bearers for the ensuing term : President-Myles Murphy. 1st Vice-President-William Daly. 2nd do -Wm. McKay. Secretary-J. J. Tucker. Asst.-Secretary-Wm. Fitzsimmons. Treasurer-T. Buchanan,

Collector-Treasurer-James McKillup. Asst. Collector-Treasurer-J. Flanagan. Grand Marshal-John Lawlor. Asst.-Marshals-John Dwyer and J. Curry.

Committee of Enquiry-Messrs. P. Kavanaugh, J. Gleeson, P. Corbitt, A. Jones, F. McIver, P. Reignolds and J. Clooney. This Society is but one year in existence and dur-

ing that period, we understand, it has placed to its credit in bank a considerable amount together with a a rapid and steady increase in members. -From what we know of the Society, we strongly recommend our Catholic fellow citzens to enroll themselves under its banners, as the object for which it has been formed its really a good onethat of supporting its members during illness, and assisting the widows and orphans.

The Coburg Star says :- The appearance of the country in this section at the present time is beautiful. In all our experience, we never saw the fall wheat look better than it looks this autumn. The growth it has made since it was sown is remarkable. The fall, taken altogether, has been unusually fine, affording to all those engaged in out-door pursuits an admirable chance to be fully prepared for the setting in of winter. There need be no frozen potatoes or turnips this year, that is certain.

DISCHARGED .- The man James Moore who was arrested by the 69th Regiment at Eccles Hill during the Femian Raid in May last, was liberated on the 3d inst., by order of the Government, his personal bail being taken for his appearance whenever called upon. -Daily News.

FRAUD.-A large number of one dollar bills of Bank of New Brunswick are in circulation, wh have been altered so as to appear as " fives." fraud is well executed and escapes detection exc when held up to the light when it is easily discov ed. Merchants and others would do well to be their guard against them.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Huntingdon, F. Hughes, S2; J. Hughes, S2; M ton, T. Hackett, S2; Antigonish, N.S., Rev. Chisholm, S4; Fort William, Rev. D. DuRanq \$2 ; Hamilton, M. Mahony, \$2 ; Navan, J. Morris \$1; Westport, A. Rooney, \$2; Nicolet, Rev. Proulx, S2; Quebec, A. T. Marsan, \$2; Porter's H J. A. McIntosh, \$2; Deschambault, Z. Bouille, Alexandria, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, 52; Arnprior, R Mr. Bourier, \$2; Fitzroy Harbor, J. Farrell, S Newington, J. R. McMillan, \$1; Stella, J. O. M vena, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, R. E. Corcoran, \$4; Q bec, J. Foley, \$4; 1Assomption, Rev. J. T. Gam \$2; Mount Joy, D. McDonell, \$2; St. Ann's, R W. Dunne, \$4; Chatham, Rev. F. Connillear, S Osceola, H. McPeak, \$2; St. Hilaire, Rev. C. B cher, \$11.45; Boucherville, Mrs. Delery, \$2; L don, J. Milne, 33; St. Sylvester, D. Horan, S. Kemptville, P. Kelly, 50c.; St. Andrews, F. McF S2; Frampton, P. Cassidy, S1.50; l'Assomption, Flanagan, S1; Rigaud, P. Beggin, S1.50; Mor

burg, J. Gormely, S2.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

The Catholic clergy of Canada who may be about purchasing overcoats or other clothing would do well to call on P. E. Brown, No. 9 Chaboillez Square. He is specially patronized by collegiate institutions and clergy in general, to whom a liberal discount is allowed.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Nov. 7.

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| a | Flour # brl. of 196 1Pollards\$3.00 | n | \$3.25 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|---|--------|
| | Middlings 4.00 | 6 | 4.20 |
| | Fine a co | | 4.75 |
| i~ | Superior, No. 2 5.00 | a | 5.05 |
| r | Supertine 5.50 | | |
| r, | Fancy 5.85 | 6 | 5.90 |
| ÿ | Extra 6.20 | | 6.25 |
| 21 | Superior Extra. 6.40 | Q | 6.50 |
| | Bag Flour # 100 h | | 2.50 |
| | Oatmeal # brl. of 200 fb 4.75 | | 5.00 |
| - 1 | Wheat # bush. of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring. 1.21 | | 1.23 |
| | Ashes # 100 fb., First Pots 6.27 | | |
| | Seconds 5.30 | | 0.00 |
| | Thirds 4.65 | 0 | |
| - 1 | First Pearls 6.90 | Ĩ | 0.00 |
| [| Pork # brl. of 200 fb-Mess | | 26.50 |
| 1 | Thin Mess | Ô | 24.00 |
| Í | Prime | Ô | 23.00 |
| r | Butter # 15 0.22 | | 0.23 |
| r. | Cheese ∉ 18 0.12 | | |
| - 1 | Lard # fb 0.13 | | |
| . | Barley # 48 b 0.70 | | 0.721 |
| 5 | Pease # 66 b 0.00 | | 0.85 |
| 0 | - | | 0.00 |

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

| No | v. 7, 1870. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| RETAIL | WHOLESALK |
| Wheat # 56 lbs | 00400 |
| Barley " " | 00*00 |
| Pease # | 00 * 0 0 |
| Oats " | 00400 |
| Buckwheat, | 00400 |
| Indian Corn, (Ohio)0 0 6 0 0 | 00.00 |
| Beef, per 100 lbs \$9,00 % 0 0 | \$5.00 " 8.0 |
| Pork, fresh | \$9.00 ** 10.0 |
| Beef, per lb 0 4 " 0 8 | 00"00 |
| Pork, " 0 7 " 0 8 | 00 " 0 0 |
| Mutton, " 0 5 * 0 6 | 00"00 |
| Lamb, perlb 0 5 " 0 6 | 00.00 |
| Veal, per lb 0 5 " 0 8 | 00*00 |

DAIRY PRODUCE.

| Butter, fresh, per 15 1 6 " 1 8 | - 0 (|
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| " salt, " 1 10 " 1 0 | 0 0 |
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| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
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| Lard, per lb 0 114 1 0 | 0.9 |
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| Straw | \$9.00 |
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TEACHER, - Salary Liberal. EACHER. - Same, _____ Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Tr Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality o

St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

are now shewing their New Fall Goods, and re-25spectfully invite Gentlemen to their large and 20 varied stock of every article suitable for the present season.

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

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TERMS.

| ion. | Cheese, " $0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 $ | TERMS. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | For any one of the Reviews\$4 00 per annum. |
| the | Potatoes, per bag (new)., 3 6 * 3 9 0 0 4 0 0 | For any two of the Reviews 7 00 " For any three of the Reviews10 00 " |
| nich | Turnips | For all four of the Reviews12 00 " |
| The cept | Onions per minot 5.0 ° 6.0 0.0 ° 0.0 Maple Sugar, per 1b 0.5 ° 0.6 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 0.0 ° 0.0 | For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 a |
| ver- | Honey, per 1b 0 5 " 0 6 0 0 " 7 0 | For Blackwood and one Review. 7 00 " |
| ou | Lard, per lb 0 114 1 0 0 9 4 0 0 | For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews |
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| uct, | Straw\$5.00 " \$7.00 \$9.00 " \$0.0 | of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two centa |
| son, | | Circulars with further particulars may be had on |
| Mr. | TEACHER WANTED. | application. |
| HII, \$1 : | WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE | ······································ |
| lev. | TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and Eng- | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
| \$5; | lish languages. Address, | In the matter of EDMOND GATES, in the Town of |
| Iul- Jue- | A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq., | Joliette, in the County of Joliette, |
| det, | or W. VALLIE. | an Insolvent. |
| lev. | Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870. | I, the undersigned, Adolphe Magnan, of the said |
| S 6 ; | | Town of Joliette, have been appointed in this mat- |
| ou- | WANTED, | ter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before |
| S4; | | me, within one month. |
| tae, | Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaven- | A. MAGNAN, |
| . Р. | ture Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.) | Official Assirnee |
| ris- | | Joliette, 22 October, 1870. |
| en, | TEACHERS WANTED. | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
| | TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish | |
| R . | of St Sophia, Terrebonne, Co., capable, of Teaching | PRO. OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. |
| 1'. | the French and English languages. Salary-\$100 | , |
| Iol- | for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School, Applications, pre- | In the matter of VITAL CASSANT, |
| | paid, to be addressed to | An Insolvent. |
| | PATRICK CAREY, | ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November |
| An- | Secretary-Treas. | mext, the undersigned will apply to the said Court |
| | St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q. | for his discharge under the above Act, |
| nis- | | VITAL CASSANT, Insolvent. |
| c | G. & J. MOORE, | Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN. |
| -G. | IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS | His Attorneys ad litem. |
| Me- | of | CANADA |
| 1 | | PRO. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. |
| 1 | HAIS, CAPS, AND FURS, | Dist. of Montreal, J INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
| | CATHEDRAL BLOCK, | In the matter of C. DORWIN & Co., |
| | , | - · · · |
| ncis | N.J. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET, | Insolvents. |
| ICIS | MONTREAL. | ON the seventeenth day of November next, the un- dersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge |
| ohn | Cash Paid for Raw Furs. | under the said Act, as well individually as having |
| лш | | been a member of said firm of C. DORWIN & Co |
| iell, | INSOLVENT ACTE OF 1981 PE 00 | Montreal, 8th October, 1870. |
| ted | INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. | CANFIELD DORWIN By his Attorneys ad litem, |
| Ban 2nd | Province of Quebec District of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT. | BETHUNE & BETHUNE. |
| rgh | | |
| ion | In the matter of FRANK OWENS, | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
| nel | An Insolvent. | |
| au- t of | ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, | CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT |
| bod | the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his | Dist. of Montreal. |
| ļ | discharge under the above Acts. | In the matter of JAMES S. NOAD, of the City of |
| ber | FRANK OWENS, | biontreal, as well individually as having been g |
| ion, | lnsolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, | partner in the Commercial firm of JEWFERV |
| on, | His Attorneys ad litem. | NUAD & Co., of Quebec, which said firm was |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | composed of himself and WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERY, of the said City of Quebec, and |
| . 1 | INSALVENT A ATE ADDA AT 20 | which said firm was carried on at Montreal |
| ha nes | INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. | under the name and style of NOAD JEFFERY |
| nes ved | PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal } In the SUPERIOR COURT. | a Co., as well as having heretofore carried on |
| r & | Dist. of Montical, j | business at Montreal, under the style and name of JAMES S. NOAD & Co., |
| ong | In the matter of ALEXANDER BASTIEN, | |
| ice | An Insolvent. | An Insolvent. |
| rop are | ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November | ON Thursday the seventeenth day of November next, |
| icir | next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court | the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. |
| lies | for his discharge under the above Acts. | Montreal, 13th October, 1870. |
| 149 | ALEXANDER BASTIEN, Insolvent. | JAMES S. NOAD |
| | Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, | by KERR, LAMBE & CARTER |
| age lis- | His Atterneys ad litem. | his Attorneys ad lilem. |
| the | D | CANADA |
| ave | BREASFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COM- FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this pre- | CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEDEC, SUPERIOR COURT. |
| ia." | paration has rendered it a general favourite. The | Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. |
| 1. | Civil Service Gazette remarks :" By a thorough | In the matter of JAMES F. KIDNER, |
| 1. | knowledge of the natural laws which govern the | |
| | operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care- | An Insolvent. |
| on- | ful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables | ON the seventeenth day of November next, the un- |
| 815. | with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save | dersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act. |
| dal, | us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with | Montreal, 10th October, 1870. |
| best | boiling waters or milk. Sold only in tin-lined | TANKS TO TRANS |
| UGAN. | packets, labelled-JAMES EPFs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. | By his Attorneys ad klem. |
| 4 | | BETHUNE & BETHUNE. |
| | n en | |
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and guards it.

In the Pope is a two-fold and distinctive character-that of private individual and that of public officer of the Church. When he does anything in his private capacity, he is liable to err, like any other man; but, when he resumes his public character of Pope, of foundation of the Church, of universal teacher, proposing something referring to faith and morals, and, at the same time, obliging, under pain of "anathema," all the faithful to believe what he teaches, in that case alone is to be at-tributed to him the gift of Infallibility. When, then, the Pope exercises this functional prerogative of teacher, he is said to speak ex cathedra, that is, in virtue of the power he has received from his mas-ter, which binds his subjects to admit all the doctrines he has been charged to teach them.

There are three requisites necessary to render the Pope's decisions infallible. 1st. He must act in the capacity of universal teacher and supreme head of the Church ; 2d, His judgment must bear on matters of faith and moral laws necessary for salvation ; 3d, He must propose those things to the faithful under pain of heresy, to be believed with interior assent, as being of revealed truth and of divine faith. The Pope may speak in his private character on faith and morals; he may issue disciplinarian enactments; and he may give many wise counsels to the Church, but that does not fix the scal of infallibility on his private opinions and decisions ; because they are not in the field of his divine prerogative, for God's special assistence has been promised to Peter and his successors only when they would defend the deposit of faith.

The lecturer next proceeded to set forth the grounds upon which the divine prerogative is built; and the first foundation mentioned was the Sacred writings, which show Peter raised to the dignity of chief pastor of Christ's Church, signified by the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, which were promised to him (Matt: 16, 17-19) Peter was made the foundation stone, on which rests the Church, as on a rock, against which the power of darkness cannot prevails A passage out of the 22nd chapter of Luke was also quoted, to show that Christ asked the Father in a special manner to confirm Peter in the faith, to enable him to discharge his office of universal teacher towards all the faithful of the world. Peter was charged by Christ with the care of the whole flock, being strictly enjoined to feed the lambs, and the sheep, that is the Bishops and the faithful; but how could he acquit himself of that commission were he not guarded against error in his teaching? But he had been made a rock of faith, that he might preserve the Church one, and being planted on her solid foundation, she should stand all the gates of hell.

Another ground for the divine prerogative of Infallibility is "Tradition." The whole Church, whether scattered throughout the world or collected together, has ever believed in the Infallibility of the Pope, viewed in his public office of teacher; and, if we run back the stream of divine tradition, we find that that belief extends to the Apostolic times themselves

Again, the whole Episcopacy has always considered the Pope the final adjuster of all points bearing on matters of faith and morals. Hence, at the 6th General Council, held at Constantinople, the fathers confessed publicly the infallibility of Pope distance along the adjacent streets. As the proces-Agatho, and at the Council of Florence they declared sion marched up the street, the bells rang out a the Pope to, be possessed of the full and supreme merry peal of welcome. Arrived at the church ad- reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMBER junisdiction of Peter. From the carliest times all dresses were presented to the Zouaves, to which Mr. ORGAN is superior.

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The arbitrator who was named by this Province in virtue of the British North America Act, for the division of the debt and assets of the late Province of Canada, a gentleman of distinguished talents and enjoying a high reputation for legal knowledge and integrity, finding that there existed between the other arbitrators and himself an irreconcilable difference of opinion, resigned his office The arbitrators named by the Province of Ontario and by the Government of Canada continued their deliberations without this Province being in any way represented, and I have thought it my duty to protest first against the illegality of their proceedings and afterwards against the manifestly illegal and unjust result at which they arrived. The correspondence which has taken place on this subject will be submitted to your consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The Public Accounts will be submitted to you and I am happy to be able to inform you, that, notwithstanding the heavy expense which have been incurred in the public works, the balance in the hands of the Treausurer on the first of July last, was larger then at the corresponding period last year. Several portions of this Province having been

visited by extensive conflagrations, the Government came to the assistance of the victims of these misfortunes. Accounts will be laid before you of the moneys which have been expended as a matter of urgency for this purpose.

The ordinary votes will be asked from you for the different branches of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I do not doubt that in this fourth session of your Parliament, by the wisdom of your deliberations, by the good understanding which has always existed amongst you, you will be able, with the assistance of Divine Providence, to establish on a firm basis, the prosperity of this Province.

ARRIVAL OF ZOUAVES .- The Canadian Zouaves recently stationed in Rome arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon by special train from New York. They were met in New York, on coming off the steamer "Idaho," in which they made the voyage from Liverpool, by the following gentlemen from this city ;-Chevalier de Bellefeuille, Rev. Father Grafton, Hon. Mr. Masson, and Capt. Roy. At St. Albans, the following Montreal gentlemen awaited them, viz. : Messrs. Trudel, Rivard, Thibeault, Gerant, and Rev. Messrs. Dessilat and Welsh. Across the border St. Johns turned out to meet, then en masse. At the railway station an address was read by Mr. Charland on behalf of the Catholic citizens of St Johns. The Zonaves afterwards heard Mass at the Parish Church, and before again embarking for Montreal partook of a dinner. On arriving at the Bonaventure station, where an immense crowd of people was gathered, they were met by the Papal Zouave Committee, with whom they marched up St. Joseph and Notre Dame streets to the church of Notre Dame. At the church an immense concourse of spectators was collected, which covered the whole square and terrace, and portico in front of the church and extended for some

Per M. Larkin, Wolfstown-Self, \$1; P. O'Bri

Per J. Nolan, Kingston--C. McDonald, \$2; Beaupre, \$2; D. Lynch, \$2.50; J. King, \$2.50; Conroy, \$2; W. O'Rielly, \$4. Per Rev. H. Brettargh, Trenton-Self, \$3; J. F

lerin, Codrington, S2. Per, D. Walker, Lindsay-D. Molony, \$2.

Per. J. Barry, Morrisburg-T. McGinnis, \$1

Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-A. McDonald (

(us), St. Andrew's, \$6,

Per Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, N. S .- D. C. olm, \$2,50.

Per Rev. B. C. Bochet, St. Patrick's Hill-Johnson, \$2.

Per F. Ford, Prescott-H. Murphy, \$1 : D. Carthy, Dundee, \$4. Per H. Stafford, Almonte-Mrs. P. Gleeson, \$1

Died,

At Ottawa, on the 1st of November, Mr. Fran Ryan.—*R.I.P*.

At St. Raphael, Glengarry, on the 28th ult., Jo Ban McDonell, aged 75 years.

The deceased was son of Alexander Ban McDor a U. E. Loyalist, who made his way from the Uni States to Canada in 1787. The said John 1 McDonell served his country faithfully; on the 2 February, 1814, he was at the taking of Ogdensbu and also served as Color-Sergeant in the Rebell of 1837 and 1838, under the late brave Cold Donald McDonald (Greenfield) in Napierville, Be harnois, and likewise at Cornwall, in the first par 1839, and behaved an obedient servant and a g soldier. May his soul rest in peace.

At Potaluma, California, on the 1st of Octo last, aged 37 years, Mr. George F. A. Harringt son of the late Mr. Michael Harrington, of Kingst Ontario.

AFRICAN WINES.-It is not generally known t Cape Colony produces the most delicious wi grown on the face of the carth. A cargo recei as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Aye. Co., contains several varieties raised there, amo which the Constancia commands the highest pr of any wine in the world. Almost the entire c of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this r exception being sent to them in exchange for th medicines, which have long been the staple remed of South Africa.-Boston Journal.

A CLERGYMAN writing to a friend says, "My voy to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have covered the 'fountain of health' on this side of Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup h rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspeps Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been o sidered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; c petition has been thought impossible since the Mes Alexandre received the first premium, a gold me at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A travelling and military correspondent of the Wiener Presse gives a long account respecting his personal experience of the want of discipline reigning in the French Army, from which the following extracts have been taken :---

"My experience gained during the former portion of my travels had indeed made me wiser and this time I chose a coupe in which some offivers were already scated. A col. nel was standing at the window, and seemed to be defending the first-class carriages against the almost incwitable attack of some common soldiers, who showed decided proclivities for easy and comfortable travelling. He spoke to the men and told them they could surely return and get places here if there was no room in the carriages assigned them, but words seemed of no avail. A young soldier of the line, although perfectly sober, desired to enter by force, and strove to push the colonel back into the interior of the compartment; but finding he could not succeed this man covered his colonel with the foulest abuse, and, in the presence of his comrades, who stood quietly by, threatened him with such unmistakable gestures that I could hardly credit may own eyes. In the adjoining coupe a lieutenant-colonel and a captain were seated. I entered, and was followed by four elderly soldiers with arms and baggage. The captain told them to go into the carriages assigned to them, but with a simple refusal they kept their seats. The previous scene was again enacted. The

men made the most energetic resistance, and the captain was forced to call the station-master and request him to assist him to enforce obedience amongst his men by making them leave the coupe. Unfortunately, the result of this success was not of much avail for us, for the station-master himself brought us, some few minutes afterwards, four wounded Zouaves, who turned out to be no better than our previous compagnons de voyage. But, to my great astonishment, I heard the captain enter into conversation with these Zouaves, and inveigh in such immoderate terms against the Emperor, the Staff, and general officers, that the reason of the men being so demorilized under similar conditions soon became quite clear to me."

THE FRENCH FLEET.-The Dagbladet, a Danish newspaper, gives a long article respecting the naval compaign of France, and coming as it does from the pen of a man who has throughout the present war been a staunch friend of France, the following extacts will be persued with interest :---

"It seemes as if the want of order, preparation, and of a certain system of plans and tactics which have contributed to the bitter defeat of the French army, were to have been met with in a still greater degree amongst the Baltic squadron, and it is difficult to speak upon this subject without giving way to strong expressions. The simple fact that during the last four years no French squadron had shown itself in the Baltic, in order to gain some knowledge and ideas of the ports, &c., shows a great want of foresight. In fact, so ignorant were the French respecting the Baltic, that even superior officers were of opinion that after the middle of October the Baltic was icebound. Further, as France declared war, and not enemy's fleet from the high seas, to shut up the until the conclusion of the war in Western Cherbourg on the 16th July, to chase the communication by water. Instead of taking Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. these steps, a delay of eight or nine days took place. The squadron then took its departure amidst imposing ccremonies, and in the presence of the Empress, so that the enemy could this, and their most influential people have avowand take the necessary steps for a defence. No one can tell how things went on on board the from lack of proper care. The French loss in ironclad commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, but there are people who ed to the deaths from sickness in the town, affirm that it was not owing to want of watchfulness, but to pure inability to sustain an engagement, that the Arminius was allowed to steam by on the 27th July, off Friedrichshaven, unchallenged. In all cases these ships were started in such a condition as even in time of peace would be considered disgraceful. It was no doubt this knowledge of their imperfect appearance which caused them to keep so far away from Copenhagen, and therefore keep aloof from any Danish visit. although they were not in a position to go without the provisions Denmark could have offered them. A most important portion of their fitting out and preparing, we do not intend to state what portion, was done in the Baltic, the men had clothes served out to them, and the ships were supplied with stores of numerous kinds down down to newspapers, and not the slightest preparation for providing any of these things had been made at home prior to their departure. The tardy declaration of the blockade is only now too clearly explained. But the most important task of the fleet, to effect a landing and thus create a diversion in the rear of the German troops, was impossible. has no hope but Paris, and their faith in Paris Under such circumstances the early return of is less than it was in Metz, but there are carnest the fleet was not to be wondred at,³ DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH AT MARSEILLES .- A Marseilles correspondent of the Gazette de France, speaking of the state of affairs in that city, says :---"For nearly a fortnight the Jesuit priests have been detained as political prisoners. They have been not only deprived of their clerical vestments under the pretext of not exposing them to the insults of the malefactors with whom they remain constantly mixed, but also of their breviaries and rosaries. One of them who was insufficiently clad was obliged to roll himself up in a blanket. So much for the respect shown to persons. Sacred things have met no better treatment. Since Sunday, the 15th of September, the Church of the French Mission has been constantly intruded into .--The Civic Guards, those citizens 'who have

themselves to all sorts of excesses in presence of the consecrated elements, which the priests, dragged away without warning, had not time to protect from this scandal. They brought women into the place, and drank, ate, and slept in it. The men and women joined in processions with lighted tapers and clerical articles of capitulation include the fortress, dresses, singing alternately loose songs and hymns of the Church. The Bishop at length braved the fury of these madmen. He came and took away the consecrated elements, which by good chance had not been meddled with .--It was some days before the National Guard, the true inhabitants of Marseilles, came and put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, and imprisoned the offenders. It must be added that this band was composed of workmen, who, having abandoned their work, are dependent on the allowance made them, no doubt, by those who seem to place them on the same level with the heroes of Strasburg by awarding to them the same recognition of patriotic gratitude. If this is not the case, the Administration should explain how those people live. If, in conclusion, their previous history were enquired into, it would be found that most of them are strangers to Marscilles."

proclamation of M. Delpech, have abandoned

I am assured that the stock of sheep in Paris when the Prussians came round it was 200,000 which, at the rate of 4,000 a day, would give a supply of mutton for 50 days. Besides this there are said to have been 70,000 or S0,000 cattle, of which a certain number were also to be daily killed. A vast deal of food for these animals had been collected in Paris from the surrounding country, but, as it would be necessary to economize much of this for the horses of the artillery, cavalry, and other indispensable services, salting is said to have been had recourse to on a large scale. Fresh vegetables, according to the last accounts, were hardly any more to be found. It is presumable there are good stores of lemon juice and preserved vegetables. I have been told this morning that in Normandy and Western France generally the stock of provisions has been transported in immense quantities to the sea coast for the purpose of shipment to England. You will have observed that the Prussians have thought it necessary to begin to pay for the things they take in order to check the general clearance of the districts into which they advance. A main idea of the Government of National Defence is, there can be little doubt, to confine the Prussians to a certain zone, off which they will soon have eaten everything, and whence they will have to fight their way to districts less exhansted. If the siege of Paris lasts, one of the greatest difficulties of the besiegers is likely to be that of supply.—Times Cor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-The Tribune's corespondent before Metz telegraphed yesterday: -According to the statement of Gen. Von Searthrow, who held the woods of Vaux, on the morning of August 19, after the battle of Gravelotte, Bazaine could have avoided being enclosed in Metz. After he was thus enclosed, he could, according to Metzian statements, have made a sortie and joined M Mahon more easily, by far, than McMahon could have reached him. After most of Bazaine's cavalry and artillery horses had been caten, this proceeding was, of course more difficult; still, his movements are said to have lacked determination, and in the last two Prussia, it would only have been prudent for, sorties they have been even frivolous. This is six or eight ironclads to have sailed out from charged to a plot on behalf of the Regency, by which this army was to try to remain in statu and enemy's scaports, and cut off all commerce and France, and then was to become available, with Bazaine himself expected in that case to be Governor of the Prince Imperial, and virtual Regent. Nearly all Metzians seem to believe with certainty perceive what was to be done, ed such belief. Since the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part killed in various affairs since August 18th addwere 42,000. When the capitulation became known the people were furious. The national guards refused to lay down their arms until obliged to do so by force. The scenes were terrible all night. The sounds of grief, indignation, and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly "What will become of our children ?" Soldiers drunk and sober tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children. Bazaine passed through Aers on his way to Wilhelmshohe in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaited him with cries of "Traitor," "Thief," "Coward," "Brigand," --- "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed ?" " Give us back our children whom you have sold?" They attacked the carriage and broke the windows, and would have lynched him but for the intervention of Prussian gens d'armes. The French declare that now France people who say that the war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

aide-de-camp, refuting Gambetta's charge of treason on the part of his superior. The letter says: "We capitulated to famine. The Prussians entered Metz at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the French having previously laid down their arms at Gregney. The prisoners town, all munitions and other property of the State. The surrounding forts, and all arms, flags, &c., therein, will be left undisturbed. The French officers pledged themselves in luggage.

News from Paris received by way of the Prussian head quarters before that city is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured reported that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week. The French women and children from Paris approch the Prussian lines though they are warned that they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer and rather court instant prevent the escape of citizens is rigorously enforced.

soldiers. He protests against cowardly capitulation of Metz, appeals to the troops to make then become peaceful citizens under the Republie

Lyons will probably be selected as the next halting place of the Provisional Government. Le Francais says popular feeling against Napoleon is not mere coldness, but hatred and contempt.

A Club in Marseilles proposes to creet the guillotine and execute the Bishop of the city.

BELGIUM.

by the Bishops of Liege and Ghent, and the Bishop of Buffalo. Several Belgian Senators, and other distinguished individuals were also ried anything concealed under their garments. seated on the platform. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. M. Verspreyen read a report of the Peter's Pence which showed that the produce in Belgium during the last year amounted to 776,000 francs exclusive of the produce of the Pontifical donations which reached beyond 300,000 francs.

The meeting was addressed by the Count de Villoimoint, Monsignor Dechamps, M. Dumortier, member of the Chamber of Representatives, and several of the dignitaries of the Church.

The following address was unanimously agreed to :--

" MOST HOLY FATHER,

" The first thought of the Belgian Catholics assembled at Malines under the presidency of the Bishops, is to address to the Head of the Church, their beloved Pope, a testimony of state, by reason either of the false and erroncous their respect, of their inviolable fidelity, and of teaching which will be imparted, or of the chartheir filial tenderness, despoiled of his throne, a acter of those who are to be chosen to impart captive in the Vatican, persecuted by the Re- the instruction. volution, Pius IX. is now dearer to us than ever, and his troubles only tend to attach us hitherto in force in the City, should after its more firmly than ever to his cause. Prostrated occupation remain unimpaired and in full force humbly, most Holy Father, at the foot of the and yet. in spite of these declarations the parish Apostolic Chair, from whence descend upon registers are violently seized upon and searched; the world infallible teachings and paternal clearly with the object of obtaining such inbenedictions which strengthen souls, we re-cognize in the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the pos-the conscription for military service, and for session of those rights, the free exercise of other ends which may easily be imagined. Add which Providence has guaranteed to him by to this, that pursuits and injuries from revenge-that temporal power which an unprecedented ful and partizan motives are left unpunished. outrage has just deprived him of. In the face and the same impunity is allowed to the foul of our country and of the whole world we de- and unworthy insults with which, to the grief nounce this outrage committed by the invasion of all good men, the bands of Our faithful solof Rome and those provinces which had re- diers, who have rendered the highest services mained subject to the Holy See. In the press to society and to religion, have been treated .ence of the Law of Nations this occupation is Lastly, ordinances and decrees have lately the consummation of an outrage against the been published in reference to Church most legitimate and most venerable sovereign property, and it is already but too plainly existing in the world. As regards history it is manifest to what result the machinations of the a cowardice, because it is the work of physical usurpers are tending. Now, therefore, against force, oppressing weakness and right. As re- all these proceedings and against the worse things gards the heart, it is a parricide, because it is which are imminent. We intend by Our Sua crime of the most ungrateful of sons against preme authority to protest, and We do protest the common Father of the great Christian in these Our present letters, by which We signify family. As regards the Church and God it to thee, beloved Son, and separately to each of is a sacrilege, because it is the violation the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church the of the right of Jesus Christ Himself represen-special facts that We have now briefly exposed; ted by His Vicar. It is the destruction of the reserving for a future occasion a more full rampart providentially intended to secure the and complete declaration of them. In independence of the priesthood. With all the meanwhile We beseech Almighty God, these crimes we ardently condemn the iniquity with fervent and unceasing prayers, that committed at Rome, and with the indignation of Catholics at the enormities perpetrated; we enemies and cause them to cease from enappeal for justice to the judgment of all honest tang i ig their souls more and more in the bands nations; to that of history; and above all to the of the censures of the Church, and from draw-Majesty of right. With these sentiments, ing down upon themselves the wrath of the most Holy Father, we supplicate your Holiness to bless the most faithful and most respectful of your children."-Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

Our Beloved Son, Health and Apostolical breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it Benediction. Our Lord Jesus Christ, who casteth down and lifteth up, who sendeth death and maketh alive, who scourgeth and healeth, hath permitted that this City of Rome, the See of the Sovereign Pontificate, should fall into the go to Germany in small detachments. The | hands of the enemies, and together with it the remaining part of that Church dominion which even the enemies themselves did for some time consider as proper to be exempted from aggression. We, being led by the affection of charity towards our beloved Sons the Cardinals of the writing not to re-engage in this war. They Holy Roman Church, and beholding in them were allowed to retain their side arms and the fellow-workers in Our Supreme Apostolate, have determined, in sorrow and grief this day to declare to them, as the duty of Our office demands of Us, and the voice of conscience urges upon Us, the inmost feelings of Our soul with which We do openly and publicly testify against and reprobate this present state of affairs. For We, who, although unworthy and undeserving, do discharge the Vicarial power of CHRIST Our Lord upon the earth; We, who are the Shepherd over the whole House of Isracl, do now death than suffer starvation in the city. The actually experience the loss of that liberty rule to exclude all strangers from Paris, and to which is indispensably necessary for Us to govern the Church of Gop, and to guard its interests; and We feel that it belongs to the duty Gambetta has issued a fresh proclamation to of Our office to put forward this Our protest, intending to have it printed and published, so that it may duly come to the knowledge of the an effort to rid the country of the enemy, and whole Catholic world. And when We assert that this our liberty has been wrested and taken . away from Us, it cannot be replied by Our adversaries that such a plaint and declaration is destitute of foundation ; for no person of sane mind can fail to see and acknowledge that Our sovereign and uncrontrolled power, of which We were in the enjoyment over the public post in the receipt and despatch of letters being taken away from Us, and forasmuch as We are unable to trust the Government which has usurped that power to itself, We are wholly destitute of PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE the means of transacting the affairs which the SUFFERERS WITH SCROFULA, READ THE PAPAL STATES .- On the 11th ult., a great | Vicar of Jesus Christ and the common Father meeting of Catholics was held in the Grand of the faithful, to whom his children have re-Hall of the Petit Seminaire of Malmes. At course from all quarters of the globe, ought to the head of a large body of ecclesiasties was manage and deal with. And this observation the Archbishop of Malines who presided on the is more plainly confirmed by a recent fact, occasion, and was supported on his immediate namely, that within the last few days it has right by the Archbishop of Calcutta, the come to pass that those who have gone forth Bishops of Bruges and Namur, and on his left from the gates of Our Palace of the Vatican,

have been subjected to a search by the soldiers of the new Government, to discover if they car-Remonstrances were made against this proceeding, but they were met by the pretence of mistake, and other excuses. But who be repeated, and go on one after another.-Moreover, a very serious evil hangs over the interests of public education in our beloved City of Rome. Shortly the annual course of studies in the great urban Lyceum has to be recommenced, and that institution, which used to be thronged with a concourse of upwards of 1,200 youths, and heretofore was a model of peacefulness and good order, and was the resource of a large number of Christian parents, who sent their sons there to be educated without the danger of their imbibing corruption, that same school is well known to be likely to lapse into a condition very different from its former

Moreover it was intimated to Us that the laws

through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freekles, and all superficial mughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

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

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

INDIGESTION

Takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food ; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afruid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food-taking nothing but jellies, rice and arrow-root-and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated. She at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS-she states the result as follows: "I am now quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my tiesh, and teel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and I carnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." In all cases of indigestion the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA at the same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a

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,

FOLLOWING.

KINGSTON ROAD, DON BRIDGE,

July 23d, 1866.

Sins,-I think it my duty to make known to you the grate benefit I have received from your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

In the Spring of 1863, I took a pain in my side which extended to my back, and became so severe that I was unable to sleep. I was very poorly all that Winter. In the spring of 1864 a swelling began to rise on my back, near the spine, and shortly after broke and discharged. I had two more swellings on my back that year. The sores would discharge for about a month, during which time I was very weak. Next Spring I was weaker than ever; and in the month of April the last swelling began to rise. does not know how easily such tricks may A friend asked me what was the matter with me. I told him I though my blood was affected. He then advised me to try your Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I did so. I took one bottle a week, and also some of your Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. I soon began to experience a great change. In a few weeks I was able to go to work, and I have been working ever since. I firmly believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means, with the blessing of Providence, of restoring me to health and strength, and 1 cheerfully recommend them to any who are suffering from Scrofula in any of its dreadful forms. I am very truly yours,

EDWARD DAVIS.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward Davis.

T. A. SNIDER,

Walton St., Toronto. Having supplied Mr. Davis with the Bristol's Sa-saparilla and Pills, I can testify to the correctness of his statments.

H. J. ROSE, Druggist, 155 Yonge St., Toronto.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31. — Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.-As Prussia still demands accession of territory from France as a pretension of peace, it is believed in official oircles here that the war must proceed indefinitely.

LONDON, Oct. 31.-A Cologne despatch dated 30th says Prussia and the North German Confederation have 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000 men, nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.- The Independance Belge merited well of their country,' following out a publishes a letter from Gen. Boyer, Bazaine's | translation of our own :---

ITALY.

ROME .--- CIRCULAR LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER PIUS IX. TO THE CARDINALS .--- A telegram, copied below, and sent by Reuter, appeared in several of the daily papers on Thursday. It appears to have been "delayed in transmission," as it is dated Rome, Oct. 4 .---It will be seen how completely the weighty document to which it refers refutes the statements put forward in some leading journals about an acquiescence on the part of the Pope in the Italian usurpation. The telegram is as follows :-

ROME, Oct. 4 .- The following protest, in Latin, has been addressed by the Pope to cach Cardinal, and was distributed this evening in the 300 vostries of Rome."

We had ourselves previously received the Latin text of the Protest, and now give it in a Sept. 7th, 1866

He would enlighten the minds of our Living and All-seeing God, out of whose hand there is no escape. But for Our own part, We do with unsh ken soul and with humility, supplicate the Divine Majesty, taking as our intercessors the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of GOD, with the Blessed Apostles, PETER and PAUL, and we do so with the firm trust of obtaining all that We pray for, because the Lond is with them that are afflicted in heart, and is

nigh unto all that call upon Him in the truth. For thee, meantime, beloved Son, We pray peace and joy in our Lord JESUS CHRIST, and most lovingly from Our inmost heart, do impart to thee the Apostolic Benediction,

Given at Rome, at Saint Peter's, this 29th day of September, being the Feast of SAINT MICHAEL the Archangel, in the 25th year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

-London Tablet.

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT .- More than words can say for it, Murray and Lanman's Florida Water says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It outside wrapper. All others ar base imitations,

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

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

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

REOWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITHS, ASTHMA, and CATABRAS they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the genuine BROWS'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attest-ing their efficacy are letters from :---

E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. WILLIS, New York. Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate,

Dr. G. F. Eigenow, Roston,

Prof. Ebwp. North, Clinton, N. Y. SUREGONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

"TROCHES," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BROKUNAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors,

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