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\mathbf{AND}

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1870.

NO. 11

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;

Obe

OR, THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT

BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XXVI.-(Continued.)

In these, Cormac was quickly arrayed, and, as the old, bespattered trowsers were drawn on, he could not help smiling at the great change they effected in his appearance. The old coat and vest were also speedily put into use, and an old bruised hat completed his attire. He certainly had a changed appearance; and, as companying him a part of the way. After repeated blessings and prayers for his

safety, he was prepared to start upon the road, promising that if ever he possessed the power of rewarding his friends for their kindness to him in the hour of his need, he would do so. "Never mention it, my child," said the old

woman ; "sure, if more I could do for you, not from the performance" wouldn't I do it, with a thousand welcomes ! May God take care of you and spare you, is my hearty prayer ;" and the tears fell fast from say. her eyes, as she shook his hand warmly at parting.

CHAPTER XXVII.--CORMAC'S SURPRISE-THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. FLYNN-A CORDIAL GREETING.

- "Why do we meet? 'tis to repeat
- Our vows, both night and day, To dear old Ireland-brave old Ireland;
- Ireland, boys, hurrah F'

Cormac found himself wonderfully refreshed by his short stay in the widow's cabin. Bitter as was the news he had learned, it partly relieved his suspense, and he found that he could travel much better than he had at first expected.

Nothing transpired for the first four or five miles on the journey, and Cormac besought the young man who kindly accompanied him, to return, assuring him that now, as he was in a part of the country which he knew pretty well, he could proceed alone.

Reluctantly the young man consented.

"If I thought," he said, warmly, "that any danger was likely to come across you, I would not think of parting with you ; but, as it is, you are probably as safe alone."

repeat the assurance I gave your kind-hearted muckle kindness." mother, that I hope one day to be able to repay your kindness." "Not another word, Captain," replied the young man, taking Cormac by the hand. "I only wish that every man who grasped a gun or pike in behalf of his country's cause, was half as good a man as you."

paid sufficient attention to what was said. "Over there, in the field we are just pass-

ing." "Aye, aye; bonnie fine trees, true enough," remarked Cormac, in a most decidedly careless sort of tone.

"Yes, bonnie fine trees you may call them, my good old fellow," replied the driver, giving a crack with his whip. "Them's the trees where I helped two troublesome customers to their death a day or two ago."

"Indecd," remarked Cormac. "Yes, sir," the other continued; "a short rope and a good strong bough, for every rebel. is my motto; and if his majesty's gallant felwith heavy heart he bade his kind hostess adieu, lows, or our own loyal-hearted yeomanry, who the young fellow announced his intention of ac- are out scouring the country to-day, can lay hands on one or two more of the blackguards, I wouldn't mind giving them a helping hand at the same work over again."

"Oh, a sad, sad thing to take away life in such a manner !" quietly remarked Cormac.

"Nothing sad about it. It is the duty of every loyal man, at a time like this, to shrink

"Of acting the hangman," suggested Cormac, anticipating what the other was about to

"Yes, my good friend, even to perform the unpleasant duties of that same limb of the law.'

"Bad work, bad work !" continued Cormac, half heedless of the other's remarks.

Just then a patrol of soldiers came in sight, and Cormac half doubled himself up where he was sitting, and became afflicted with a strange wheezing sound in his throat.

He was evidently uneasy, and wished from all his heart that he were a mile or two out of sight of the red-coats just then.

As they came forward, the soldiers halted. and the driver pulled up the horse.

"Any luck to-day, boys ?" was the question asked.

"Och, aye; the deevils ain luck," was the answer, and Cormac recollected the sound of a voice which he had heard before.

"Wha'll thae auld gingerly loon be aside ye there ?" inquired the same speaker, who evidently was acquainted with the driver.

"Oh, only an old man travelling a bit of the road, and as the cart was empty, I gave him a lift on the way."

"You should aye act wi' great caution," said "I thank you from my heart, my good fel- | Sandy, peering into Cormac's face, rather keenlow," said Cormac, in reply, " and have but to | ly. " These are nae the sort o' times to show

Cormac looked up, and casting a glance his hand, to be tightly grasped by Cormac, who John Mullan was even better than Cormac had around him, said, "Where?" as if he had not suddenly found out the true character of his dared to hope. companion.

"Gracious heavens! Who would have thought it was you, Milliken ?" exclaimed Cor-mac, suddenly cured of his cough.

"Or, rather, who in the name of this good day would have thought it was you, Cormac ?" "But you see you were the first to recognize me. I need not ask if you knew me when you first saw me."

"Certainly, I knew you; but allow me to give you full credit for your disguise. I don't mean the old garments alone, but the character of the old man was well sustained. One thing only you forgot: your hair should be unattended to, and your face a little less acquainted with water, considering the means that an old man like you, you know, could be expected to have, roaming over the country."

"And you almost instantly recognized mc." "Not instantly. Believe me, my good fellow, I should never have known you, but for young Barney, who helped to deck you out." "You know him, then ?"

"Know him, yes; a finer fellow, nor any nonester, can't be found in these parts."

"He is, indeed, a kind, brave-hearted fellow.'

"But the soldiers, Cormac? You forget what danger we were both on the point of en-

countering there, my boy." "No, far from it. I was just about to ask you if they knew who you are ?"

" One of them knows." "The Scotchman !" half shouted Cormac, in

amazement.

"The very same," answered Milliken; "a good loyal-hearted fellow, who would sell His Most Gracious Majesty, and the half o' his dominions, for a year's pay!"

Milliken then rehearsed, to Cormac's astonishment, the fact of his being out for the past week, in company with some others, on the search for McCracken. During one of their patrols, they fell in with Sandy and a companion. After some conversation, a proposal was made, which both soldiers swore to abide by; it was that they should render all the assistance in their power to help in discovering McCracken's whereabouts. One hundred pounds was paid to each of them, and a like sum was to be given them in the event of their being successful.

"But the Government reward is likely, nay, is sure to be larger than that; and should these villians succeed in finding out McCracken's whereabouts, rest assured they would be the very first to claim the reward and give him up taken prisoner. to the government. "Decidedly so. We know all that," continued Milliken ; " but our object was to bribe thom to give no attention to those who were really on the look-out for McCracken. Besides, we had them sworn to fulfill their contract under pain of death." Milliken continued to inform Cormac of many matters with which the latter was unacquainted. He had borrowed the horse and cart from a friend, carried a disguise about with him, prominent among which was a delightful wig of red, unkempt hair. He was and quarterings kept constantly before their about proceeding toward Belfast, when he learned from friend Barney, that Cormac was gone on his way to meet with Mullan and Dolan at Roddy Flynn's. He then and there changed his mind, and turned to overtake him, affirming that had it not been for the information he had received, he would never have been able to recognize Cormac. Both had many things to relate to each other, and the time wore on pleasantly enough, without any further adventures, till they reached the house of Roddy Flynn. Arrived there, Milliken bawled out to bring some water to his horse. The order was obeyed, slowly enough, by Roddy's wife. As the horse was engaged allaying his thirst, Milliken, who had assumed his disguise, kept up a running banter with Mrs. Flynn. "Any loiterers hereabouts ?" he inquired. "'Deed no, sir. It's a poor, lonesome district, and few call this way." "That's the very thing induced me to make the inquiry," said Milliken. "Yet this is just such a place as one would select for concealhe continued, partly addressing Corment," mac, and the good woman at the same time.

They had one and all many things to talk over, but Milliken insisted that he must leave.

"Sure you came in to get a meal," said Roddy's good-hearted wife, "and you can't think of going till you get the best the house affords."

There was nothing for it but submission, and Milliken postponed his departure till he had partaken of the hospitalities of Mrs. Flynn.

CHAPTER XXVIII.---DEATH OF M'CRACKEN AND MUNROE --- "O, GIVE US BUT ONE TRIAL MORE."

- "O, give us but one trial more,
- And count the men on either side ; Two to one we'll give you o'er---

But let the ground be clear and wide."

After wandering about for some weeks McCracken found that his continued safety depended on the merest chance. By his advice. those of his friends who had stood by him, and were willing to do so till the last moment, had left his company, and he was now alone. Once he received word from a poor old woman, who had concealed him for some time, that parties of soldiers were constantly seen about the mountains. Accordingly, he thought fit to leave that part of the country, and did so. His determination was, if possible, to reach the sea-shore, and depend on chance for a passage across the channel to France. His funds were at the lowest ebb, and he had no means of communicating with his friends, to get his purse replenished. One day he was observed by a couple of yeomanry, who evidently knew him, and he had, in consequence, a hard race for his life. At another time, on turning into a byroad, in order to allow a number of country people to pass by, he encountered two patrols, and was pursued and fired at. These reverses disheartened the fugitive, and rendered him nervous and timid. At length, being worn out with constant vigilance and want of rest, he entered a house and made his case known, depending on the honor of the people in whose hands he placed his life. This was a step generally successful in the case of others, for the people were seldom, if ever, known to betray the trust reposed in them. In the midst of all sorts of disasters, the Irish people have ever and always proved their honor and devotion to whoever was so circumstanced as McCracken. Unfortunately for him, the place which he had entered belonged to an Englishman, who, after receiving from the noble outlaw all he possessed in money and clothing, immediately gave information to the authorities, and the Commander-in-Chief of the "rebel" forces of Ulster was

Our hearts our ramparts in the tight ; While Heaven looks on, we'll make you feel The pith and power of Irish might.

O, give us but one trial more, And take the olds, for armed we'll be: Then down upon your ranks we'll pour, Like waves from out a shoreless sea.

"You knew our strength in days gone by, You felt it, too, on many a field ; And shall again-please (iod on high-Our country's cause our only shield.

0, give us but one trial more, We ask it-nay, for it we kneel! But not as we have knelt before, But here-behind our serried steel.

Whene'er again we bow the knee, It will be at the word-' Prepare! To make your riders backward reel,

And with our death-shouts rend the air."

The simple strain produced its natural effect. The minds of one and all reverted to the part each had taken in the battles of their country.

" But they'll never give one trial more," said Pat Dolan, addressing the singer.

"They haven't given one yet," replied Mullan. "We got a chance, and took it."

"And the plan will be, to make our chances surer of success in time to come," said Cormac. A conversation took place as to the best means of insuring a continuation of the safety of those present.

The Government was losing no opportunity to find out the places of concealment of those who had taken an active part in the rebellion.

Cormac and Mullan maintained there was but one course open to them-emigration.-Pat's heart was, as he expressed it, in the Old Land, where his gallant son had fought and fell.

"And as for the old woman and myself," said Roddy Flynn, "we shall lay our bones together, if the soldiers quietly permit us."

No word had been obtained from Father McAuley's; and both Cormac and Mullan were anxious and uneasy on that account. It was probable that none of them knew whether their friends outlived the battles in which they were engaged.

Cormac suggested that all should endeavor to make their way to the vaults at Shane's Castle, as, in that case, they would be nearer their friends, and their chances of safety secured.

Pat Dolan would not listen to this proposal. The chances were that Fleming either had found out the place, or would succeed in so doing. Besides, that part of the country was too close to those places where the English soliers were encamped. Any place in the immediate vicinity of Antrim or Randalstown was dangerous, especially to those who were known to have been residents in that quarter. Milliken advised that John and Cormac should go with him en route to Belfast. There was danger in the presence of three men together, but there was also some chance of safety in their strength of numbers. He was sure if he had the two young men in the neighborhood of Belfast or Carrickfergus, they might easily escape to Scotland, from which place they could sail for America as soon alterwards as convenient. This plan was looked upon as the most feasible, but Cormae would not listen to it at that time. He openly avowed his motive .---He wished to see Miss O'Neill, and to learn that there was no probability of anything happening to her in the event of his departure. It is needless to say that John Mullan was of the same opinion, and carnestly seconded the views of Cormac. Milliken shortly afterwards took his leave. He was not certain if he would ever again have the happiness of mixing with any of his friends then present. One thing only he was certain of : as long as he lived he would bear a kindly recollection of them one and all. The parting with Milliken was enough to try the nerves of the strongest among that party of refugees. He was well beloved by thom all, and he, in his turn, had always shown the warmth of his affection for them. True, they differed in religion, but, on the question of their country, they were ONE in heart and soul. Brave and gallant Milliken! no truer heart than thine ever beat in the breast of an Irishman ! Israel Milliken lived to a good old age .---Nearly fifty years subsequent to the date of our story, the stately form of Milliken might have been seen, as he wended his way through immense crowds to take his post as chairman at the Repeal meetings held in Belfast. His hair was long, and as white as snow, which gave him quite a patriarchal appearance. The chair used on such occasions was of carved oak. It had seen some duty in '82. having been used at the Volunteer meeting in Dungannon. Israel used to lay his hand upon it, keep gazing at it for a moment or two, then shake his head as much as to say: "You and I, old chair, have seen the time-we two belong to a past age." In his old days he was a man of few words, but always earnest and sincere; and if, as often happened, any speaker alluded to the affair of '98, the spirit of the old man waxed warm, as the memory of those days

Cormac returned the compliment, and they separated.

As he trudged along, sometimes briskly, and sometimes in a halting manner, when he met its hiding place, and immediately handed to the any one on the road, Cormac could not help soldiers. surveying himself, and giving a melancholy smile, as the thought crossed his mind of the smile, as the thought crossed his influe of the manner in which Kate would receive him if she saw him in his disguise. About an hour after he had parted with his friend, a countryman, riding in a cart, overtook the saw him in his disguise. About an hour after he had parted with his friend, a countryman, riding in a cart, overtook

friend, a countryman, riding in a cart, overtook him, and kindly invited the "old man" to take a seat beside him.

Cormac excused himself on the ground that he would not be able to climb into the cart.

"We can soon arrange that for you," said the countryman. "Sure, I can help you in, poor old fellow;" saying which, he dismounted, and assisted Cormac into the vehicle.

The pair drove on together for a considerable distance, without exchanging many words. Cormac's companion showed some anxiety to engage in conversation, but he himself, troubled as he was with a constantly recurring cough, such as any old man might not feel ashamed of, betrayed no such anxiety. In fact, he made it appear that the jolting of the cart, and the stress of coughing, were as much as he could reasonably be expected to endure.

"These are rather hasty sort of times," said the driver.

"Oh! I don't mean that at all. I mean the country is a good deal disturbed of late."

"Ugh-I know-to be sure-to be sure," groaned the old man, following up his not very interesting reply by a series of hard, dry coughs.

"Do you belong to these parts?" inquired Cormac's companion, with a dry sort of leer.

"Aye, aye; to be sure. All parts are alike to the poor. God help them."

" There's no call for people to be poor here, were it not for the d-d rascally rebels, who won't be at peace."

Cormac's cough was evidently getting worse. "Do you see that pair of trees over there, ing toward two stately ash trees in an adjoining quickly through his mind, only to be dissipated John Mullan had greatly improved. Their in-

'True, quite true; but just you catch a chap like me nodding, and I'll give any man of you leave to call me a fool."

"Nae doot o't; ye'll no' likely hae a bit o' bladderskin aboot ye," exclaimed Sandy.

"Would a whole one not be as good as a bit of one ?" said the countryman, stooping down, and poking among some hay in a corner of the cart.

A small jar of whiskey was produced from

It was common in those days to employ soldiers as revenue police when not engaged on

our guid King Geordie may live tae see the last o' every rebel kicked oot of his domeenions."

The Scotchman's companions were nothing loth to drink any toast, so long as they had the means of anything stronger than water in which to drink it.

After several congratulations, none of which sounded very musical in the ears of Cormac. the soldiers went on their way.

Having taken their departure, the companion of Cormac offered him a drop of what remained in the jar. Cormac declined, but the other insisted that it would do his cough good.

Rather than appear unfriendly, Cormac applied the jar to his lips, and, in doing so, thought he observed the driver lustily engaged in pulling off his coat; then lifting his hat suddenly, and pulling something off his head, instantly replaced the hat. Handing back the "Yes," replied Cormac; "things are a good deal dull, but the want of rain is chiefly the cause. The hay crop in particular.—" the owner of the cart.

"Take another drop," said the driver; but the request was politely refused.

"Then here's your very good health, Cormac, my boy; and many happy and better days to both of us !" Saying which, the driver of the cart took a long pull from the jar. Cormac certainly heard him, but did his ears

deceive him? How could he tell? He muttered something like thanks, and bethought himself of jumping out of the cart, and proving how an old man, with a bad cough, could cover a certain amount of ground in a given time. Then those trees to which his companion alluded! that allusion was not calculated to com-

"Of course you can make a meal ready for us ?" inquired Cormac.

"I don't think it, sir," she replied. "Besides, there is no one in the house but myself; my old man is over in the field beyond."

"Oh, nonsense !" said Milliken ; " didn't we hear several voices just as we pulled up?"

"Certainly," responded Cormac. Mrs. Flynn was no adept at dissimulation,

and sharply told the strangers "it was none of their business what they heard ;" saying which, she retired into the house.

Milliken and Cormac dismounted, laughing heartily as they did so.

In a few minutes the disguises were thrown aside, and both Milliken and Cormac were heartily and warmly received. 'Pat Dolan and

Both Munroe and McCracken were hanged and quartered !

England has often seen danger in the corpse of an Irish "rebel," and that may probably account for the inhumanities perpetrated on the bodies of the dead.

Talk of mercy ! England knows nothing of that term in her treatment of Irishmen, especially when an attempt has been made by the latter to slip the bonds in which they live.

It is, probably, a good thing after all, that Irishmen have so many examples of hangings eyes. Such lessons not easily forgotten, and should never be forgiven until the cause which called them forth shall triumph. Then, and not till then, shall Irishmen mix forgiveness and forgetfulness together.

Word had been brought to the party at Roddy Flynn's of the execution of both these men. They expected as much some day or another, but still the news fell like a thunderbolt in their midst. They were grieved and saddened beyond measure.

" The blow is heavier than the death of my son," said Pat Dolan.

There was no reply to his remark; for, hidd it as he might, Dolan felt keenly the loss of his boy, and Ned's heart refused to be comforted since the death of his brother.

John Mullan still endeavored to sustain the spirits of all around him. His good nature shone forth stronger, if possible, whenever he observed a tinge of sadness in his friends.

He bantered Cormac on several occasions, by relating his fancies as to the future career of Kate O'Neill, whom he prophesied would be the mother of lots of "rebels."

"And I'll be godfather to the whole of them," cried out Roddy Flynn.

"Just if it's pleasing to me," said his better half.

"Come, Mullan," said Pat, "give us a song, old boy. We weren't beaten after all." "With pleasure," said John; and, after shifting his seat so as to see all the company, he commenced to the tune of Viva La :-

"'O, GIVE US BUT ONE TRIAL MORE.

'O, give us but one trial more,

And count the men on either side ; Two to one we'll give you o'er-But let the ground be clear and wide.

Deck yourselves in armor bright, Raise your blood-stained flag on high,-And then we'll show you how to fight, Before we show you how to die.

We'll bear our breasts before your steel,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 1870. OCT. 28,

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reach the place by morning.

Cormac readily complied-in fact, he inwardly thanked Dolan for the suggestion. Assuming his disguise once more, he shortly after- Father John. ward started on the road.

CHAPTER XXIX. -- CORMAC'S ARRIVAL AT FATHER JOHN'S-HOW HE WAS RECEIVED.

"One blessing on my native isle---One curse upon her focs! While yet her skies above me smile, Her breese around me blows."

It was Saturday evening when Cormac undertook his pleasant mission. With a heart lighter than he had known for many a day, he walked on, briskly and buoyantly, humming snatches of airs to beguile the time.

His thoughts often reverted to his dear mother, and he felt a holy consolation in offering up the tribute of a prayer for the repose of her soul. Never before did he realize so fully the state of his orphanhood. Had he succeeded with his companions-in-arms in redeeming his country from English bondage, he felt that her death had been avenged.

As it was, he had done all in his power, and if the spirit of his sainted mother could see his heart, she would behold nothing there to displease her.

One great point in Cormac's character throughout life, and especially after his mother's death, was to live and act in all things to please her. The sterling principles of practical, but unseen piety, which he had imbibed in early years, became for him ever afterwards a standard by which he ruled and governed himself. In this respect, the IRISH WIDOW'S Son was greater than in all others put together. And it is in this light he should be judged and his example followed. His trueheartedness as an Irishman arose from his virtues; and observation has at all times proved that where these excel, so, in like manner, is the patriotism that springs from such of more genuine and permanent value than that ephemeral sort born of a false enthusiasm.

Cormac met with no adventure worth relating on his way to Father McAuley's. He arrived carly in the morning, and paid his first visit to Mrs. McQuillan's, whose house stood in the path he was taking.

Nothing could exceed the surprise of the good woman, on learning who her visitor was.

"Sure, God be praised !" she exclaimedand she kept wringing and twisting at her fingers-"it was just last Sunday night myself and the whole neighbors were talking about you. Some would have it that you were killed on the first day; others, that you had been taken and flung into jail; but sure it was myself that never gave up heart nor"-and here she whispered into Cormac's ear-" allowed others to do that same."

Cormac thanked her, and was rejoiced to hear that Father John, Kate and Brigid were as well as might be expected.

He thought proper to take off his disguise, as he wished to be present at Mass.

"You had better hurry, then," she said, "for last Mass is said an hour earlier than usual,"

Great, therefore, was his joy, and so unexpected !

"Well, God's ways are wonderful !" said Many were the inquiries concerning John

Mullan and Pat Dolan. The excitement grew intense, as those present learned that they were all safe.

News of Phil Dolan's death had reached them, but that was all.

Brigid's cheek grew pale and red, alternate-y, as Cormac described the heroic conduct of John during the battle of Ballinahinch.

Cormac's eye detected the tell-tale signs, and improved the occasion by sounding Mullan's praise, while he modestly kept his own brave conduct in the background.

"And what is better," continued Cormac, he has something to show for his conduct.-He bears the noblest badge of honor that a soldier ever delighted to wear."

"And what is that ?" inquired Kate, half guessing the mind of the speaker.

"The scars of wounds received in his country's cause," replied Cormac; who every moment grew more enthusiastic, he saw how the words he spoke were relished.

" And our flag ?" asked Kate.

"Is in John Mullan's possession this moment," said Cormac ; " and I'm afraid that if ever an unpleasant word passes between us, it will be for the ownership of that bit of green." "For shame, Cormac !" cried Kate. "By your own account, he is the most deserving." "I have it," said Brigid. "Two of us

were engaged in making it. Give it to me, and I'll divide the honors.'

"Never !" urged Kate. " I'm sure that Cormac would never condescend to see that little emblem of his country's cause divided." "Right, my girl!" exclaimed her lover; disunity is not for me. Let us hope that some day it may wave again in the cause of Ireland.'

"Amen !" replied Father John. "Although I will never see it, nor live to hear of it."

The patriotic Father John was blithe and merry over the occurrences of the day. Much as he valued the company of Cormac Rogan and his "other children," as he was pleased to call them, yet he had some "duties to perform,' and must retire.

He begged Cormac to be watchful, and advised his quick return to Mrs. McQuillan's. Her place was one of the safest in the whole parish, and she was a shrewd woman besides. Cormac promised obedience, but did not

honorably fulfil his promise, at least so far as his immedate departure was concerned.

He had a plan or two in his mind, and these he wished to divulge to a certain person. They were not of much consequence, --- but we shall probably hear more about them.

It is needless to remark that Cormac Rogan protracted his stay at Father McAuley's as long as he could. It was like entering on a new life, and the trials and vicissitudes he had of things, no longer possessing vitality and vigor. lately passed through entitled him to whatever All these events are not results to accept but disrelaxation he could obtain.

with Father John. He briefly and manfully prepared. Now, father, you have my political confes-Before he left the place, he had an interview with Father John. He brieny and manifully opened up his mind to the good clergyman. He died without seeing that which she had predicted. I pot at ten paces." The streets are filled from mornmade known to him the danger in which he stood.

flashed across his mind, bringing back the ac-tive scenes of that troubled period. After Milliken's departure, Pat Dolan ad wised that Cormac should proceed to Father Man's sefery; but helieved that if he had es-triends. Night-time was the safest for travel-ling, and it was expected that Cormac would for an a state of the reason of the connect would never see him again. Great therefore was his joy and so unay

which reduces that which is in excess to reverses sometimes terrible. In this century, even, there was a time in which France went beyond moderation. She had to repent, and the magnitude of her mifortune equals the grandeur of her triumphs. If those jealous of France, as Bossuet once said, have been successful now, if Europe, little mindful of the brotherhood of peoples, and even of the balance of power, refuses to listen to the illustrious statesman who is about to tell it that in this case political wisdom accords with the cry of outraged humanity, it will soon learn to its cost what yoke menaces it what a rightful series of wars it will by such a fault leave as a legacy to the future. And as to the conqueror, if he does not show himself worthy of his fortune, if he is deaf to all the voices crying, " Enough of blood and ruin I" the curses of all civilized peoples will be upon him. Experience shows that the væ victoribus of Providence is oftener seen in the history of peoples than the væ victis of the barbarians ; and if his age will not permit him to see it. his children will see it. I spoke a moment ago of a woman, of a queen, whose name is still pronounced with respect in Europe-the Queen Louise of Prussia. She saw pass over her country a storm more violent, more devastating than that which ravages ours. She saw the army of Prussia destroyed at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland the capital taken, and Prussia on the eve of being effaced from the map Exiled from her throne, she wandered about with her four children, the second of whom reigns at present. But nothing could move her magnanimous She did not believe in force; she believed soul. only in justice; and judging with a firm spirit this desperate situation, she threw upon these triumphs of force a glance full of serenity and hope, which time has justified. I have re-read the history of that noble woman, and that of her nation, so humiliated then by the terrible genius who since that time has left suspended over France the menace of perpetual reprisals. In order the better to know this history, so instructive of Prussia, from 1806 to 1810, I have turned over the books of the vanquished at that time. It is necessary to read, with a certain suspicion, the accounts of the conquerors; but the vanquished speak the truth. This history has enlightened and strengthened me. I recommend it to those whom the sight of our misfortunes may have too much cast down. This Queen and mother, who said, "The life of my four children is less dear to me than the honor of my country," had with Napoleon a celebrated interview. "What led you," demanded brusquely the conqueror of Jena and of Friedland, "to make war with me?" "The glory of the Great Frederick," she replied, "filled us with illusion regarding our power. We were deceived." Behold our history in 1870. And we Frenchmen, we also have been deceived; the glory of our arms has filled us with illusion. Some years afterwards, living at Memet, poor and ahandoned, amongst her children, she wrote, in 1810, to her father, and in speaking of the conqueror said, "That man is an instrument in the hands of God to lop off the useless branches which would have drawn the sap from the tree without bearing any fruit. But he

will fall. Justice alone is stable. He does not act according to the eternal laws of God, but according to his own passions. He does not trouble himself about the sufferings of mankind, and only thinks of his own aggrandizement. Unbounded in his ambition, he is blinded by success; he is without mod eration, and whoever is not moderate necessarily loses equilibrium and falls. I believe in God. 1 do not believe in force, and it is because of this that I hope firmly better times are at hand. To live on bread and salt, but in the path of duty. That which has happened before will happen again. Providence wishes to replace the old political state agreeable steps towards a better state of things beyond provided each event finds us better and more

shielded him. And what place will the have to rest his head ?faith be troubled. Men have their hour, which God gives them, but he reserves time to Himself, and the sovereign conduct of those things which appertain to Him. I say no more than this; for those who believe, it suffices; and I add for all-have you not seen the justice of God? You made Italian unity, and it is that which made a united Germany. Du reste. Whatever may be our errors and our misfortunes, thank Heaven, God noither abandons His Church, nor is Jesus Christ forgotten among us.-The Redeemer has not lost His efficacy, and if we could, like the poor woman in the Gospel, only touch the hem of His garment, we should be made whole. Before pouring out his blood on the Cross for the world, our Lord had a thought for His country; he wept over it, and Jerusalem had been saved if she had fied for refuge to the foot of His Cross. Why should not France do this? I know that His law has been sadly weakened among us, and this explains why we have suddenly been without truth and virtue; but it is not to be supposed that this faith is dead at the bottom of their hearts; with those even in whom it seemed to sleep it awakes and impels them to every work of devotion. All that is great is inspired by it. There is nothing immortal but that which it consecrates. The words of explation, of redemption, and of resurrection, which all men who do not content themselves with vain boastings pronounce now, are Christian words. Our soldiers who fight receive a sign of honor, which is a cross; our wounded soldiers see arriving to their assistance doctors, Sisters of Charity, friends with a cross on their brassard; our soldiers who die kiss with supreme joy the Cross of the God whose will it was to suffer, to be wounded, to die, Honor, brotherhood, eternal life, the Cross will be always your symbol, and the religion which was described as dead spreads itself over France like the fortifications of Strasbourg, bombarded, mutilated, but indestructible, over that heroic population, whom the enemy never can prevent to have the hearts French. They could find nothing more august and sacred to protect the empty Tuileries and the place left vacant by a fallen sovereignty than a flag bearing the sign of Jesus Christ, of that Master's sweet and just unchanging witness of our mutations, eternal repairer of our errors. But enough! The hour to speak all the great truths has not yet come, and the hour of great duties sounds as a tocsin. The Parisians, as children of the entire of France. are about to mount the ramparts; they have not fallen from the virtue of their fathers, who from the heights of Sainte Genevieve, and under her auspices, repulsed, in but we have here something very like it in course other days, the Normans. They will be worthy of of organization. To get out of the town itself in those who intrepidly resist at Metz, at Verdun, at Toul, at Strasbourg. For myself, who cannot ac-company them, but with my most ardent sympa-is as strong as ever, and there is the greatest posthies, I will not cease, at least, to pray for them, for France, for her dead children, for her wounded, her widows, her orphans, her soldiers, and her volunteers, in this ancient French city of Orleans, which preserves the liberating Standard of Joan of Arc. Accept, &c.,

† FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

LIFE IN PARIS BESIEGED.

The London Sunday Observer publishes from its special correspondent in Paris an interesting letter, hich it announces as having been transmitted by mail balloon" to Tours, and thence, of course, by ordinary mail. He writes :---

"We have been for a week entirely cutoff from the world, and living in the midst of all the sights and sounds of war. The investiture of Paris has scarcely affected us as yet, otherwise than in this respect. The restaurants and their dinners and wines are as good as ever. There is nothing in the whole category of the cuisine they will not supply, and they cannot be blamed if they charge a little more than in ordinary times for huitres d'Ostende and fresh soles, which cannot, under the circumstances, be less than a week old. The climato is as delightful as it was when the Huns fought on the plains of Champagne to get to Paris. Clear elastic air and bright sun all day with a little striking freshness at night, to remind us that the winter is coming on. The shops are resplendent with costly stuffs, objects of art, and knick-nacks of every description, including, perhaps, an exceptional large show of weapons, attack proofing till night with merry laughing men in half uniform, and elegantly dressed women, who merely recognize a state of sicge by going home early to avoid unpleasant mistakes which the Garde Nationale might make in their nightly battue of the over facile. When the night has closed in the cafes are brilliantly lit up and fringed with crowds of coffee-sipping idlers who have come to hear and to talk over the news of the day, till the fatal hour of half-past ten arrives, when all shops are closed and everybody goes home wondering to find how soon they have learned the lesson that it is possible to go to bed at eleven o'clock. Paris may be taken to be just now at its worst possible state, and yet it is still the most pleasant place in the world. The social freedom of intercourse, always one of the most pleasent features of French society to Englishmen accustomed to the freezing atmosphere of society in their own country, is now more strongly marked than ever, for people feel that in this hour of common peril, it would be ridiculous to insist in any degree upon the strict maintenance of any system involving a recognition of inequalities. We are all upon a footing, and we find ourselves none the worse, but a great deal the better for it, and the quite novel tone of kindness between man and man is most marked, The shopkeeper receives the peasant who has been taken from his village and made into a Garde Mobile as his own, lodges him, feeds him, and passes the evening with him in mutual encouragement and warlike instruction. The millionaire fights in the ranks beside his own servant, and is very likely to be commanded by his own butcher, and all classes have but learned the more to leve and to appreciate each other from being so a wn together. Even more extraordinary than this : the total cessation of those party struggles which have hitherto been as the daily bread of French politicians. Oricanists, Legitimists, Republicans, and Socialists, have sworn a truce till the enemy has been vanquished, they have observed it with remarkable exactness. Every attempt to create disunion in any way is sternly repressed by common accord, and even Gustave Fleurens, the ultra rouge and hair-brained Republican, has announced that he will shoot any one of his battalion who violates their discipline or the order imposed by a government which in any other times he would the first to attack. If the war continues much longer, and is brought to an honourable termination, which I believe it will, it will have done much to remedy that demoralisation of French public men, which is the greatest injury the Empire inflicted, for it will have taught them to do what they have never yet been able to learn-to sink minor differences in order to work together for a great common object. Meantime, the Prussians have been duly tightening the circle in which they have bound us, and a gentleman who has just returned from an attempt to penetrate the Prussian lines, and who was sent back after being most hospitably entertained by the staff of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, tells me they make quite sure of entering Paris within a week or two. I am convinced, however, that they little know the spirit of the Parisians, and still less suspect the reception that will await them when the final attempt is made. Every day adds to the confidence of the army in and about these walls, and every day adds to the determination to resist to the last. The

their bearing and attitude, as well as their conduct under fire, are now equal to anything trained soldiers can show. The same kind of commendation in, perhaps, a slightly less degree, is to be given to the Garde Nationale, and as these two corps form the main portion of the garrison of Paris, it is upon an estimate formed of them that any opinion as to the final result must be formed. On the one side we have an army of men who have been trained from their youth up to the very highest attainable point of military perfection till they have become one huge machine, moving surely and readily to every thought of the ablest generals in Europe. On the other side a crowd of half-drilled peasants and shopkeepers, citizen-soldiers, fighting for their homescan discipline and habit overcome mere courage and patriotism ?-that is the question which this siego will solve- for Prussia has now made every Frenchman desperate with the desperation that sent forth the armies of the first Republic to conquer Europe. A cry of indignation and shame has run through the people at the idea of such terms being so much as mentioned as those which Bismarck had the coolness to propose to Jules Favre. The eloquent and mournful letter in which the Foreign Minister has recorded his two interviews with King William's Minister at Headquarters, has touched a chord which will not cease to vibrate. The week has been on the whole encouraging to the French arms. Small engagements have taken place every day, and all day long between the outposts, and every night is broken by the booming of the cannon. The French division under General Maudhay has, it appears, certainly taken, and still holds the village of Villa Neuve, and the plateau of Nantes Bruageres, two important positions on the southern side of the capital, and there is no doubt that from those positions, they inflicted during they night of Thursday and the evening of yesterday very considerable losses upon the Prussians. On the St. Denis side also a sortie was made with success, and the reconnois. sance for the sake of which it was effected is said to have been eminently satisfactory. Thus far the war has been conducted according to ordinary rules; but if the Prussians advance nearer to the walls they will find themselves exposed to engines of destruction of quite as novel, of a most terrible character, such as is dreadful only to think of, for science has been called in to assist in the defence, and has produced arms which, should they be resorted to, as in the last extremity they will be, will fire the world with astonishment and horror. Communication with the outside is difficult but not impossible, as we believe, and this letter will itself, I hope, show. A regular service of balloons is a strange notion, is as strong as ever, and there is the greatest pos-sible difficulty in moving about. The authorities here will give correspondents no facilities whatever, so I have been at last obliged to conclude, after repeated applications in every kind of quarter that seemed to offer a chance of success. General Trochu has a strong dislike for journalists, and as he has issued an order that nobody whatsoever shall be allowed to enter or to go out of the gates, it seems hopeless to expect to see anything. Meantime, there are no bombs falling inside the walls, and those who wish to see the actual fighting of the siege appear to be doomed to disappointment.

The Daily News also publishes a continuation of a diary of a besieged resident in Paris, under date, September 21. He writes that barricades had been crected everywhere, and they are even stronger than the outward fortifications. They are, too, some agreeable little chemical surprises for the Prussians if ever they get into the town.

PARIS AS SEEN BY CORRESPONDENT OF TIMES.

General Schleich, like most Bavarian officers, was very kind in the long run, and gave us leave to go in single file, one by one, to the ridge, where stands a little summer-house, surrounded by trees, like a small pagoda, or Swiss cottage-a Parisian gazebo, in fact. Mr. Landelis and I went first, and at the far edge of the wood, where an abattis has been erected. we looked over. Paris lay at our feet in marvellous beauty. We were engaged in making out places through our glasses when from Montrouge flew out a puff of smoke and the two bangs which come close together when a shell is fired at and bursts in a line with you warned us that either the French were keeping a very bright look out, or that they saw something else disagreeably close to us to vex them, but the explosion and fragments were quite near enough to serve as a notice to quit, and we retreated to the tower, but not till we had a good look all over Paris from Mont Parnasse, Pere la Chaise, Notre Dame, the Invalides, with its newly-gilt dome, the Tuileries, Pantheon, to the Arc de Triomphe, and could see the people and soldiers inside the works, and in the streets behind Issy. Our other friend and Dr. Hassell appeared, guided by Captain Brix-Forster, of the Staff, and we nounted the tower, or gazebo, which consisted of several stories, with glass windows, and had many traces of occupancy by French soldiery, and at every stage the view of the city became more beautiful and entrancing, for it was a sunny, though not a very clear, day, owing to the dust raised by a strong east wind. This same wind induced the French to send up a balloon-some say Godard's-which was captured by the Prussians, with important despatches, but how or where I do not know. I do not suppose there was a chase and combat in the sky. Words cannot describe the charm of the spectacle. As I was peering through my glass I saw at the salient of Vauvres an officer with a glass to his eye standing on the embrasure and giving directions to the gunners. He was looking straight at the tower. Workmen rested on their spades in the ditch below, and looked up too. My companions had already descended, and when I got down I told them what was occurring, and just as I was speaking the report was heard, the shell burst in the wood on the left, and I do not hesitate to say I kept close to the tower as it came along, and in another second bang again, and the iron fragments humined through the air beyond. The Bavarian officer standing by the tower explained the position and told off the forts, related how surprising the sight of Paris was at night, and then cautioning us to walk singly about 100 yards apart, prcceeded from the shelter of the little plantation towards the fort. Whiz came a round shot, this time right over the work. "The French are waking up," he said. "They have had their dinner and are in good spirits." Dr. Hassell went next, and as he turned towards a covered way a shell, which seemed to my somewhat tutored ear to be making right at the top of my head, came from Vanvres or Montrouge, and so I politely bowed to give it free way, and was glad that it went on its way rejoicing, and burst down among the vines on the far slope of the hill. The interior of the redcubt was well worth the trouble, and presented a scene of such activity that before this letter reaches you the French may fire away to their hearts content, but cannot hurt it. The fosse is broad and deep, with fine scarp and counterscarp-palisadoes in the bottom-and the casemates and bombproofs give promise of fine construction. But Paris-that was the sight of all ! And to see it thus. There is reason to believe that the statistics of this terrible war will, when ultimately ascertained, present one satisfactory feature. The numbers of the killed and wounded are, indeed, enormous but the number of those who survive their wounds promises to be extraordinary also. Never before, to the best For some time past he indulged in hope, force and or numbers, the victory or an intuntation, of France have vainly Petit Mobilets have improved under one's eyes, and of our information, has the proportion of recoveries,

Cormac did not require to be twice told.

He was just in time. The little chapel was about half filled. A few minutes after he entered, he cast his eyes over towards the spot usually occupied by Kate, but she was not present. His heart misgave him. Had Mrs. McQuillan informed him correctly. The thought had scarcely passed through his mind, when Kate entered. She looked well, and inwardly he thanked God.

Passing out with the crowd after Mass. Cormac was speedily recognized by a few friends, and right hearty were the greetings he received. He endeavored to conceal himself as much as possible, and succeeded. Half an hour afterwards, he was about entering Father John's, and, for that purpose, had to proceed through the chapel yard. A few old women knelt here and there among the graves, according to custom.

Cormae glanced over toward the spot beneath which rested the remains of his mother. To his surprise, he saw Kate O'Neill bent down in prayer beside the grave. He stood for a moment immovable. This, then, had been her practice. He felt it, he knew it. He sighed and passed on.

On entering Father John's, the first person he met was Brigid, who uttered a scream of delight. Without ever thinking of proprieties have for ourselves, for our families, for our friends, or improprieties, she rushed right into his arms. and-ycs, we may as well tell the truth-kissed him.

The next moment she was off in search of Kate ; and before Cormac had time to take a you. Let us love more than ever our mother in her seat, rushed in with her truant.

Kate received Cormac less demonstratively, but none the less kindly.

Cormac's manner toward her was warm, but reserved. She knew nothing of his intended presence there that day, and when he beheld her at the grave of his mother, the whole current of his feelings became changed. He was attached and devoted to Kate, as the reader ed it would to because there would be no God; if knows; but his attachment and devotion in- they are it is because there is a God. People wished creased as they never were before.

Whenever he heard that Cormac Rogan was in the house, Father John shouted out, "Where, where, let me see him !" and the aged priest ran about everywhere in his anxiety to behold his "favorite child," as he called him.

In his hurry, Father John ran into places where no one would expect to find a stranger. He got partly irritable as he entered the kitohen to make further inquiry, and there beheld his favorite.

What a meeting! The priest could not restrain his tears.

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(To be Continued.)

MGR. DUPANLOUP. HIS OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

September, 1879.

Monsieur le Compte,-You remind me that a month ago, at the commencement of the war, when I thought it the right time to raise my voice for the success of our arms, I expressed the horror with which war inspired me and also, alas! the confidence which I felt in victory ; and you think that, now, after disasters beyond all anticipation, I must be deeply wounded in spirit. You are not mistaken. Yes, I weep bitter tears over the humiliation and sorrows of France. A month ago I condemned the war; I condenm it a thousand times more to-day, in the face of so many frightful sights which it has placed before our eyes

condemn it in the name of offended Heaven and in the name of human brotherhood, trampled under foot. But do not believe that I shall fall, in consequence of my confidence having been mistaken, and the horror which I experience, into cowardly despondence. No, I remember the words of Jesus Christ—"You will hear of war and rumors of war, but let not your heart be troubled." Courage, therefore, hope, confidence in God, and dignity without bravado, in this great trial of our country! Our country !--- it is only in such days as these that we learn how much we love it. All the affection that we is lost in this great love. Our country !-- it is the association of things divine and human-namely, the hearths, the altars, the sepulchres of our fathers, justice, wealth, the honor, and safety of life. It has been truly said your country has been a mother to sorrow ; let France be more dear to us in proportion as she is more unhappy, and let our love for her open our eyes, and aid us in seeing whence her miseries have come. Gol has a time for justice and mercy. Now is the day of justice and expiation. Let us receive them with magnanimous humility. You know it, Monsieur le Compte, we Christians do not tremble before these words, they are so familiar to us, and I must say we prefer even the hour of chastisement to that of scandal. If certain faults were never punishto believe this no longer; now they see it. Meanwhile, how you have written to me without dejection or injustice! I have heard, with shame, incriminations against France, and the victorious Power extolled. I do not wish to touch here even in the most distant manner on politics ; I should shrink with horror from wounding the vanquished or hailing with salutations the conqueror ; but entirely devoted to my country, I will not listen to the statement that our enemies have all the virtues, and are a model people, because they have thought fit at a great cost to make of their country an arsenal and a camp. No, no, it was said by an illustrious Queen, the mother of the present King of Prassis, "I believe in God; I do not believe in force; justice alone is stable." Let

us not then err regarding the passing triumph of force and of numbers, the victory of an inundation,

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seem to see her rise from her grave to say to her son.

"He who does not act with moderation, and permits himself to be blinded by success, loses equilibrium, and does not act according to the cternal laws," and also to say to Frence, "God prunes the spoiled tree." That must take place. We shall see better days on condition that each day finds us better and more prepared. I take the liberty of sending to the King of Prussia the letter of his mother; and I venture to recall the history of Prussia to France, too much

discouraged. Yes, God prunes the too luxuriant tree. What perishes in France at this moment is not France ; it is not the nation. If anything is vanquished it is our blindness and weaknesses. We are a crew asleep led on a rock by chiefs, who ended by sharing our slumber We will raise ourselves up; but it is necessary to clear ourselves from the bloody gloom of our disasters. We will raise ourselves up on two conditions. What are they? They are those which have raised all free peoples-truth and virtue.

Lesving Monsieur le Comte vulgar politics, let me point out the immediate causes of her miseries, and tear the veil which it is not for me to barely lift. Let us probe most deeply the place which contains the germ of the evil, and where it is necessary to apply the remedies. In this solemn hour in which we find ourselves it is the grandeur of a nation to pluck up its spirit, and ask courageously why God proves it. We had almost all ceased to speak truth, and the powers of the earth have so much need to know it. It is the cternal misfortune of sovereigns to be deceived, because they are afraid of being enlightened. They are treated as they desire, and culpable complacency soon puts declamatory flatteries instead of warnings devoted and cour-ageous. We had especially ceased to practice virtue. Truth was banished in almost every rank by extravagant luxury, and driven from almost all hearths by the unbridled love of case and pleasure. The evil was profound; we saw it; we trembled at it, but the torrent followed its course. We shall all, therefore, have to examine ourselves, to repent, and alter our conduct. What is the torch whose light will clear the conscience? There is only one. It is the Gospel.

People speak of the decline of the Latin races .will not examine that question. I say only this: If we decline, it is not because we are Catholic, but because we are not enough so; because we had neither the faith, nor morals, nor strong discipline of our fathers ; because, for a long time immorality and impiety attacked in their very governments conscience and character; because we Catholic France, we have misunderstood our great mission; because we are no longer the salt of the earth and the light of the world. Justitia elevat gentes ; miseros antem faic Copulos peccrtum. God has not made France to corrupt the world, but to enlighten and civilize it, and to propagate the reign of the Gospel, which is all justice, truth and charity. But France does not know it sufficiently; and lo! while I write these lines, the last criminal enterprise, long prepared, is taking place, favored by the humiliation of France, and of universal abandonment. Rome has been invaded; Italy accomplishes the work, which dishonors her ; the Pope is, in fine, despoiled. Treaties, so many efforts of the Catholic

Sec. E. S. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--ОСТ. 28, 1870.

jewer live. The explanation, too, of this result is as relates to the military resources of England, and the remarkabl as the fact itself. It would be unjust to extent to which she is prepared in the the tenared in the the second sec deny that the generous contributions from private sources in aid of the sick and wounded have proanced a most beneficial effect, but the safety of the patient has really lain less in the multitude of physicians than in the progress of sanitary science. Medicine, in the old technical sense of the term, has done comparatively little, and has been intrusted. indeed, with very little to do. We have been told on high authority that the true physician is only Nature's scavenger, and this time the scavenging has been effectually performed. The result is that Nathre has been left with unusual scope for the exercise of her powers.

The remedies employed in modern medicine are food, sir, and clothing; the most precious contents of a modern medicine-chest are wine, soup, chocolate, and cigars. If we put good food even before fresh air itself in these requisites, it is only because it is first demanded. When the wounded are ga-thered from the field of battle the chance of life often depends upon the immediate administration of restoratives. The poor soldier frequently fights on an empty stomach ; he is exhausted by the exertions of the conflict, and one of the first effects of a gunshot wound is intolerable dejection. Altogether, therefore, the depression of the system is extreme, therefore, the depression of the system is extreme, and, unless counteracted, may be eventually fatal..., "Feed them well, and the surgeon has a chance; starve them, and he has none." These were the words of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett in a letter published on Wednesday, and so impressed is that lady with the truth of the maxim that she recommends the establishment of wayside kitchens in aid of ambulances and other medical transport. Hot soup and a biscuit at onc stage, hot meat, bread, and wine at another, would have been of infinite value to the waggon loads of wounded on their long and toilsome passage from the battle-field to the hospitals. In short, we are assured that the medical treatment in the first instance may be usually limited to the application of a single bandage, and that wine, soup, brandy, and warmth are then the real necessaries of life.

In the end, however, the patients, or a certain proportion of them, reach their destination, and it is here that the miraculous effects of fresh air have now for the first time been fully exemplified. To explain our meaning we will give a description of a single "hospital" of the new fashion from authentic information which has just reached us. This hospital is neither more nor less than a rope-walk. Overhead there is a roof, and that is all, There are neither walls, nor windows, nor anything between the patients and the outer air except a piece of canvas let down on the side of the wind. But even this lodging is not airy enough for the presiding physician. Every morning, when the weather is fine—and it has been very fine lately—the patients are carried out into an open meadow, and there left upon their bests till nearly sunset. As to treatment, it is of the simplest kind possible. The wounds are washed as often as necessary with diluted carbolic acid, and then allowed to heal of themselves, with the aid only of strengthening food and com-fortable clothing. The results are marvellous.--There is no foul atmosphere, and therefore no hospital disease; the wounds heal quickly, and the men pick up health and spirits with a rapidity scarcely credible. On the other hand, the least successful hospitals are the regular establishmentsmagnificent and spacious buildings to look at, with all the appliances which science could devise. But in these edifices it is found impossible to insure the ventilation required. Probably no arrangement or multiplication of windows could, under the circumstances of the case, be made sufficient; but the fact is the experiment has no fair trial. It is found that doctors, nurses, and patients are all of one mind on the propriety of keeping the windows closed, and shutting out the cold air. In one instance a resolute practitioner commenced operations by taking the windows out hodily-so well was he aware of the impossibility of keeping them open .- Times.

Marshal McMahon at Weisbaden, and it is expected the contrary, circumstances may arise which render

actual or anticipated, been so great; never have portance which have been overlooked stand a chance sary—or to lay down their lives, if called on, in or- to demand it. The Times and the Standard, the Daily der to obtain it actual or analysis been sacrificed to neglect, privation, or of receiving attention. One of the most pressing der to obtain it. maker or a combatant. It may be interesting to inquire how far the plan recently adopted for increasing the strength of the army by the addition of 20,000 men and forming a reserve force in case of war has been successful. It may be hoped that in other parts of the Empire it has worked satisfactorily but it may as well be known that in Ireland, which was looked to as a prolific field for raising recruits, the results are rather discouraging. It promised well at first, and the number enrolled in the month was even larger than was expected, but the supply has since fallen far short of the demand, and there is now a grand total of only about 1,200 out of the 20,000 who were wanted, In the north chiefly there are some young men joining, but it will take a very long time to fill up the wide margin which remains on the muster-roll. With respect to the reserve force, the prospect is not brighter. It is still almost a blank .- Times' Dublin Cor.

> THE AMBULANCE CORPS FOR FRANCE. - The exertions of the committee have been attended with the greatest success. Several thousand volunteers have offered themselves, most of them evidently under the impression that fighting men would be accepted. Great disappointment is expressed at the determination of the committee not to transgress the neutrality laws, and at their rigorous adhesion to the programme. A medical sub-committee has been formed for the purpose of examining the candidates. They report that they have already passed about 40 medical assistants, and a large number of men as attendants. The medical assistants have had to undergo an examination in the public hospitals as to their proficiency in bandaging, dressing wounds, &c.-Horses have been purchased, carriages manufactured, and a steam-vessel chartered to convey the entire corps, in a complete and effective condition, direct to France. In order to secure the most perfect efficiency, it is stated that not more than 300 will be transmitted in the first instance. A chaplain will of course accompany the corps.-Dublin Correspondent of Tablet.

SINGULAR AND FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On the comparatively new line between Limerick and Cork an engine has run off, causing two deaths, and serious injury to a number of persons. One account states that the engine ran from the rails and turned a somersault in consequence of the metals having burst upwards. In another the version given is that the boiler of the engine burst. A gentleman named Taylor was killed. The stoker and engine-driver have been very badly scalded.

A foretaste of the manner in which the Land Act may be expected to work has been given on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Kenmare, county Kerry. Some middleman wanted to evict certain tenants, who resisted and appealed for protection to the Marquis. Lord Lansdowne immediately gave directions to have the cases inquired into, and they were referred for arbitration to Mr. J. Townsend Trench, who has made an award as arbitrator recognizing the right of the landlord to evict ; but imposing penalties according to the scale of compensation laid down in the Act. He took the opportunity of explaining the provisions of the law affecting small holdings, and expressed his approval of it, observing that had such a law existed years ago they should not have witnessed some of the scenes which had disgraced the country. The pro-fessional gentlemen who represented the interests of the parties concerned and the tenants themselves expressed their satisfaction with Mr. Trench's decision.

Mr. B. Osborne, M. P., was entertained by the Rifle Club of Waterford on Wednesday evening, and in responding to the toast of his health took the opportunity to deliver his opinion upon some questions suggested by the great topic of the day. In the course of his speech he made the following observations on the subject of mediation :--- " In my mind the tomahawk or rifle are alike the weapons of barbarism when employed for merely aggressive A honse has been taken for the reception of objects. Not that I advocate peace at any price; on that he will shortly be able to be moved from his war justifiable. But let it always be remembered present quarters. The Sister who is nursing the 'when war ceases to be a necessity it becomes a

ARRESTS FOR HAVING ARMS IN CORK - Robert O'Sullivan, engraver, and John Reilly, laborer, were brought before the magistrates on Tuesday, the former charged with having a suit of military uniform and the hammer of a gun in his possession, and the latter with having several rounds of ammunition and a pike-head. Evidence having been given of the finding of the gun-hammer and the suit of uniform, including a waist-belt of the 81st Regiment, and bearing the regimental number " 1638," at the house of the prisoner, O'Sullivan, it was alleged for the defence that the regimentals belonged to a nephew of O'Sullivan's mother, and were given to her to keep shortly after his arrest for desertion .--The name of the deserter was shown to be Patrick Donovan, who, on the occasion of his arrest, about six months ago, offered terrible resistance to the police, and endeavored to shoot one of them with a handsome revolver which he carried. It was also shown for the defence that the gun-hammer was found in the clothes of the prisoner's brother ther, a mere lad, who picked it up in the street. The Bench discharged the prisoner, but directed the police to take steps for the prosecution of O'Sullivan's mother, for having in her possession soldier's necessaries contrary to law. In the case of Reilly, the police deposed to having found some revolver and breech-loading ammunition in his house together with a pike-head and a quantity of percussion caps. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial, and agreed to accept bail, himself in £20 and two surcties in £10 each.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS .- The scheme of commutation proposed by the Act enabled the clergy of any Diocese to place things on such a footing as would leave their successors in as good a position as themselves. But the worthy men evidently feel like Sir Boyle Roche when he asked, "Why should we do anything for posterity? What has posterity done for us p^{n} Or rather, perhaps, embarrassed by the claims of a double posterity, their children on the one hand, and their ecclesiastical successors on the other, they have naturally preferred to take care of former and to let the latter take care of themselves. We can well understand with what alarm the female partner of an Irish parson's cares would contemplate the immediate reduction of his income from £500 to £300 a year. It would be vain to put before her the consideration that by such a sacrifice the spirit-ual wants of his flock would be provided for in perpetuity. "Yes talk of his flock," the good lady would naturally reply ; "but what is to become of his family ?"

AN JRISH BRIGADE FOR FRANCE .- The disposition to trust for help to others is to great. At one time Garibaldi, at another Russia, and now Ireland is spoken of as coming to their assistance. It is a fact, however, a very useful and formidable force is expected to be formed of Irishmen sympathising with France. Since the 21st of September the nucleus of such a corps has existed at Cherbourg, and a few days ago delegates from Ireland waited on the Prefect here to offer him the services of some hundreds of your countrymen, and he has given them every encouragement, and sent them to Cherbourg, where they have joined the 16th Military Division. It is not surprising that the idea of an Irish brigade should have occurred to the French Government. It is in accord with their traditions-it is naturally suggested by the history of the Crimcan war, where the valour of Irishmen had been made public; and, perhaps, they remember the soldiers who came from the "France of the North" do not know how to turn their backs upon an enemy.-Irish Times.

This demand for Home Government is very distasteful to Englishmen, who believe that strength lies in centralization, although it is but a home application of their own generous utterances expressed in reference to foreign politics. The plebiscitum, that modern institution built on the ruins of Divine right, by which revolution is sanctified or legalised, would, if applied to Ireland, set this question at rest, by establishing the fact that the Association, speaking as one man, expresses the unanimous wish of the people of Ireland. As a letter writer Earl Russell is probably surpassed only by the hero of Caprera, whose Geneva negations so rudely shocked the pious old women of both sexes who had worshipped m in Exeter Hall; but whatever mischief might otherwise have wrought by such senile rant as the Durham letter, he has unwittingly served the cause of Ireland by pleading principles of universal application. Many distinguished members of the present Cabinet, carried away by an eloquent indignation, have spoken wisely and well, and the leaders of Her Majesty's present Opposition have also contributed (when out of office) to the best of their ability. What is sauce for the Italian goose is sauce for the Irish gander. The Tablet asserts, and emphasises the statement by repetition, that the govcrument of Ireland is a government of foreign bayonets, which, if they were withdrawn, would fall to-morrow before the all but unanimous will of the people. This is notoriously true, since the "forcign bayonets" notwithstanding, the executive dare not even call out the Irish Militia for annual training. The people are so inveterately hostile to English domination that the "finest peasantry in the world," though martial by instinct, despise the seductive offers that tempted their futhers into scarlet jackets and red graves, and prefer either to starve at home or carry abroad with them an undying hate, which spreads with the dispersion of their children, and makes detestation of English rule universal. These facts establish the right of the Irish Association to ask that in the words of Gladstone. "Ireland shall be governed according to Irish ideas." The case demands exceptional legislation even if there were no precedent for such an arrangement. The North American provinces of the British crown have been united into one dominion, yet each province manages its own affairs, the dominion at large being ruled by one united Parliament. British power has been strengthened by the concession. This was an admission of the principle that where it is desirable to combine two countries into one state, that combination ought to be effected without the destruction of the separate Parliament of each. "By their fruits ye shall know them." This Union of 1800, judged by its fruits, is a miserable failure, a mere legacy of bitterness to both countries, and of beggary to one. It has perpetuated the antagonism of the peoples. We shall eventually, in the distant future, recommence from 1782 and consolidate the Empire by recognizing those rights which were then asserted by volunteers with arms in their hands, and are now civilly asked by an unarmed people brought by misgovernment to the verge of ruin. "Green Erin," says Newman, "is a land ancient yet young-ancient in her Christianity, young in her hope of the future." Despite centuries of attempted annihilation, Ireland's "hope of the future" is indestructible as her creed, and the time is come to decide whether she is to be coerced by lead, hemp, and steel, or to march harmoniously side by side with England in peace, progress, and civilization.-Catholic Opinion. We (London Tablet) are bound to say that so far as the English people are represented by their Press, they have now forfeited all right to the allegiance of Ireland: Judgment has been summarily pronounced by the journals of this country upon the whole principle of allegiance and of sovereign rights. The principle has been tried in the case of the oldest and most venerable Sovereignty in the world. The Pope is stripped of his States and of his Crown because the Revolution coveted them. His people, who were few and contented, are to forswear their allegiance and to transfer it to Victor Emmanuel, he was when he entered France in 1848. The Em-

News and the Telegraph, with the other organs of the English Press, have stood by and applauded. Some may wish to treat it as a purely religious question, because the Catholic Church is involved in it; but they cannot do so. The whole principle of Sovereign rights, of allegiance and of order, is contained in it. Civilized and Christian Europe was built up by the Papacy, and was founded upon these moral principles. These principles are now cast out, and England rejoices. She has become accessory to their rejection, by approval, by advice, by praise and flattery. How can she enforce them at home when she abjures them abroad? If she teaches that Sovereign rights are worthless in Rome, what are they worth in Dublin ? If the allegiance of the Romans may be broken, why not that of the Irish? Discard these Christian obligations, and nothing remains for England's rights but the arbitrament of brute force. In this, either blind and fanatical or deliberate, rejection of principle by the English Press, we see a new advance and triumph in England of the Revolution. The journalism of England is essentially revolutionary, and is pressing the Empire on to the crisis of Revolution. The working-men and artizans of England are being actually taught and marshalled under such Socialists as Bradlaugh, Odger, and Beales. From sympathizing with Prussia they have become Republicans with the Parisian rabble. Hatred of the Queen and Royal family, hatred of the Government and of the aristocracy and gentry; and, with this, hatred of religious principles of all kind ; is on an alarming increase in the populous neigh-bourhoods of London and of the great towns. Everything is tending towards a tempest and a wreck ; and the higher English press is helping it forward by throwing away the principles upon which a Christian Empire must depend. The duty of allegiance, which English Protestants formerly so unjustly accused English Catholics of disregarding, is now cast to the winds by themselves. Catholics alone are firm and consistent. When the wreck does come (and come it will) England's hope and safety will be on those very Catholic principles which she is now rejecting, and which, after the dark struggle, she will find again, sacred and incorruptible in the bosom of the Catholic Church-which she will embrace.

DUBLIN. Sept. 29 .- The machinery necessary for giving effect to the new Landlord and Tenant Act is now adjusted, and will be ready to be set in motion in a few days. A code of rules has been drawn up with great care, and will be issued as soon as they shall have undergone revision by the Judges who are now engaged in the task of preparing them .---There is no reason to regret the time bestowed upon them, as much of the success of the Act will depend upon the manner in which it is first brought into practice, and no pains have been spared to render the forms clear, intelligible, and comprehensive to lay down a scale of costs which will be fair and moderate, and to give such directions as may simplify, as far as possible, the working out of the details of a new and peculiar system. It is confidently expected that the rules will secure substantial justice and give general satisfaction. Pending their publication, Mr Butt, Q.C., has written a long letter to Mr. Bolster, president of the Limerick Farmers' Club, calling attention to a point which he seems to regard as a difficult one. He has had reason, he says, to consider the question whether a tenant who was served with a notice to quit last March, expiring on the 29th of September, will be entitled to compensation under the Act on quitting his farm. He has no doubt, of course, as to the right, but the difficulty which he supposes to exist arises from the fact that the Act provides that he "may serve a claim on his landlord within the prescribed time," and the rules not having been yet published no time has been prescribed. He advises tenants so situated to memorialize the Lord Chancellor to have their claims received. When the rules appear, however, it will be found that such cases have been foreseen, and that the fear of a tenant losing his rights by any such informality is wholly groundless.-Times' Cor.

The disastrons failure of the strike in Cork hus not deterred the labourers in Limerick from imitating a bad example ; they have had the folly to refuse to work, or allow others to remain at their cottage bequeathed to him by his mother; employment, unless they receive wages of 5s. a day. his wife has her personal jewels and a hereditary Their conduct is strongly condemed by members of the local Harbour Board at their meeting on Monday, fetched not quite five hundred pounds at Tattersall's. Alderman Tinsley mentioned the case of a man who had been severely beaten by a party of men on strike for attempting to earn his honest day's wages. Mr. Russell characterized their conduct as infamous, and stated that there were many decent men who would be glad to work for 1s 6d or 2s. a day, but who were overruled by others and terrified by threats of personal violence. Mr. Spaight observed that his firm gave constant employment to a number of carmen at 2s 6d a day, but they would not be allowed to draw corn from one of the vessels on that day. The Board have under consideration a plan for getting rid of improper and troublesome persons,

and on her fete-days; hut these are her private property, the State jewels being now in the hands of the French Government at Tours ; she has, besides, an hereditary property in Spain, and the Prince Imperial has a house which has been bequeathed to him near Trieste. This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately was supreme in France. It need hardly be said that in speaking of these private matters our only object is to dissipate the calumnies which have assailed a dethroned Sovereign. In the country which he lately ruled no voice is ever raised in favour of the fallen. Sovereign, or Minister, or Republican celebrity, let him be but once overthrown, and he has the yelling crowd around him, and afterwards what is called History is too often tainted with the malignity of the hour. It is, therefore, not only excusable, but necessary, to state the truth at once. Napoleon III. has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion, but the world will do him this justice-that, though for so long a period he distributed the favours of the most splendid State in Europe, he left France in his old age with little of its wealth cleaving to him .--Times.

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THE FRENCH EMPEROR .--- Possibly it is not the least bitter ingredient of the bitter cup of which Napoleon III, has been forced to drink, that the nation which he ruled for twenty-two years, and which he raised to an unexampled height of grandeur and prosperity, should hail his downfall with such an outburst of indecent exultation as that which excited not merely the disgust of neutral Europe, but even the indig-nant rebuke of his conquerors. He made France great and powerful, he gave her peace and security, and he developed her commercial and industrial resources to such an extent that she became the wealthiest nation on the Continent. He ruled by favor of the people, and only a few months back the test of the *plebiscile* confirmed his title by an over-whelming majority. Yet the fatal blunder of the war, to which he was impelled by the overmastering current of the popular sentiment, was held to cancel the debt which France owed to her Sovereign, and in the moment of crowning disaster he was loaded with obliquy. --The people who entered upon the war with enthusiasm threw all the blame of failure upon the Sovereign who had bent before their passionate and undisciplined will. A monarch discrowned, a prisoner to his enemy, his dynasty shipwrecked, his legitimate ambition cruelly disappointed, there was that in the plight of Napoleon after Sedan which might have moved the French nation to something like sympathy and gentle consideration for his overwhelming misfortune. We remember only the good deeds he did for France, the well approved sincerity of his friendship towards this country, and the greatness of his calamity. We respect the dignity of suffering. We how before the touching appeal of a great sorrow. Napoleon, as the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe, attracts the sympathy of the English nation far more than when he was throned in the Tuileries. It is a matter for regret that Frenchmen, and especially the Pari-sians, cannot afford to be equally generous. It was the enemy of France and the Emperor which indignantly repelled the imputation upon his personal courage. Prussia, the power he sought to humble, has borne witness that Napoleon sought death for hours on the field at Sedan. It is an English journal. distinctly Prussian in its sympathies, which has dissipated the cowardly libel directed against his integrity. The Parisians are proclaiming to all the world that their Emperor has made a good thing out of France. He retires into private life, they tell us, with a magnificent lot; wrung out of the country

he betrayed. The Paris journals are unable to give us a precise estimate of the amount of the plunder which is to enable him to prolong the splendours of the Imperial Court in his exile. If, however, the Paris journals have leisure to rectify one of the myriad calumnies they have directed against the Emperor, they will understand very shortly that these shameful charges are absolutely false, that the Emperor leaves France no richer than when he entered it, indeed that he is a poor man. They have not to learn now for the first time that the taunt they are so fond of hurling after their deposed sovereigns is infamously unjust. Napoleon possesses a

present quarters. The Sister who is nursing the Marshal says that he has never uttered a complaint during the dressing of his wounds. No matter how they cut and hacked in the frightful wound which completely traversed his thigh, and in which a boy ten years old might turn his fist round, not a groan was heard. Whatever is given him, whatever is done for him, his reply is always "Very well, my good sister."

THE SURRENDER OF THE ETERNAL CITY.

Writing to the London Times, on October 1, the Earl of Denbigh, expressing a Catholic view of the Roman occupation, declares that the following is an accurate translation, made from the original Italian, in his possession, of the Pope's letter to General Kanzler.

"General : At this moment when a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice are about to be consummated, and the troops of the Catholic King. without provocation, nay, without even the least appearance of any motive, surround and besiege the capital of the Catholic world, I feel, in the first place, the necessity of thanking you, General, and our entire army, for your generous conduct up to the present time, for the affection which you have shown to the Holy Sec, and for your willingness to consecrate yourself entirely to the defense of the metropolis. May these words be a solemn docu-ment to certify to the discipline, the loyalty, and the valor of the army in the service of this Holy See.

"As far as regards the duration of the defense, I feel it my duty to command that this shall only consist in such a protest as shall testify to the violence done to us, and nothing more. In other words, that negotiations for surrender shall be opened so soon as a breach shall have been made.

At a moment in which the whole of Europe is mourning over the numerous victims of the war, now in progress between two great nations, never let it be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, however unjustly assailed, had to give his consent to a great shedding of blood. Our cause is the cause of God, and we put our whole defense in His hands. From my heart, General, I bless you and your whole army.

" PIUS PAPA IX.

"Vatican, September 19."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

H.M.S. CAPTAIN .- At a meeting in Queenstown, presided over by Admiral Forbes, held for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the scamen who perished in the Captain, a sum of £130 was subscribed.

Recruiting for the British army proceeds more slowly every day, and, strangely enough, the recruiting officers think that the Ambulance movement has something to do with their want of success. They look upon it as a formidable opposition, and suspect that many smart young men whom they would be likely to get are drawn off by the novel attractions of the red cross and the wreath of shamrock. The few recruits who do come in arc boys of 16 or 17 years of age, quite inferior to the ordinary class of Irish recruits.

In the temporary lull of the war storm, while there is a little time for reflection, some questions of im- for their children, and to suffer persecution if neces-

crime.' This is no occasion to criticize or discuss the justice and origin of the present horrible war between France and Prussia. However it may be palliated by the politician, it cannot but be con-demned by the Christian; but though deprecating the rushness it is impossible not to sympathize with the misfortune of that great and proud French nation. Whatever may have been the errors of the Emperor, this, at least, is no time to remainder aught but his virtues. Enough that he has paid the penalties of fallen greatness, and is now the popular victim of those who urged him on to ruin and defeat. The question remains-What is the duty of a civilized, Uhristian, and neutral nation at such a juncture? Is it fitting such a nation should read intervention in the sense of the priest and Levite who saw the wounded traveller, and ' passed by on the other side ?' or should the conduct of a 'certain Samaritan' be the more meritorious example ? It is impossible not to see the difficulties of interference; but the object is worthy of the attempt. Neutrality does not mean a selfish indifference to our neighbors : mediation does not imply offensive intervantion : but a large neutral charity tells us that we ought at least to make a strong effort to stay this bloodshed, and endeavor to alleviate the condition of our French neighbors. I have every trust in the ability, discretion, and humane disposition of our Foreign Minister, Lord Granville; but how much he would be strengthened in his endeavors to bring about peace if he were supported by an expression of the public of the united Legislature, if Parliament be powerful for good."

THE FEDDEN EVICTIONS .- The Rev. Dr. Gowing publishes in the Freeman of Tuesday a long rejoinder to Mr. Fenton's letter disputing the original statements of Dr. Gowing. As Mr. Fenton admitted all the important facts, Dr. Gowing's letter was not required to convince the public that Mr. Dick's treatment of his tenantry differs little from that of Mr. Scully, whose arbitrary abuse of his power as a landlord caused such sensation a few years ago, and which very materially stimulated the legislation on the land question. Reduced to a few words the case is this :- Mr. Dick, M.P., an absentee, with a rental of about £70,000 a-year, desires to increase the size of his demesne, and remorselessly sweeps 120 poor people out of their holdings as he would so much game or vermin. Conscious that he is doing an injustice requiring some set-off, he provides employment for some of the able-bodied at the rate of 7s. 6d. a week, while the farmers of the district are giving 5s. and 6s. a week with diet. The continuance of that employment is altogether dependent on his own will.

PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY AND THE EDUCATION QUESrion.-A Catholic layman in the Freeman of the 27th ult., pertinently calls attention to the persistent bigotry of some Boards of Guardians as a strong argument against those who advocate the handing over of popular education to local boards. The Gorey Guardians who, in advertizing for a teacher to teach Catholic children, specify that "none but Protestants need apply," are on a par with the Car-low Board, where since 1840 a Catholic officer has never been appointed in the workhouse, save the chaplain required by law, and one teacher. Instances of like bigotry might be adduced beyond counting. However, law or no law, it is clearly the duty of Catholics to insist upon Catholic education

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Robert Montagu has, it is stated, within the ast fortnight, been received into the Church.

The Weekly Register says the Anglican Church and her offshoots allow of great latitude as to rubrics and ritual. At the one time we hear of a pig's head decorating the communion-table; at another, as lately happened in America at the Funeral of the late Admiral Farragut, a prominent feature in the floral decorations may be, "a full rigged man-of-war, exquisitively wrought in flowers, resting on a pedestal near the altar!" Last Sunday, being very foggy, afforded an excuse to many whose proclivities lie in that line to light a vast number of candles.----In others various ritualistic eccentricities were preached. At one church in the city a candle in a chamber candlestick was to be seen on the communion-table, and the rector gracefully posed himself during the reading of the epistle with the book in one hand and the artistically-modelled candlestick with its long six in the other.

Where is it to be read in Holy Writ, or in the law of nations, or in any authoritative record, that England is an exception to all the world, and that it is only as against her that the name of "rebellion" can be applied to what is merely a "legitimate popular movement" everywhere else? We have not unlearnt the teachings of religion; we do not hold by a geographical morality; but in the maintenance of principles once held sacred we, and our Catholic contemporaries in England, now stand alone. The question we asked last week we now ask again. If Pius IX. has not a right to his Crown, has Queen Victoria? If it be lawful to complete the Italian national aspirations, why not the Irish? If it be just to excite the Romans to call in the Italians, why is it not so to excite the Irish to call in the Americans?" We pause for a reply .- Tablet.

At a public dinner the other day, Lord Fitzhardinge made the following extraordinary statement : -"The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is fond of billiards-(laughter). He was staying with me last autumn, and he was playing a game of billiards on Saturday night. He had the best of the game-(laughter)-I think it was 47 to 45, and he was 47 when the clock struck twelve. He said to me, 'Could you put the billiard-room clock back five minutes ?"-(loud laughter). I said "I would put it back ten minutes if he liked and give a glass of gin and water afterwards"-(roars of laughter).-From the Law Journal.

Napoleon III, will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as because the latter has sent an army of 40,000 men press has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage

This represents the fortune which he has amassed out of the Empire. It will be a sting for these proud and chivalrous people across the Channel, who are occasionally capable of such pitiable meannesses, to know that the sovereign who ruled over them for twenty-two years, and made France the arbiter of Europe, will be chiefly indebted to the private fortune of his wife for the means of ending his days in comfort.—Evening Standard.

THE MEDIATOR'S OPPORTUNITY .--- The Economist says : -There are, undoubtedly, cases when one nation may advise another. If England possessed special means of judging of a question between two belligerents, it would be pedantic and childish that she should abstain from giving it. But has England any peculiar capacity for deciding on the proper terms of the present peace ? The critical point is whether the degree of security given to the Germans by the possession of certain provinces bordering on the Vosges mountains is worth the inevitable evils of separating from France a population long united to t, of uniting to Germany an unwilling population long estranged from it, of angering France so deeply that she may wish to try her chance and to make war again. This is a complex balance of considera-tions, on which few Englishmen have any opinion. They have no habit of considering these things .---Two months ago very many of us did not know where the Vosges mountains ran, and some do not know now. Individual Englishmen have real knowledge, and this they express abundantly; but the English nation has only a vague impression created by newspapers, and there is no need for Lord Granville to express this. If he did, he would only write a leading article under difficulties.

A NECDOTES OF CARLYLE .--- The curious and "troublesome" style of Carlyle is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking. Hatred of sham is one of his notable characteristics. One evening, at a small literary gathering, a lady, famous for her "muslin theology," was bewailing the wickedness of the Jews in not receiving our Saviour, and ended her diatribe by expressing regret that He had not appeared in our own time. "How delightful," said she, "we should all be to throw our doors open to Him, and listen to His divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle. The sturdy phil-osopher, thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch, No, madam, I don't. I think that, had he come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preaching doctrines palatable to the highest orders, might have had the honour of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written, "To MEET OUR SAVIOUR;" but if He had come uttering His sublime precepts, and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the Publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him much as the Jews did, and have cried out, " Take Him to Newgate and hang him !"

On another occasion, when Ernest Jones, a wellknown Chartist leader, was haranguing, in his violent manner, against the established authoritics, Carlyle shook his head, and told him that, "had the Chartist leaders been living in the days of Christ, he would have sent the unclean spirits into them instead of into the swine of the Gergesenes, and so we should have happily got rid of them." This delicate allusion to the suicide of the pigs so, astonished the respectable representative of the numerous finitily. of the Joneses that he said nothing more about Chartism that night.

AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE. 1870. OCT. 28. THE TRUE WITNESS

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER-1870.

Friday, 28-SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles. Saturday, 29-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 30-Twenty-first after Pentecost. Monday, 31-Fast. Vigil of All Saints.

NOVEMBER-1870.

Tuesday, 1-ALL SAINTS, Obl. Wednesday, 2-All Souls. Thursday, 3-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week would seem not to have been altogether unfavorable to the French. Frequent sorties, and in force, have been made by the garrison of Paris; and even allowing for a little pardonable exaggeration, these would seem to have inflicted much loss on the besiegers, especially on the Bavarian contingent of the German army. The Gardes Mobiles have distinguished themselves ; and these successes, even if not decisive, or productive of much apparent results, must have raised the somewhat impaired morale of the French troops.

On Thursday startling news reached us by telegram to the effect that Bazaine had capitulated, and concluded a treaty, military and political, with the Prussians. The military terms were that the army under his command were to lay down their arms, but to remain in Metz; the political, that the Empire was to be restored in the person of Napoleon IV. during whose minority Marshal Bazaine was to be Regent. How, or in virtue of what authority, the latter proposes to settle the political future of France we confess that we do not understand ; nor do we see why the Prussians should under- | hunger and pestilence prevailed. These stories take the perilous and ungrateful task of giving were discredited. However, at Berlin the cap-France a stable government. The people of France we suppose will have something to say in the matter; yet after all, it seems that they must fall back upon, either an Emperor, or a King. In the rural districts, and amongst the peasantry, we do not believe that the late regime was unpopular; and wild as at first sight the scheme attributed to Bazaine may appear it is by no means of impossible execution.-Later telegrams have thrown doubts upon the fidelity of those which first reached us. Bato this---that Bazaine had proposed to surrender half his army, the remainder to garrison and continue the defence of the beleaguered place. These terms were of course rejected, and the siege, or rather blockade, continues. The position at Rome remains unchanged. The Holy City, once rightly so called, but which in the words of Our Lord has been made a den of thieves "speluncam latronum" is trampled under foot by the mercenaries of an excommunicated King. Where lately the Vicar of the Holy One took council with the Fathers of the Church, the devil holds his court; and in lieu of the voice of prayer and praise, we hear but the coarse blasphemics, and obscenities of the soldiery of Victor Emmanuel, and of the vile rabble of thieves and prostitutes that followed close upon their heels. All rascaldom is in eestacy; the Church and all good men mourn, and cry to heaven "How long O Lord, how long ?" in the full assurance however, that ere long He will execute justice upon the enemies and persecutors of His Church, and that the words of the prophet Jeremias will be fulfilled upon them. "Thou shalt render to them a recompence O Lord according to the works of their against the encroachments of the Western hands; * * * thou shalt persecute them powers. in anger, and shalt destroy them from under the heavens O Lord." Amen. The Catholic Hierarchy of Great Britain for China. have united in a protest against the attack of the Piedmontese Government upon the Papal ship "Cambria" is fully confirmed, and there Territory and the Sovereign Pontiff; all Cath-) is little to give hope that the passengers who olics are called upon to form a league of prayer had taken to the boats have escaped. The for the deliverance of the Holy Father from the coast is a very dangerous one, and it is evident power of his enemies, and the enemies of the from the upsetting of the one boat from which Church ; and to protest against the outrage the single survivor of the wreck was picked up, though imposing ceremony.

rights of weak States, of which he has been disaster. Nevertheless those who had friends made the object.

Another disastrous shipwreck, attended with fearful loss of life, has been added to this year's list. The steamship Cambria, one of the staunchest vessels of the Anchor Line, from New York, has been wrecked off the coast of Ireland. The only particulars yet known are contained in the following telegrams :

LONDON, Oct. 21.-The steamer Enterprise, from Garson to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Innishaven Head at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at 10 o'clock the night previous on Innistrahuill Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats containing passengers left the steamer, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports that his own boat upset, and all on it but himself were drowned.

We give below some of the most important and latest items of war news transmitted by cable from Prussian sources :---

A Berlin dispatch says it is stated officially that the French Charge d'Affaires at the Spanish Court in Madrid had asked the Government, for the interest and preservation of the Latin race, to send to France an army of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers to assist in resisting the Prussians. This proposal was positively declined by the Spanish Government.

BERLIN, Oct. 22 .- The Staats Auzeiger of yesterday, in its account of affairs before Metz, says: The sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity of the food; dysentery is decreasing and typhus will doubtless go with the present cold weather; desertions from the garrison are increasing, the fugitives all give the same reason, hunger. The invading force and the German armics generally receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The armistice at Mezieres ended yesterday afternoon. The bridge over the Meuse, near that place, will be blown up by the Prussians to-day, but the bombardment will not be commenced until more troops and munitions of war can be brought up. The French force within the walls of Mezieres is computed at about five thousand men, and are fragments of various French regiments.

LONDON, Oct. 22.-A despatch from Amiens to-day announces that the Prussians are only 3 kilometres distant. Every preparation has been made to defend the town. A special train laden with munitions of war passed through Amiens to-day from Lille, going to Rouen.

The journals publish the accounts of the deserters from Metz, who say that Bazaine is dead, and that Canrobert was in command, and itulation of Metz was hourly expected. Chartres has been surrounded by the Prussians twenty thousand strong. They have also forty cannon. The Prefect of the Department and the Mayor of the city arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of citizens shall be respected. Le Constitutionnel to-day announces that Lord Lyons, British Minister, has made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes aid from Austria and Italy to effect zaine is now said to be intriguing for the Real an armistice in order that the elections for gency; and the capitulation of Metz amounts members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would act in the same direction. VIENNA, Oct. 23.-The Austrian Government. responding to the representations of England, urgently advocates armistice at Tours and Versailles. The evening edition of the Times contains special telegrams from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant armistice if the principle of the cession of the territory be conceded. Mere dismantling of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under European guarantee is insufficient. Deserters from Metz are constantly arriving at Berlin. The Empress Eugenie is in London holding a conference with Lord Granville. Negotiations very favourable for peace are progressing. England asks for armistice, not for the purpose of electing a Constituent Assembly, but for a restoration of the Empire. Eugenie to re-enter France and Bazaine leave Metz to protect her, restore order, and make peace. Trochu approves the plan.

against the laws of civilised nations, and the that the sea was very rough at the time of the on board need not be in haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men, and it is not imposthe passengers were saved.

> lines have all been destroyed by the recent storms, and McGartland's narrative has just got through from Londonderry as follows: The voyage from New York was generally fortunate notwithstanding the unpleasant weather which prevailed until the night of Wednesday, the 16th of October, between 10 and 11 o'clock; the Cambria was then under sail and steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently going well, she struck on Mistralin Island, ten miles west of Donegal, and thirty miles west of Londonderry, the vessel began to fill through large holes stove in the bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It then became evident that the steamer was hopelessly lost, and efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers who were massed upon deck. Four boats crowded with passengers were launched and put off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these and he saw no more of the ship or other boats. The weather was very heavy, and he thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized, and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving he found him-

self in the sea, but grasping the gunwale of a boat which had righted. He succeeded in getting into the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady. Mr. McGartland was tossed about for many hours, when he was picked up by the Enterprise, Capt. Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of disaster for a long time in hope of saving life and property. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were voyage which was nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour they would land at Moville.

The latest accounts, which must be taken with a pinch of salt, are to the effect that in the German army before Paris the cry for peace is waxing loud; that Bismarck, who is in opposition to Moltke, is for peace, and that Great Britain is again about to intervene betwixt the two contending parties. We may therefore hope that before All Saints Day an armistice shall have been concluded, and the basis of a lasting peace laid down.

DEATH OF THE VERY REVEREND DR. GOR-DON.-Again we have imposed on us the painful duty of recording the death of a distinguished ecclesiastic, Vicar General of the Diocess of Hamilton, which occurred on the morning of Saturday, 15th inst., in the Episcopal Palace of that City.

The Cathedral was suitably arranged for the occasion. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Monseigneur Bourget Bishop of Montreal assisted by the Rev. MM. Martineau, and Godbout. A funeral sermon brief, but impressible that if the boats were driven ashore some of sive was preached by the Rev. M. Louis Paquet of the Seminary of Quebec; after which FULL PARTICULARS BY THE SOLE SURVI- the last solemn rites were performed, and the VOR.-LONDON, Oct. 23. - The telegraphic | body of the late Archbishop of Quebec was consigned to its final resting place at the foot of the altar.

> PROBOGATION OF THE COUNCIL. -- It is stated in the journals that a letter has been written by the Sovereign Pontiff suspending the meetings of the Council; since in the present condition of affairs, and Rome being in the possession of an enemy, such meeting would no longer be opportune.

ORDINATION .- In Toronto, in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Tuesday the 18th inst., the Holy Order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. Mr. McEntee, by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

We republish, but merely as a newspaper rumor, that Mgr. Lafleche will probably be the successor of the lately deceased Archbishop of Quebec.

No one can doubt the ardent sympathy of the Minerve for France, and its brave soldiers. But the Minerve, as must every honest Frenchman, feels degraded and insulted by the presence of a Garibaldi at the head of a French army, who in his usual buncombe or bombastic style, declaims against the political and social system of Europe. If France can be saved only on such terms-then, says the Minerve, let France perish!

"If Garibaldi," says our respected contemporary, "continue to parade at the head of the French armies his mouth full of impleties and insolent threaten ings against the social order of Europe, we can but invoke fresh humiliation for French arms, because they are doomed to malediction. France cannot, at congratulating themselves on the tempestuous one and the same moment, conquer by means of Garibaldi, and remain untouched in her honor .--Rather may she perish, than disgrace herself to all cternity. If it is by such and means she clings to life, she has ceased to be Catholic and we are no longer French."

This too, we expect will, be the feeling of all good Frenchmen. The "sons of the crusaders" will surely never submit to the infamy of being led by a Garibaldi; better for them, less dishonoring would it be for them to allow their country to become a province of Prussia,-Better things are, we hope, we believe, in store for France; and victory, if again it revisit her standard, will be the reward of her fidelity to the ancient faith. Of this we may be sure : no Catholic, no man of honor, will serve under Garibaldi.

The Times publishes the following portion of the report of an English surgeon in China as to

We publish below a list of the sums already forwarded for the reconstruction of the Cathedral, by the several parishes named below:----

La Pointe Claire, \$50; St. Isidore, \$80; La Ri. viere des Prairies, \$26; Ste. Genevieve, \$60; Longue Pointe, \$68.25; Ste. Anne des Plaines, \$40; Ile Pointe, \$68.25; Ste. Anne des Flaines, \$40; Ile Dupas, \$38; St. Jeun, \$90.60; Repentigny, \$16; St. Joseph du Lac, \$10; St. Bruno, \$40.66; St. Poly-carpe, \$42.50; St. Columban, \$16.00; Ste. Sophie, \$28; St. Lin, \$59; Rigaud, \$65; St. Jacques de l'Achigan, \$36; St. Clet, \$21.75; St. Zotique, \$60; St. Anicet, \$69.85; Chatcauguay, \$47.80; Vaudreuil \$66; Les Cedres, \$48; St. Jerome, (Parish) \$35.65; St. Jerome, (Village) \$34; Sault au Recollet, \$67.76; St. Jerome, (Village) \$34; Sault au Recollet, \$67.70; St. Jerome, (Village) 554; Satif an Accounce, 567.70; Pointe aux Trembles, 567.25; Ste. Julie, 522; Ber-thier, \$23.25; Coteau du Lac, \$40; St. Huber, \$79.45; St. Esprit, \$50; St. Paul l'Ermite, \$34.75; St. Table aux Tremble 550; St. Sta Satif. 519.40; 50. 130/11, 50.9; Lanoraie, \$50; Ste. Scholag-tique, \$21.70; St. Thomas, \$32; Ste. Beatrix, \$10; tique, \$21.70; St. Inomus, \$52; Ste. Deatrix, \$10; St. Cyprien, \$35; St. Norbert, \$22.56; St. François de Sales, \$25; St. Roch, \$67.53; Ste. Mclanie, \$8; Vercheres, \$96; Terrebonne, \$14; St. Timothee, \$4; Ste. Philomene, \$40.

The undermentioned sums have also been received from the several institutions named below :---

Bishop's School, \$26; Pupils of Lachine Convent, \$20; Pupils of Villa Maria, \$100; Orphans of the 520; rupins of vita maria, 5100; orphans of the Providence Asylum, \$4; Deaf and Dumb, \$10; St. Antoine Academy, \$10; Pupils of Christian Bro-thers Schools, \$350; Pupils of Longueuil, \$8; Pupils of St. Denis Academy, \$50.

The monthly collections taken up in the Cathedral have yielded as under :- January, \$25,25; reb. urary, \$30.40; March, \$30.72; April, \$27.75; May, S30.50; June, S19.50; July, S23.40; August, S37.50; September, \$38.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC IN-STRUCTION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1868 AND P.RT OF 1869. - From this Blue Book we gather that in Lower Canada the numbers of both schools and scholars are steadily on the increase, an increase proportionally greater than the increase of population. Our system of education may not be perfect; nay, if its working were entrusted to bad hands it might be made to work very oppressively; but as carried out by the Hon. M. Chauveau it has done much good. It would be well for our Catholic brethren in Upper Canada if they in the matter of education were so well off, and as liberally dealt with, as are the Protestant minority of the Lower Province.

The Montreal Gazette having made some remarks upon the Canadian contingent of the Papal Zouaves, publishes the following reply from M. De Bellefeuille. We give the most important portions .---

This is your question :

" Is it true that the final removal of the French troops from Rome was almost, if not precisely, "simultaneous with the departure of a large body 'of Canadian Zouaves whose term had just expired; "and is it considered conspicuous gallantry in a "soldier to refuse to serve one day longer than his 'exact period, even though its termination find the cause for which he fights in deadly and unexpected ⁴ peril, and though, therefore, his sword is of more value than ever to the chief whom he abandons? 'Or, under these circumstances, does the canon of "military honor require a brave man to re-enlist under the flag he assumes to love, and to guard it 'most vigilantly when most dangerously threatened 'by its foes?"

No, sir, it is not honourable for a soldier, uay, for any one, to desert and abandon a cause he tlinks good and just, at the very moment when it seems in the cruelties there inflicted on converts to the danger. The soldier who would take advantage of the cruelties the the expiration of his engagement to leave the ranks of an army that is marching to the battle ground, would assuredly show neither courage nor devotion; or, to use your own words, the canon of military honor requires a brave man to re-enlist under the flag he assumes to love, and to guard it most vigi-lantly when most dangerously threatened by its foes. I am happy to agree entirely with you on this point. But, Sir, the Canadian Zouaves did not abandon the ranks of the Pontifical army at the time of the final removal of the French troops from Rome, nor at that moment when the state of things in Europe made all the Catholic world fear an attack on the States of the Church. On the contrary, the Zouaves, whose term of engagement expired during that period, did re-enlist. I affirm it and I prove it. The detachment of Canadian Zouaves known as detachment No. 4, left Montreal on the 25th of June, 1868, arrived in Rome on the 15th of July following and enlisted the following day, or the day after, for the term of two years. It was therefore on the 16th or 17th of July, 1870, that their engagement expired. This detatchment is the only one whose term was up during last summer. Well, has it come back to Canada? No; on the day their engagement came to an end, all the men of this detachment, except to an end, all the men of this detachment, except two or three who had been previously sent home on account of sickness, all of them re-enlisted and re-mained in Rome. They saw the invasion of the Pentifical States, they were present at the siege of Rome; they without doubt took a part in the light fighting made as a protest against the spoliation which the Pope has undergone, they have endured the insults and the bad treatment of the Roman mob, they have been brought prisoners into the interior of Italy; and they are now by sea coming to Canada with all the other Canadian Zouaves; All these facts have been published during the last few weeks by the Catholic papers of Montreal and cannot be denied. What may have brought you to think that some of our Zouaves left Rome at the eve of the brttle is perhaps the late arrival of 112 of them. But you will not forget, sir, that these men forming the de-tachment No. 7, embarked at New York on the 3rd of September, were not able to reach the end of their journey on account of the events which took place, in France as well as in Italy, whilst they were at sea. And many will think that if of the seven detachments sent from Canada one has shown more courage and devotedness than the others, it is surely the last one, who left Canada to go to Rome at a moment when a terrible war was theatening to bring on a general conflagration. Hoping, sir, that I have in those few lines suffciently answered your questions, I remain, very sincerly,

It is rumoured that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- Despatches from Bombay announce that troops are leaving Madras

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- The loss of the steam-

The Reverend deceased had attained to a ripe old age, having been born in Dublin in 1792. In 1817 he emigrated to Canada, and then feeling a call to embrace the ecclesiastical state, he entered the College of St. Raphael which had been lately opened in the county of Glengarry by the late Bishop McDonnell.-Here he completed the necessary theological studies for the sacred office of the Ministry, and in 1829 he was ordained priest. During many years he served as parish priest in Niagara, and on the 13th of November, 1846, he took the place of the late venerable Vicar General McDonnell.' In this post he labored for years with never flagging diligence amongst a large Catholic population by whom he was loved and honored as their spiritual father. In a well known work, The Irish In America, we find the following notice of the subject of this brief memoir :---

"There is stiil living in Hamilton, Western Canada, as Vicar General of the Diocess an Irish priest --Father Gordon from Wexford who has witnessed astonishing changes in his time. He has seen the City founded, and the town spring up; the forest cleared, and the settlement created; the rude log chapel in which a handful of the faithful knelt in the midst of the wood, replaced by the spacious brick church in which many hundreds now worship. And not only has he witne and astonishing changes but he has himself done much to effect the changes which he has lived to see accomplished."

Yes! His indeed has been an active and a useful life, and he has now gone where he will reap the reward of his labors and receive the wages of the industrious servant in the Lord's vineyard. Long will his memory be held in honor by the Catholics of Hamilton, and of the Province of Ontario.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.-The mortal remains of this good and deeply lamented Prelate were consigned to the grave on Tuesday, the 18th inst., amidst an imposing group of mourners composed of the Bishops of the Province, the clergy of the Diocess, and the most distinguished of the citizens of Quebec. Indeed as represented by their respective Bishops, all the Catholics of the Province may be said to have assisted at the sad Chinese do not seem to bother themselves :----

"At the request of the French Minister, four Roman Catholic converts have been removed from the yamen to the foreign settlement. One is an old man over 60 years. They have all been more or less tortured in various ways, and present a perfectly horrible appearance; their bodies fearfully emaciated, and covered with gangrenous sores filled with maggots .--One man has been placed on a rack, and all his joints cracked. Another has been beaten so severely on the hands and feet that the tendons are exposed. There are still in the yamen three men and six women (converts), but these are in such a wretched state that the authorities dare not move them. One of those women has had needles driven underneath her finger nails, and her body sprinkled over with drops of boiling oil. Another, a young girl aged 16 years, has had all her fingers chopped off by small pieces. It is reported that they have suffered other indiginities too horrible for publication."

The Witness quotes from a Yankee paper some remarks upon the want of "men of brains" in France at the present moment, as an illustration of the "Effects of Jesuit Teachings." and it goes on in the following strain :----

"The practice of leaving the education of the masses to the priests, and the politics of the country to a despot, has not proved favorable to the development of generalship or statesmanship."

A good argument, only unfortunately the facts are the other way. In France, for many years, Education has been a government monopoly; the State has undertaken the functions of teacher, and has put down the priests .-What the French are to-day is the result, not of Priest Education and Popery, but of State-Schoolism and Cæsarism.

A slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this City on Thursday of last week the 20th inst. The vibration lasted about half a minute, and was accompanied with a low rumbling noise. No great injury was done. but several nervous people were a little alarmed the shock seems to have been generally felt throughout the Province. Profound thinkers. and able reasoners of the Witness school will of course attribute this shock to the blighting influences of Popery. The Seminary of Montreal and the Jesuits are both shrewdly suspected of being at the bottom of it. Time will show; and en attendant it behoves all sound Protestants to be on the alert against the machinations of the perfidious Church of Rome.

Yours, &c., E. LEF. DE BELLEVEUILLE, E. LEF. DE BELLEVEUILLE, Chevalier of Pius IX. Montreal, 22nd Oct.

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION - The Hos. Billa Flint, in a letter addressed, through the Belleville Intelligencer, to "Priest Brettargh," has declared that he is a Catholic. What will his Methodist friends say now?

HODIERNUS,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. COCT. 28, 1870.

From time to time we receive orders for the TRUE WITNESS, unaccompanied by the subscription, (which is \$2 per annum in ad-We wish, therefore, to inform all vance.) those who may order the paper that, unless the orders are accompanied by the subscription price, we will not pay any attention whatever to nations receive the Dogma of Infallibility; and hem

we beg to inform our subscribers in the County of Victoria that Mr. David Walker, of Lindsay, is our Agent for that County, and we hope all those in arrears will settle their accounts with him immediately.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Prince Edward Island that Edward Reilly, Esq., of Charlottetown, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS at that place. We request all those on the Island, who are indebted to this office, to have the kindness to settle their accounts with Mr. Reilly as soon as possible.

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

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

A very amusing number, and contains the following articles-Earl's Dene, part xi.; Newman's Poems; About How the Old Egyptians Lived and Died; Milly's First Love; Cornelius O'Dowd; War Letter of Major Cookhardt; The European Hurricane.

THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC. - This is the name of a small, but neatly printed and well edited Catholic paper published at Syracuse, N. Y. We wish it a long life, and good suc-CC85.

RECEPTION OF MONSEIGNEUE GUIGUES. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-On Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th. exactly one year after his departure from Ottawa, His Lordship Bishop Guiges returned to the seat of his Episcopal duties, where preparations on a large scale had been made for his reception. His arrival was first announced for the previous Monday, but owing to the illness of the late and lamented Archbishop of Quebec, he was unable to reach us at the appointed time.

At an early hour, thousands were assembled at the Railway station, which was brilliantly Illuminated. Prominent amongst those present were a large number of the Clergy of the Diocese and several distinguished strangers. At seven o'clock, the train was in sight, and soon afterwards, the booming of cannon, the burstof the venerable Prelate. He was immediately multitude then formed in the following order :

ceived with every expression, of faith and devotion. The receptions tendered to the representatives of Pius IX., on their return from the labors of the Vatican, bear a two-fold testimony: 1st. of the readiness with which the Catholics of all

2nd. they show in terms too plain to be misunderstood, the foolishness of the Italian desperadoes in attempting to wrest all temporal power from a king whose subjects are the principal support of every governmeni on the earth.

SHAMBOCK. Ottawa, Oct. 17th, 1870.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17th, 1870. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR,—Aware of the pleasure with which everything regarding our holy religion is welcomed by your truly Catholic journal, I hasten to forward an account of a most interesting ceremony-at least to the people of this parish—at which I had the happiness of assisting on Thursday last.

For several years we have been blessed with the presence in our midst of the devoted Sisters of the Holy Cross. Their Convent having become inconveniently small for the number of pupils attending the classes, the Rev. Father O'Connor, the zealous and energetic pastor, shortly after his appointment to Alexandria, determined to enlarge the building and to adapt it to the requirements of the locality. With this view, a bazaar, picnic and concerts were got up by the reverend gentleman, and so successfully that he has been enabled to put an addition of eighty feet to the original house, which admirably laid out, offers every desirable convenience.

The 13th inst., feast of St. Edward, His Lordship of Kingston, assisted by the Revd. Fathers O'Connor, Meade, Gauthier, Mac-Carthy, Masterson and MacDonald, solemnly blessed the establishment, and then celebrated the Holy Sacrifice in the Convent chapel which was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

During Mass the young ladies sang some choice pieces in a manner alike creditable to themselves, and the institution in which they receive their education.

At the conclusion of the service, His Lordseip preached an eloquent sermon upon the benefits of education based upon religion. He congratulated those present on the success attending their efforts in behalf of the Convent, and closed his discourse with a most graceful compliment to the good Sisters who, despising the world and its charms, have consecrated themselves to the service of Christ and of their fellow creatures.

In the evening a charming entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, a very amusing drama, and tableaux of rare ing of torpedoes, the ringing of bells, and the merit, was given by the pupils. An elegantly cheers of a joyful people, announced the arrival written address was read by Miss MacNeal, to which His Lordship replied in feeling terms, buildings undergoing repairs, precautionary measures the pleasure their soirce afforded him and of buildings. the interest he took in their welfare. Before sitting down His Lordship adverted in glowing words to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father O'Connor who, he said, had met his views in every respect and who, he was happy to say, was a worthy successor to their late beloved priest, the Revd. Dr. Chisholm ; an assertion, if we may judge from the applause that greeted it, endorsed by all present and by none more than by the writer of this very imperfect sketch of the proceedings of a day, one of the most memorable in the annals of the Church of Alexandria.

Leaving religion and a future state of being out of account altogether, nothing is found to b disastrous for the present than what the per Indiana and Chicago are at present glorifying the road to happiness and the badge and ev of liberty of thought and equal liberty of ac Globe.

A very melancholy accident ocurred on T evening to Mr. George Moylan, mail clerk, ru on the Grand Trunk east. Mr. Moylan we ployed on the lightning express, and when ret to Toronto between Grafton and Cobourg, the door of the post office car upon the side a there is no platform, and believing himself stepping upon the same, he of course fell off a instantly dashed to the ground-the train time running very rapidly. Mr Tyner his panion in charge of the post office car, instantl the alarm and had the train stopped as soon a sible. But when the search was made for Mr lan he was found in a dying state. He is a h to Mr. J. G. Moylan, editor and proprietor Canadian Freeman, and who is at present in 1 as emigration commissioner.

INQUEST .--- An inquest was held yesterday m on the body of a lad named James Ross, whe d Thursday morning at his mother's residence, C. ville street, from the effects of a blow on th from a falling plank, and not as was at one tir ted from a cut inflicted by a stone thrown by the boys belonging to the Friars School. dence brought out at the Coroner's inquest w stantially as follows :---On Wednesday afterne half-past three o'clock, the lad came home an plained to his mother that he had been struck head by a stone thrown by a boy belonging Friars' School. The good woman at once pro to wash off the blood, and cut away the ha around the wound, after which she allowed t to go out to gather chips at the new Custom in which his father was employed. The lad to have gone to the place without delay, and partially filled his bag, working the while u platform which two carpenters were engaged in ing. This platform runs around a square light hole, which extends from top to bottom building, and around which galleries run at storey. While poor little Ross was busy his bag, the two carpenters already mentione engaged in sawing a heavy plank in two,-them sawing and the other, named Paquette, su ing one end of it, which protruded several feet the edge of the platform. As it was fina through, the end extending beyond the platform powered Paquette, who was obliged to let go, a heavy piece of lumber falling a distance of struck on the end and fell over on the child' Paquette, seeing the danger before he let go the had cried out, but the lad evidently did not he or else paid no attention to what was said The carpenter directly he heard the lad's or down stairs, picked him up, and, on finding out where he lived, took him home in a cab. Little Ross arrived at home about half-past four. On being taken out of the carriage he was unable to stand, and complained of great pain in his head. He was at once put to bed, but came down stairs about half-past seven in the evening, saying that he could not rest. During the night his mother bathed his head with cold water, and did all in her power to alleviate his pain. On the following morning, about half-pre' 9 he asked for some tea, which having drunk, he lay down. Atten o'clock his unhappy mother found him dead, and sent for Dr. McCallum, who on arriving pronounced the child to be dead. At the inquest yesterday, Drs. Rottot and McCallum, made a postmortem examination of the body, after which they stated that they found between the brain and the skull above about an ounce and a half of clotted blood, and that on the other side, which exhibited a slight cut in the skin, there was no internal injury Three boys belonging to the Friars school were called and stated that some companions of theirs had thrown stones at deceased, to which they were provoked by deceased and a companion of his. The Jury after hearing the evidence returned the followverdict :-

"That the deceased, Alexander Ross, came to his death in an accidental manner, from effusion of blood caused by violence in the left temple. And further May the jurors recommend that in future, at all public | Honey

g out of	SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.	TEACHERS WANTED.
be more	The Catholic clergy of Canada who may be about	TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish
eople of ng in, as	purchasing overcoats or other clothing would do	of St Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching
vidence	well to call on P. E. Brown, No. 9 Chaboillez Square.	the French and English languages. Salary_\$100
ction	He is specially patronized by collegiate institutions	for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their
	and clergy in general, to whom a liberal discount is	board and fuel for the School. Applications, pre-
	allowed.	paid, to be addressed to
Fuesday		PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas
running	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.
ras em-		
eturning	Ост. 27.	
opened	Flour # brl. of 196 thPollards\$3.00 @ \$3.25	G. & J. MOORE,
twhich f to be	Middlings	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
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at the	Superfine 5.50 @ 5.60	of
is com-	rancy	HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
tly gave	Extra 0.00 @ 6.00	CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
as pos- [r Moy-]	Superior Extra	
brother	Bag Flour & 100 b 2.60 @ 2.70 Oatmeal & brl. of 200 b 4.50 @ 5.00	NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET,
of the	Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring, 1.05 @ 1.07	MONTREAL.
Ireland	Ashes # 100 b., First Pots 6.35 @ 6.40	
1	Seconds 5.25 @ 5.35	Cash Paid for Raw Furs.
	Thirds	
norning	First Pearls	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
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Chenne- he head	Prime	PRO. OF QUEBRC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
ime sta-	Butter # 16 0.19 @ 0.20	Dist. of Montreal.
y one of	Cheese # th 0.111@ 115	In the matter of JAMES S. NOAD, of the City of
The evi-	Lard # B 0.131 0 0.14 Barley # 48 8 0.70 10 0.73	Montreal, as well individually as having been a
ras sub-	Pease # 66 B 0.00 @ 0.85	partner in the Commercial firm of JEFFERY.
1000n at		NOAD & Co., of Quebec, which said firm whs
nd com- k on the		composed of himself and WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERY, of the said City of Quebec, and
ig to the	MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.	which said firm was carried on at Montreal
noceeded	Ост. 27, 1870.	under the name and style of NOAD, JEFFERY
air from	RETAIL WHOLESALE	& Co., as well as having heretofore carried on
the hoy	sd sd sd sd	business at Montreal, under the style and name
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to have	Oatmeal, """14 0 " 0 0 13 9 " 0 0	An Insolvent.
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e plank,	Turkeys per couple $3 \text{ 0 to } 10 \text{ 0}$ $0 \text{ 0 to } 0 \text{ 0}$ Do. (young), \dots $5 \text{ 0} \text{ ``6 6}$ $0 \text{ 0} \text{ ``0 0}$	ON the seventeenth day of November next, the un-
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cries ran	Ducks, " 30 "36 00 "00	been a member of said firm of C. DORWIN & Co.
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DAIRY PRODUCE.

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Beef, per lb 0 4 " 0 8

Mutton, "..... 0 5 " 0 6

Lamb, perlb.... 0 5 " 0 6

Vesl, per lb..... 0 5 " 0 8

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Hares,

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Plover

Pork,

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Woodcock,

Pigeons (tame), "

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errebonne Co., P.Q. ORE, FACTURERS ND FURS, LOCK, IS STREET w Fwrs. OF 1869. SUPERIOR COURT. OAD, of the City of lly as having been a firm of JEFFERY, which said firm was WILLIAM HENRY City of Quebec, and ied on at Montreal of NOAD, JEFFERY eretofore carried on the style and name An Insolvent. ay of November next, the said Court for s AMES S. NOAD, BE & CARTER Attorneys ad litem. ERIOR COURT. ENT ACT OF 1869. Co., Insolvents. vember next, the un-Court for a discharge dividually as having 2. DORWIN & Co. Montreal, 8th October, 1870. 00"00 CANFIELD DORWIN. 00"00 By his Attorneys ad litem 00"00 BETHUNE & BETHUNE. 00"00 00 " 0 0 00400 CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. 00"00 PROVINCE OF QUEERC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. 00"00 Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JAMES F. KIDNER, \$6.00 " 8.0 An Insolvent. \$9.00 " 10.0 ON the seventeenth day of November next, the un-00"00 dersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge 00400

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under said Act. 00"00 Montreal, 10th October, 1870. JAMES F. KIDNER, By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

"00 "00 "00	INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69.
	Province of Quebec District of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
"00	In the matter of FRANK OWENS,
"00 "00	An Insolvent.
" <u>0</u> 0	In the matter of FRANK OWENS, An Insolvent. ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next,

Marshal, English and French Flags, Band, Pupils of the Christian Schools, Students of the College, Fire Brigade, with lighted torches. His Lordship's carriage, drawn by four horses. Carriages containing Delegates, National Societies, with banners, etc., Citizens.

This procession moved through the principal streets, which were handsomely decorated with colored lamps, and transparencies bearing expressions of welcome; conspicuous amongst the latter, was the good old Irish one: Ccad Mille Failtha. When passing St. Joseph's Orphanage the children saluted their venerable and revered Father with hearty vivas, which he acknowledged by bestowing his blessing upon the youthful throng. The decorations in the Cathedral were perfect. Flags of every nation were entwined together in groups, with the appropriate inscriptions : " True Religion blends Nationalities,"-"God is Unity," etc., etc. In the centre, the Pope's coat of arms was displayed; from the pillars were suspended the banners of the different National Societies; while the Imperial flag surmounted the Episcopal throne. Among the transparencies, which were numerous and well designed, the following attracted particular attention: "Infallibility ! Ireland's faithful children accepted the Dogma,"---" Amour et foi a Pie IX., Pontife Infailible !" It is impossible for me to enter into any further details concerning the decoration of the sacred edifice; suffice it to say that it never presented a more favorable afforded for the dissolution of the marriage tie, the appearance. His Lordship took his seaton the throne, with the Very Reverend Vicar General Dandurand, on his right, and Sir George E. Cartier on his left. Several addresses were then presented him, to which he replied in both English and French. During his remarks he referred to the illness of the distinguished Prewho will be long and favorably remembered by what is involved in the grand modern and the Catholics of the Dominion. He then be-thes to be continued only so long as the whim, passtowed the Papal benediction, which was re- sion or taste of either of the parties may think good. a un de la c 1.11

Believe me, Mr. Editor, very truly yours, A SPECTATOR.

DIVORCE.—Indiana and Illinois have got a bad pre-eminence even in the West for the facility with which divorces can there be secured. Things have come to such a point that the marriage relationship, instead of being the most permanent of social arrangements, is among the very least. It is dissolved every day for reasons which would never lead to the upbreak of any business partnership, or the severance of the most ordinary of casual acquaintanceships. Drunkenness, abandonment and cruelty are among the most ordinary grounds urged by women ; while adultery, desertion and cruelty form the most common burden of complaint among the men,-but almost anything will do. In fact, when one reads the particulars of many of these divorce suits, he is astonished that there should be even the form of marriage in coun-tries where such things are allowed. Far better to herd like the brutes at once, and have no hypocritical grimace on the subject, which really imposes on no one. If the history of the world proves anything, it proves that wherever the marriage relationship is one simply of convenience, lightly entered into and easily broken up, there there is a weak, immoral and decaying community. Account for it as one may, the fact is undeniable that the greater the facilities more immoral the community becomes, and the greater the misery, heart-burning and ruin resulting from the relationship of the sexcs. The wife of a week, or a month, or a year, is to all intents and purposes a mere concubine, let the relationship be glazed over with whatever specious name one chooses to adopt. It may be very hard on many poor women to be connected as wives with drunken brutal ruffians who claim to be their lords and mrsters; but the amount of absolute misery and physical and moral degradation thereby caused to a

conducted to his carriage by the delegates who accompanied him from Montreal, and the vast expressed towards him, and assuring them of dents from planks or other material falling from such

It will be noticed from the proceedings that two medical men were called in to give evidence as to the cause of Ross' death-Dr. McCallum, of St. Antoine street, and Dr. Rottot. In this the Coroner acted with his usual good judgement, as it was desirable that the cause of death should be placed beyond doubt .- Gazette Saturday, Oct. 22.

LUNATICS IN JAIL .- Yesterday Mr. Justice Monk, accompanied by the Sheriff and two medical gentle-men, visited the Montreal jail, and inspected the lunatics confined there. They found in all 15 lunatics. Of those 9 had been admitted into prison during the preceding four weeks, and 8 of them were ordered to be sent to Beauport. The remaining 7 lunatics, six of whom have been in jail nearly two vears, comprise one case of epilepsy, who should be in hospital, and children who are retained instead of being sent to an Industrial and Reformatory school. The old man Guenette, who was tried for the murder of his nephew, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, is still confined. His health has been much impaired since his confinement. He is now 82 years, of age, and has become almost entirely blind .- Daily News 22nd.

Colonels Osborne Smith, Fletcher, McEachern, and Chamberlin, were yesterday invested with the order of St. Michael and and St. George by the Governor General, at the St. Lawrence Hall.—Gazette, 18th.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Anicet, P. Curran, SI; Osgoode, P. Grant, SI; Fort Covington, N.Y., Rev. M. C. Stanton, \$2.25 Grass Pond, Rev. A. Z. Desnoyers, S1; Three Rivers, Rev. C. O. Caron, \$2.50; Heathcote, T. Shannon, \$1; Sierra, C. J. McRae, S2; New Buffalo, Mich., P. Gleeson, S2; Sandwich, Rev. D. O'Connor, S2; Woodstock, D. Shinuera, S2; Pembroke, C. Warren, \$2; St. Catherine de Fossambault, J. Griffin, \$5; Portage du Fort, Rev. P. Agnel, \$2; Hereford, M. J. W., \$1; Malcolm, D. Sullivan. \$1; Vesta, J. Fer-W., \$1; Malcolm, D. Sullvan, \$1; Vesta, J. Fer-guson, \$1; Brewers Mills, P. Dougherty, \$6; Castle-bar, J. Hogan, \$2; Richmond, J. Murphy, \$2; West River, N.S., Rev. R. McGillivray, \$2; Mattawan, J. Glinn, \$1; St. Sylvester, D. Horan, \$4; Umfraville, D. Kelly, \$1; St. Hypolite, Rev. F. X. Laberge, \$2; Stockdale, M. Higgins, \$2; Paspebiac, Rev. C. J. Fournier, \$2; Rev. C. Wardy, Kelly's Island, Obio \$2 Ohio, \$2

Ohio, \$2.
Per J. Gillies—Sorel, P. Tobin, \$4; E. O'Hare, \$6;
Point Levi, Rev. Mr. Deziel, \$2; New Liverpool, J.
Thomson, \$7.50; B. Bergeron, \$2; Sillery, J. Mc-Konna, \$2; J. Timmons, \$6; M. Lynch, \$2; Quebec, R. McCabe, \$2. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-Very Rev. G. A.

Hay, St. Andrews, \$2.

Per Rev. J. Verriker, Sussex Vale, N.B .- Self, \$4;

Rev. Mr. Aylward, \$4. Per D. Smith, Pakenham-Self, \$4; T. Moyna-han, White Lake, \$2. Per A. B. McIntosh, Chatham-Self, \$2; Ford-

ham, \$2. Per J. McGuire, Cobourg-J. Fee, \$5. Per. P. McGabe, Port Hope-P. Lowery, \$5.

Oni 0 9 per lb.... 05406 undersignest will apply to the said Court for his Lard, per 1b..... 0 11" 1 0 0 9 " 0 0 discharge under the above Acts. Eggs (fresh, per doz . . . 1 2 " 1 3 00 " 0 0 FRANK OWENS, Eggs per doz. by bri 0 9 " 0 91 07"08 Insolvent. 00"00 Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem. Halibut per lb 0 0 " 0 0 0 0 " 0 0 \$2.50 " \$3.00 \$0.00 " \$0.0 INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. \$0.00 " \$0.0 Straw......\$5.00 " \$7.00 PRO. OF QUEEBEC,] In the SUPERIOR COURT. ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. In the matter of ALEXANDER BASTIEN, THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIA-An Insolvent. TION for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, &c., will ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Acts. be held in one of the Halls of the Building, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, at EIGHT o'clock. (By Order), ALEXANDER BASTIEN, J. D. KENNEDY, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, Secretary. His Atterneys ad litem. TEACHER WANTED. ASSICNEE'S SALE. WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages. Address, A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq., or W. VALLIE. COMMENCING ON Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870. MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th. WANTED, The Subscriber will sell the A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.-Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaven-ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE ture Street, (from I to 3 p.m.) OF WANTED, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental OF THE LATE FIRM OF Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," TRUE WIT-NESS Office, Montreal. Messrs. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO., TEACHER WANTED, INSOLVENTS, FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality o St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL And will continue each day and evening TEACHER. Salary Liberal. EACHER. Sum, Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, until the whole is disposed of. Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870. It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favor of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashionable Goods imported direct by one of the PRO. OF QUEBEC,] In the SUPERIOR COURT. Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesale Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Stock being purchased from the Official As-signee at one-half the original cost, and you will In the matter of VITAL CASSANT, An Insolvent. . easily see that no house in the trade can offer such ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November inducements. next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court The Stock will be sold at the OLD STAND, for his discharge under the above Act. 454 NOTRE DAME STREET, VITAL CASSANT, NEAR MCGILL. Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, P. MoLAUGHLIN, His Attorneys ad litem. Manage 🕙 - : /

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-OCT. 28, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We hear of horrors being enacted in France that remind us of the days of the great Revolution, and of frightful facts credibly reported to have occurred during the brief ascendancy of Mazzini in Italy. At Lyons, Marseilles, and wherever the "Reds" gain power, Jesuit and Dominican novices are forced into the army. At Paris they are at once sent upon the ramparts. Priests are insulted and threatened in the public streets, and hold their lives in fear. The religious orders are forced to fly, and some of them have already taken refuge in England. What is worse even, and more painful still to relate, is, the statues of the Blessed Virgin in public places have been profaned in ways too horrible to relate. We learn these facts from sources of undoubted veracity; and our information adds that in some places altars have actually been crected in honour of the Devil. At Mans, it has been ascertained that consecrated Hosts have been carried away by women from the communion rails, for the purposes of profamation; and the same have been offered by men in military uniform to Satan. Such things are unutterably harrowing to tell of, but it would be wrong to conceal them; they aid us so effectually to estimate the true character of the movement that is now spreading and taking such a strong hold of France. "By their fruits ye shall know them."-Tablet.

THE PROPOSED DISMEMBERMENT OF FRANCE. A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who has passed six weeks in Lorraine, changing his quarters about thrice a day, and mixing with all classes of the population, says :---

" The entire population is thoroughly French in all their physical and intellectual characteristics, and the former German element is only perceptible in an insignificant narrow strip along the frontier. It seems to me a piece of politi cal stupidity to talk of acquiring the Moselle line with Nancy and Metz. Germany would thereby shackle a country in comparison with the remains of which the recent history of Venetia and Lombardy would be only as a rehearsal on a small scale. The population, 'as a whole affluent and intelligent, are possessed by a national fanaticism not at all inferior to that of Austrian Italy. It would be easy for the French bordering districts to fan this feeling, and the community of language, which we should be much less able to root out than the French did with ours in Alsace, would furnish a simple and constant means of so doing. Prussia cannot be more heartily detested in any part of France than here in Lorraine. I do not know how the case stands in Alsace, but whoever would hold and Germanise Lorraine, especially the Metz district, may calculate on a perpetual state of siege."

THE STATE OF LYONS .--- Cluseret, the mischief-maker, has turned up in Lyons. There he is now at the head of the Red Republicans of the place. The General's body guard, con-sists of sixty ruffians lately liberated from the galleys, and these with a few kindred spirits. form what is called the Committee of Public Safety. Monsieur Andrew, the former President of the Committee, has been turned away because he wishes to recognize the present Government of France. Monsieur Chattemel Lacour, the Prefect named by the same rulers, in any portion of the city. has not only been set aside, but is in prison. The police of the Reign of Terror which governs Lyons is composed of some 6000 men who have been liberated from the criminal jails. Here Cluseret is in his element. He has forbidden all exit from the town without a passport from the Committee. the clergy are insulted in the streets; and public worship cannot be carried on without the most blasphemous ribaldry from such of the Reds as happen to be near. It is treason to hoist the tri-color, and the red flag floats from all public establishments. All the silk factories have stopped, but Cluseret has the public treasury, which is very rich in his hands. Lyons is under a reign of terror in which no person and no house is safe. Thus the second city in France is under the control of an American adventurer, whose Secretary is an ex-galley slave and whose power is held by authority of the mob. WHAT FRENCH CATHOLICS ARE DOING .---If French infidels are apparently having all their own way just now in the government of that country, the religious heart of France is throbbing with the fervent piety of earlier times; millions of the French people are crowding around the altars of Mary in towns and cities, and in the rural districts all the fair land through. Sensible that God is at length inflicting that terrible chastisement on France which Our Lady, the help of Christians, had so often foretold, at La Sallette, at Louades, and other places where she had deigned to manifest herself, the pious Catholics of France to save the nation from utter ruin-are humbly time the other aeronaut continued discharging endeavouring to avert the still more terrible shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The Inscourges which may yet be reserved for their trepide was descending rapidly, and it appeared beloved country, by more fervent prayers, more rigorous penance, by the more faithful prac-tice of every virtue. It is both edifying and encouraging to read of the fervour of the multitudes who throng the churches, and the good works that are everywhere going on. Thus, we read in the August number of the "Annals" a Prussian balloon !" 'He has fired on the In-of the Arch-confraternity of the Immaculate trepide !' burst simultaneously from the French Heart of Mary," that the ladies of Nancy, " believing that it is not enough, under existing oircumstances, to provide lint and ambulances, and that there is more to be done even than weeping and praying, have, therefore, made three resolutions at the foot of God's holy altar, hoping to appease His divine justiceis not only ruinous to families, but, to working people, an occasion of breaking the Sabbath, and for themselves a source of distraction dur- into the Prussian balloon, which suddenly ing religious offices.

ever they may have to bear in attaining that

object. 3rd-To allow no unnecessary work to be done on Sundays or holy days of oblig. and to use every exertion in their power to have the Sabbath generally observed.

It will be remembered that blasphemy and Sabbath-breaking were what our dear Lady most complained of in her apparitions before mentioned, as being most grievously offensive to her Divine Son. These pious French ladics earnestly beg the prayers of the Arch-confraternity-now happily extended over nearly the whole world-that these resolutions of theirs of the 30th of September the following paramay be attended with good results. Indeed every member of our Arch-confraternity is bound to pray for France, the cradle of that magnificent association; France now so sorely afflicted, and exposed to such terrible calamities. Some of these will come upon her, but others may be averted and the prayers of the faithful everywhere ought to assist her own asked him to let her view the balloons through faithful children in obtaining a renewal of her faith and fervour, and a purging out of the old leaven of infidelity and irreligion during these awful days of retribution.

Soissons capitulated only after the most terible destruction of life and property; 350 houses were laid in ashes. The Prussians encountered a desperate resistance from the Nation Guard, fighting hand to hand in the streets and capturing one part of the city house by house. They were driven back through the burning city four times in succession, but were constantly reinforced and bore the French down by sheer weight of numbers. No quarter was shown and the wounded were bayoneted where they fell. Women hurled missiles from the houses on the heads of the invaders. The sacrifice of life was awful and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg wept at the slaughter, and refusing to order an assault, begged the French commander to capitulate in the name of humanity. The splendid glass works of Gobelin, and the foundries, mills and refineries were destroyed.

The France gives an account of a new murderous missile recently tried at Paris, the results of which were so fearful that it is said the authorities hesitate to adopt it. The missile is called the Satan Fusee, and consists of a hollow shell. which is filled with petroleum, the explosion of which is regulated by a time fuse. These bombs contain one, two, or three litres of petroleum, and one of the largest, when tried at St. Cloud, covered an immense space of ground with a sea of liquid and an inextinguisl. able fire. The Commission appointed to test the merits of this invention reported strongly of its efficacy, but declined to recommend its use except in reprisal for the employment of similar destructive compounds by the enemy, which the Germans are accused of having done at Strasbourg. The inventor has been assigned a large establishment at Batignolles, formerly a girl's school, where 200 workmen are busily engaged in preparing these dreadful messengers of death. All the books in the Mazarine and Richelieu

Libraries have been deposited for safety in the cellars of those institutions, and in the hope of avoiding injury to the interior of the building the windows have been protected by sacks filled with earth.

Watchmen are posted on the southern tower of Notre Dame to give warning to the inhabitants and the authorities should fire break out | will never reach us?

HOSTILE BALLOONS .--- The following extra-

batants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion - God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full ward of a long and laborious siege, into the dinary usages of war poured into Rome and speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the hands of a combined Prussian and Baden corps. meantime M. Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still is at this moment."

The Echo du Parlement, commenting on this recital, observes :--- "While the Nouvelles du Jour was publishing that extraordinary account of an aerial combat, we read in the correspondence addressed from Versailles to The Times graph :--- 'An inexplicable phenomenon has just been witnessed at Versailles. Two balloons attached to each other were seen hovering over Paris, moved by a strong east wind in the direction of the forest of St. Germain. While the gentleman who narrated these facts to me was gazing at the aeronauts, his little daughter his spyglass. Scarcely had she distinguished the objects in the air when she exclaimed, 'They have fallen.' The balloons had disappeared suddenly behind the trees." The Brussels journal also states that a smaller balloon was perceived about the same time above Neffe, near Bastogne, near which place it seemed to have slowly descended. It was supposed to have ascended from the garrison of Metz.

BELGIUM

The only country for the moment possessing a Catholic Administration and Parliament has done itself honour in being the first to protest against the iniquitous usurpation of Rome. Both the Belgian Houses of Parliament have been made witnesses of the testimony against violence and sacrilegious wrong ! A telegram dated Brussels, Sept. 26, says: In to-day's sitting of the Senate M. de Selvyns protested against the attack made by Italy upon the Pope He sought to compare the position of the Roman States, subjected to the right of the strongest, to the position in which Belgium might find herself under certain circumstances. The Bien Public of Ghent tells us that a Liberal Catholic member of the Chamber had made a remonstrance against the aggression upon Rone.

The gist of M. Dumortier's argument was to this effect: O shortsighted Liberals, when you applaud the violent annexation of the Pontifical States to Italy, do you not see that you are furnishing some ambitious neighbor with a precedent for annexing Belgium? If that is ever done, it will be done on terms of kindred nationalities and the community of languages. Firstly, there is the independence of small States sacrificed. Then we see trampled to the ground the sacredness of treaties. International covenants colemnly entered into between the great Powers had guaranteed to the Holy See the peaceable possession of the small domain which it had possessed for centuries. You rejoice to see those covenants torn up. Lastly, Belgium is menaced : for before Europe what other guarantee have you for your own national independance than the sworn faith of kings? What else can you appeal to should Belgian autonomy be threatened? Is it not sheer madness to applaud when the defences break down what can be the only shelter for us if the torrent should roll in our direction. If it have spared us hith erto, can it be on that ground argued that it

GERMANY

and who had been following the aerial com- 30th of September, 1681, Strasburg was surprised by a French force, drawn together under the pretext of manœuvring in the neighborhood; on the 28th of September, 1870, it fell, the re-Louis XIV. took it away, just as he had Nancy a few years before, in the midst of peace, and claring war, or assigning a reason for his attack. He knew that the German Empire, being torn to pieces by a religious feud, was not in a position to avenge the injury-ground enough for a Grand Monarque in those impulsive days to commit the decd. In vain the captured city sent envoys and special messengers to the Emperor and Imperial Parliament to solicit assistance and liberation from the presence of those it then considered foreigners and unrighteous then, and combined action out of the question. Since then many a day has passed over Strasburg, and the city which formerly was a German aristocratic Republic, has become French, democratic, and even imperialistic in sentiment. It remains to be seen whether her feelings can undergo another change.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-SUPPOSED MINISTERIAL PRO-GRAMME-At Florence it is reported that the intentions of the Ministry are, after setting up a Provisional Government at Rome, and entrusting the military command and the preservation of public order to General Masi, to hurry on a plebiscite, to proceed immediately to an agreement with the Catholic Powers, in order to fix (as they call it) the position of the Pontiff as Head of the Church. The Ministry will draw up a project of law, convoke the Parliament to approve the *plebiscite* and the said project, and will then formally proclaim Rome the capital of Italy. This done, the Chamber will be dissolved; the general elections will take place, and the next Chamber will be convoked to meet in Rome. Such is the programme. But between saying and doing, there is a wide difference, especially when it is question of Rome. By the reluctant but oft-repeated confessions of the Revolutionists, "Rome is fatal" to all who endeavor to remain and appropriate it; and none will ever succeed in remaining; they may rely upon that. Meanwhile all persons of any sense and observation knows that as respects Victor Emmanuel's rule, this step is the beginning of the end. The Monitore of Bologna says, very truly, that those who labor for the Republic are the "Signori Ministri" of the Monarchy, aided and urged on by all the 'Consorti." And in fact, as the army entered Rome, the Revolution was on its heels and entered with it, and we are confidently informed that, although the official journal may chronicle nothing but Evvivas to the king of Italy, one of the first cries heard in the Eternal City was "Viva la Republic !" coupled with exccrations against Kings, constitutional Ministers, and the very invaders themselves. The rationalist Giuseppe Ferrari told the Chamber on the 26th of March, 1861, that without ideas no one could remain at Rome, which is fatal to Kings, its last King having never even beheld it. Without enquiring what the ideas may be which Ferrari expected would prove more fortunate in the appropriation of Rome, we may rest assured that they will have no more eventual success than their crowned pioneer. We already see them at their initia-

tory work.—Cor. Tablet

they are fortunately very small both in killed and wounded. It would have been well if the capitulation had been arranged before the Ital. ian troops marched in, who disregarded the ortook possesiion of the various parts of the city. For two days no one was safe. Four thousand Emigrati accompanied the army and enwithout even giving himself the trouble of de- tered Rome with them. These were men who had escaped from the galleys, or who had fled from justice into the Kingdom of Italy during the last twelve or fifteen years. Their first act was to rush to the prisons and open the doors, which raised their numbers to five thousand, They then seized the arms which the Papal soldiers had laid down, and forming themselves in procession marched through the streets singing Garibaldi's hymn. The prisoners, particularly the Zouaves, were insulted and ill-treated foes. Domestic quarrels were rife in Germany in every way, and many of them were masacred. Three of the rural police were seized by the mob and thrown into the Tiber. For two evenings there was an illumination which the people ordered, and likewise enforced by threats of assassination. This was allowed to go on without any attempt being made either to disarm the people or put down the disturbances. To cover in some degree the infamy of the proceeding the whole of the Italan press is filled with attacks of the most false and cowardly nature on the Papal army, and especially the Zouaves. The Holy Father was in peacful possession of Rome, and the Italian Government was solemnly bound by the Convention not to attack him, and even to preserve him from any hostile invasion. We have seen how they have observed this treaty before the Garibaldian invasion sf 1867, and how they have kept their promises renewed in August last when the French troops were withdrawn.

The Papal army was one of chivalry and devotion, and composed of volunteers who offered their lives for their religion. It has been destroyed in one day by the treachery and cowardice of its most implacable enemy. Let us hope that it may be formed again in better times, and that it may reconquer the lost provinces of the Holy Father.

All the Foreign prisoners of war are now in Genoa, with the exception of the Canadian and French, and as permission has been granted to the Committees to send home those who belong to them the English will start for London in a few days.-Cor. of Tablet.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The ex-President of the Southern Confederation is at present in Dublin. Politicians of all shades allude to his visit in terms of welcome, and speak of his career with respect.

" TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER, BALMY SLEEP,"-But there are times when this "Renewer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so over-worked and are so worn out that we woo the drowsy god in vain." The Perruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic), renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

CONSTANT COLIC AND CONFIRMED DYSPEP. SIA CURED.

The following letter was received by J. B. Carriere. Esq. Merchant, Market Place, St. John's, C. E.: SIR,—I certify that when I began to use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, I had suffered for a long time with dyspepsia, being quite unable to digest my food and I was always troubled with colic. After taking the first bottle of Pills,I felt a marked

relief, and the second bottle cured me completely. I authorize you to acquaint the public with the great benefit I have received from this Medicine.

influence in putting a stop to blasphemy, what | detachment of Uhlans, who were on the plain, after an estrangement of 189 years. On the to learn the exact amount of our losses, but ORGAN is far superior.

ordinary statement appears in the Nouvelles du Jour, a Belgian paper. The intelligence was conveyed in a note to that journal from one of their correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier pigeon :—

"PARIS, Oct. 1.

"Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not, however, effected without much trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favorable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order. He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3,000 metres above the fort of Charenton. At the same time as the Intrepide, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the horizon. M. Nadar was observed to display a long streamer with the French national colors. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of 'C'est Durouff,' from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts whose balloons gradually approached.-Suddenly, and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air. which was followed by a series of explosions.---These were at first supposed to be victorious signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was seen to fling himself into the netting of his balloon, and to cling to its sides. During this evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had happened above.-But mark what the French flag of the neighboring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. 'Treason !' 'It is people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. He was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and his balloon had once more nearly reached the earth. He, however, casts out his ballast, and he again ascends. M. Nadar again clambers up the network of his balloon, and, by a mar-sary. The Intrepide then becomes the assailant, and several shots were fired from the car whirled about and fell to the ground with giddy 2nd—They bind themselves to use all their velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a ing, as they hope, reverted to Germany for good, given for a capitulation. I have not been able reason to believe that in quality of tone the American

The Germans have lost no time in obliterating the traces of the siege of Strasburg. On the 1st, 750 artisans were set to work in clearing out the ruins and making the streets passable, and the bridge over the Rhine to Kehl will speedly be restored The man who erected the ramparts of Deutz, near Cologne, has been sent to the town, and a number of the gendarmes of Cologne have been sent to Alsace and Lorraine. The disposition of the Strasburgers, says the correspondent of the Swabian Mercury, I did not find on the whole favourable. There is much bitter rancour at the city having been bombarded. I was obliged to hear the most extraordinary opinions; several of the ultras, for instance, asserted that Prussia began the war, that it was forced on France, that as early as 1866 it was Prussia's intention to begin a war with France. Against such extravagant views no reasoning or contradiction was of any avail. The total loss of Germans in besieging Strasburg amounted to 903, including 43 officers. The place was found to be in sorry plight indeed. Those suburbs immediately exposed to the German fire are literally a heap of ruins; scarcely a house left standing. The devastation is worst in the Jews' quarter, the fishermen's quarter, St. Nicholas, Finkenmatt, Broglic, and the neighbourhood of the Stein Strasse. In the town itself nearly all the principal buildings are reduced to ashes. The Prefecture, the Protestant Church, the Theatre, the Museum, the Artillery School, Infantry Barracks, military magazine, railway station, and, worst of all, the library, with its invaluable contents, have been entirely destroyed. The citadel, with arsenal and church, is no more. The grammar school is badly injured and the city arsenal likewise severely damaged. Fortunately, the gem of the town, the Minster, has suffered very little, the interior as well as the tower being almost intact. For its preservation we are indebted to the strict orders of Herr | the defence, and Mary Most Holy will help us von Werder, the Prussian General in command, who declared the cathedral a noli me tangere. and, excepting at the commencement of the siege, when the French used it as an observatory, would not permit a single bullet to be fired against it. Of the private houses, hundreds are burnt down, or rendered more of less uninhabitable. In many instances nothing but the bare walls is left, the interior having 1 con consumed by the flames. What a time the poor Strasburgers must have had of it, with from 3,000 to 10,000 bullets hurled at them per day |

The Berlin papers exult at Strasburg hav-

ROME.-THE HOLY FATHER'S ATTITUDE. -We (Tablet) have received the following account of the audience granted Count Ponza di San Martino by the Holy Father, and we beieve it to be authentic :---

The audience was at 10 a.m. on the 10th Sept., and was very short. Count Ponza gave Victor Emmanuel's letter. The Pope took it, did not even open it, and threw it on the table, saying, "Ecco la risposta. Non ho altro per questi chi mi domandano di tradire i miei piu sacri diritti il mio honore." [That is my answer. I have no other for those who ask me to betray my most sacred rights and my honour.] Count Ponza began to bluster, and was very insolent in his manner; saying, "Ma sa Sua Santita, che mentre che Ella parla cosi, forse traversono i confini quattro divisioni Italiani." [But your Holiness knows that whilst you talk thus, there are possibly four Italian divisions crossing the frontier.] The Pope rose with all the dignity you know, and said, "E che mi fanno quattro divisioni di piu o di meno? La mia causa e questa citta sono nella mano Omnipotente di Dio! Dite al Vostro Re che mi difendero al mio ultimo soldato e la mia ultima cartuccia, ma che non tradisco i miei diritti e quelle della Santa Romana Chiesa.' [And what do four divisions, more or less signify to me? My cause and this city are in the hands of Almighty God. Tell your master that I shall defend myself to my last soldier and to my last cartridge; and that I will never surren-der my rights and those of the Holy Roman Church]. The Pope rang the bell, and pointed its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeableness, its whole-to the door, and cxit "Pontius Pilate" (as the someness, and its disinfectant properties in the sick-Romans have already named Count Ponza); and the Pope called in General Kanzler, the Minister of Arms: and said "I have given my answer, General. They offered me five days to consider, but I have settled the matter in five minutes. Take all the measures necessary for (Maria Santissima ci ajutera)...

From this it will be seen how far the Holy Father was from acting at the mere dictation of the foreign troops; and how far he has stood to the last in defence of his rights and those of Christendom in his august person.

The attack on Rome began at five o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Italian army counted 65,000 men and 150 pieces of siege artillery, whilst the Papal troops barely numbered 10,000 with 30 guns. With such fearful odds the defence was most heroically kept up for five hours, when the batteries at the Porta Pia and Porta S. Giovanni being destroyed orders were

EUSIBE FRECHETTE. St. John's, C. E., January 5, 1866.

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

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Why await the final attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients at once safe and searching, they are the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills do not create even an uncasy sensation either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. In nearly every phase of disease the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with the Pills, will greatly hasten a cure.

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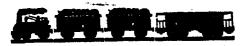
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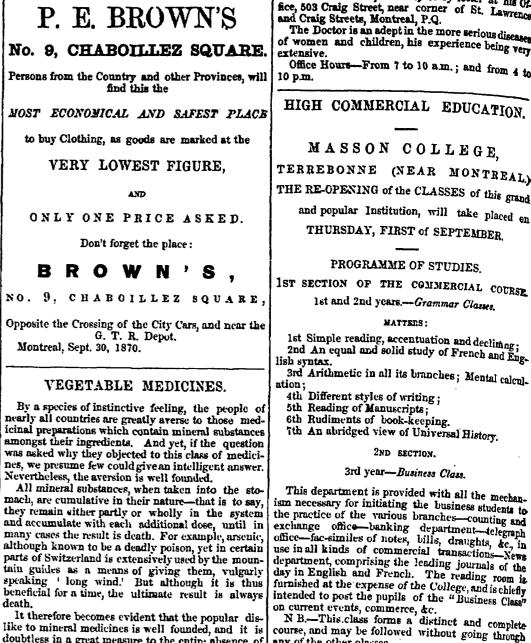
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