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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1870.

NO. 9

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;
OR,
THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.
—
BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

The girl naturally thought that something was expected of her in return, and artlessly she replied, with her head bent, "And I, dear Peter, love you, too."

And this was the full and unsophisticated courtship of Peggy Dolan and Peter Mullan. True, they had known each other for a considerable time, and probably had, on more than one occasion, investigated the state of their hearts towards each other; but further than this they had not ventured. The readiness to acknowledge what they felt, one to the other, somewhat astonished the pair after their mutual avowal. Peter believed that nothing could be more difficult than to act as he did, and now he wondered at getting over the matter so easily.

Peggy would have fainted only one hour ago, if any person had told her she would so readily accept the advances of Peter. Now, however, when all was over, she thought nothing of it, not even the plain avowal of her love for him, a thing she would have carefully avoided had she been a skilled or proficient prude.

But neither one or the other ever imagined such a thing. They were alike ignorant of the cunning and selfish manner of those who were trained in the world's ways.

Peter was about to take his leave just as Peggy's father entered.

"You may rest yourself contentedly, if you like," said Pat Dolan, addressing Peter. "Our boys beyond there," he continued, nodding his head in the direction of Mackenzie's place of safety, "are carefully watched and attended to."

Peter resumed his seat, expressing his anxiety for Cormac's return.

"I, too, wish he were here," responded Pat. "We don't know the minute when the whole country may be up about our ears in consequence of what has happened."

"The people themselves are all right; at least the greatest part of them," said Peter, "and anything else must happen through the soldiers or some others of the yeomanry."

"Yes, that's quite true," Pat replied.

"Here comes John."

John entered, and casting a knowing glance at the proximity of Peggy's seat toward Peter's, laughingly remarked, "Both comfortably seated, I perceive."

"I was just about remarking something of the same thing," said Pat, quietly; "but that Peter was in the act of leaving when I entered, I suppose he resumed the seat he had just quitted before I came in."

Peggy sprang to her feet and made to rush into a room, but Peter gallantly detained her, telling her to never mind his brother's nonsense.

It was evident, however, from the appearance of both Peter and Peggy, that they had been engaged in some sort of conversation that had nothing unpleasant about it.

The three men engaged in conversation, and Peggy retired. Mike had betaken himself to the place where Mackenzie was located, half suspicious that matters could not go on well if he had not an eye to them, now and again.—Mike could never be made to believe that danger was absent when Cormac was not there to superintend everything himself.

"We can form no opinion, I presume," said John Mullan, "of the nature of Cormac's instructions concerning the disposal of our party?"

"No, not easily," replied Pat; "but I hope they'll be removed from this quarter soon and sudden. I have a sort of feeling in my mind that their capture might upset a good many of our plans unless things are wisely managed."

"I wish to goodness there had been a fight before we got them this length," said Peter emphatically.

"That would noly have made matters worse," replied his brother.

"Most decidedly," insisted Pat. "Besides, they were far too few. What would five or six men be to our number?"

"Quiet so," added John. "I hope, too, that Cormac may have some further news home with him."

"The very thought that was in my own mind," cried Pat. "He will doubtless have heard something as to how matters are proceeding in another quarter."

"You mean Dublin?" replied John.

"Yes."

"I would fain hope so."

"This is a ruse," said John, rising to leave; Pat agreed with him, but thought it would do no harm to go in a see how things were getting on.

Peter was also about to leave, but Peggy, hearing John and her father speak of going, came into the kitchen, seeing which, Peter remained.

To John's inquiry, one of his own party told him that angry words had passed between some of the men. One of them told Mackenzie it was all his fault.

"Shall we go in?" inquired Pat, speaking to John.

"Yes, we'll both enter."

They did so, and as the door opened, one of the men made a rush, as if to escape. He was a tall and powerfully-built man, but Mullan sprang before him, and threw him with full force upon the ground.

Mackenzie merely looked on, but did not interfere.

"Try that game again," said Dolan, "and by heavens, I'll give you the contents of this," presenting a horse-pistol at the fellow's head.

"And, moreover," continued Pat, "if there be any attempt at kicking up a row, or making any noise, it will be worse for those attempting the like."

Both left after locking the door, and placing their guards in proper positions. Scarcely had they done so, when they observed two men coming towards them at a rapid pace.

For a few moments, Dolan felt somewhat annoyed.

"I think," he said, addressing John, "that man on the near side is Cormac."

Pat was right.

Cormac and Milliken approached, and shook hands warmly with John and Pat.

CHAPTER XXII.—THE GREEN FLAG OF IRELAND—MIKE GLINTY'S DELIGHT AT BEHOLDING IT—HOW IT WAS PRESENTED AND RECEIVED.

"Drink the faithful hearts that love us,
Mid to-morrow's thickest fight;
While our Green Flag floats above us,
Think, boys, 'tis for them we smite."

A large meeting was convened for that night, at which Milliken insisted that a strict guard should be kept on Mackenzie and his party.—It was just possible that an exchange of prisoners would take place ere long between the people of Ireland and the British government; and, in that case, the body of Mackenzie would turn out to be some value. He strongly recommended the utmost vigilance and secrecy.—Matters were fast ripening, and he doubted not but the hour would soon be at hand when every Irishman, who wished to prove his devotion to his country, would have an opportunity of trying the issue of battle with his country's enemies.

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the men, according to custom at separating, broke into squads of twenty-five to go through their full exercise.

Mike Glinty was on his high horse with excitement, as he watched Pat Dolan go through his work with his men.

"Right about, wheel, quick-march!" were words churged with electricity for poor Glinty. Neither was he alone in this respect. The men's hearts beat high with hope as they engaged in their work, and little wonder, either.

What work so noble as the preparation and training to defend or to rescue one's country?

The world has never yet beheld a nobler picture, than that of the soldier who prepares to battle to the death in behalf of his fatherland.

Pat Dolan felt this, so did Cormac, so did John Mullan, so did they all; and it must be confessed that Kate O'Neill, Brigid O'Hara, and even Peggy Dolan, were under its influence also, and that no small portion of their love arose from the fact that these young men were prominently and ardently engaged in working for their country's redemption.

The missing of Mackenzie and his party had caused considerable stir among the yeomanry and government authorities. They left nothing undone to ferret out their whereabouts, but every effort proved abortive.

With one or two trifling exceptions, spies and informers were nearly unknown. As time wore on, it was evident the government knew not the hour in which the insurrection would break forth. Nothing was left undone to reach the heads of the conspiracy. Secret service money was freely lavished about, and pensions and promotions held temptingly forward to induce the recreant and weak-minded to aid the corrupted minions of Dublin Castle.

Thus has it been down to our own day, and thus shall it ever be.

England and Ireland will never live contentedly together; and the sooner the unnatural connexion ceases, the better it will be for all concerned.

Israel Milliken returned to Belfast, to inform all friends there how matters stood in the Antrim and Randalstown Districts.

Many were the praises bestowed upon the gallant conduct of young Rogan, and it was confidently anticipated by those who knew him best, that Cormac would distinguish himself as a soldier of Ireland!

Kate O'Neill and Brigid were working hard at what they considered would be a welcome surprise to all the "boys."

Father John hoped they were equally attentive to their prayers as they were to their self-imposed tasks.

"Prayer without good works," said Brigid O'Hara, "don't avail much."

"There are those living," replied Father John, "who would quickly venture to dispute the term 'good,' to the work you are at present engaged in performing."

"There were those," replied Brigid, "who could see no good even in Him who was the essence of every good itself."

"Well done, Brigid," said Kate, "that finishes the whole business; but Uncle John is not one of those who believe we are not engaged in a good work."

"Far be it from me," said the kind old man, "and I only wish that every girl in the Province of Ulster, could claim kindred in patriotic intention, and act with the girls I see before me."

"And, oh! how I wish from my heart, that every girl could boast of an uncle like mine," exclaimed Kate with wonderful animation.—"Then, indeed, would our young men and maidens be animated with one love and one hope in the impending struggle."

"The sentiment is well expressed, and does credit to the speaker," said Cormac, as he entered the place, accompanied by John Mullan and Mike Glinty.

Mike had guessed the route the young men were taking and followed them.

Kate and Brigid were startled, and hastily rising from their seats, endeavored to conceal the work they had just then finished.

"We expected you had gone to Belfast, and would not return for some time," said Brigid, addressing John Mullan.

"No," he answered, "Cormac took that job into his own hands, and has fulfilled his mission."

"We heard all about it," Father John declared. "And what arrangement have you made concerning the safety of Mackenzie?" he asked.

Cormac informed him, adding, that the leading men of Belfast were so pleased with what occurred, that they left the entire arrangement and management of Mackenzie to himself, and those who belonged to his party.

"He is a bad man, full of evil intentions," said the priest. "Many a sorrow he has brought into the homes of the poor, and I myself would advise his strict detention, but that no harm should come to him," kindly added Father John.

"He-he bib-bib-burn-n-ned poor-r sis-sis-Sally's house, fiff-fiff-for cie-cie-calling him a brute," said Mike, quite fiercely.

"Oh, many a home he left desolate, poor fellow," replied the priest, laying his hand familiarly on Mike's shoulder. "But we must not think too much of these things, for there is a Power before which Mackenzie and all such must one day render an account."

"Aye! bib-bib-but th-th-that day did-did-don't frighten Mackenzie, nin-nin-nor Fleming, fiff-fiff-for the day is tit-tit-too far off," remarked Mike, looking steadfastly on all around him.

"I don't know," said Father John, "whether I should mention that Kate and Brigid were preparing a little surprise for Cormac and John, and for Mike too," the priest added, anxious to conciliate the outspoken poor fellow, whose heart beat as warmly as that of any present.

"Oh, nonsense," cried Kate, "never heed Uncle John. He only wants to create expectations in your mind, Cormac. We were but amusing ourselves. Brigid was anxious to—"

"Oh, Kate," remonstrated Brigid. "It was you who first thought of it. Now wasn't it, Father John?" she said, appealing to the clergyman.

"Upon my word," rejoined the latter, "if there is any difference as to who thought first of the work, I don't know it; both have shown the same anxiety regarding it, and both have wrought at it with a will."

"You but stimulate Cormac's curiosity and my own," said John Mullan. "At first I imagined that you had some little feast prepared for us."

"There now, I knew it," said Father John. "Get ready, girls, quick; spread the table, and Mike and I shall see that the kettle soon boils."

Mike at once busied himself, and in a few minutes Kate had the table set. Tea was speedily prepared, and our party was shortly afterwards enjoying the hospitalities of Father John's humble board.

After tea, Kate produced a beautiful green flag, the result of her own and Brigid's handiwork.

"Oh, hokey — by the Lord!" rapidly exclaimed Mike, with unusual fervor, and the speaker sprang to his feet, dancing around the room and gesticulating in the most singular manner.

Kate and Brigid could not help laughing at Mike's antics.

As the flag lay unfolded before them, with a beautiful harp wrought in yellow silk on the

green field, and surrounded with shamrocks beautifully interlaced, Cormac and John were equally struck with admiration.

"There may be many such like" exclaimed Cormac, "unfolded in the presence of the blood-stained flag of our enemies; but this one shall be dyed in gore ere it falls into the hands of a foe of Ireland."

"To that, I say, Amen!" cried John Mullan.

"Tit-tit-ten Amens," echoed Mike, touching the flag with his finger gently, here and there, and expressing his admiration of it after his own fashion, but in a manner to indicate his feelings.

"I only hope," Father John remarked, "that there will come a day when Ireland will indeed have a flag of its own, acknowledged and saluted in every clime, and floating proudly on every sea."

"And such a day we should hopefully fight for!" said Brigid O'Hara, with her hand uplifted.

Cormac was delighted, and John was overjoyed.

"It would be a grievous pity to receive such a present, and from such a pair of girls, without others to be present," said John; "and if you have no objection, Father John, I shall go off for a while and return with a company of musketeers and pikemen, as fine a body of brave fellows as twenty parishes round about can produce."

"Ha, ha!" cried Brigid, "that, now, is something like you. Of course, Father John will consent, for we'll all consent, and Miss O'Neill will present the flag."

Kate could not help laughing at the animation of Brigid.

Father John had no particular objection to offer, and John Mullan started off, accompanied by Mike.

Pat Dolan, Phil and Ned, Peter Mullan, and all those who could be gathered at a short notice, were speedily collected by Mullan, and being informed of the business for which they were required, soon put themselves into order, and with John at their head, marched in military style toward Father McAuley's.

The boldness of John in venturing on giving permission for flutes and drums to be used, had the effect of collecting a larger number than he had anticipated. He did not even think of this part of the programme when he left Cormac, and, accordingly, could not tell whether it would be agreeable or otherwise.

Young men belonging to the organization heard the sound of the drums, and many of them hastened to join their comrades, not a few believing that the long promised hour of a call to arms had then arrived. Such were speedily informed of the nature of the business going forward, but their spirits were nothing damped by the intelligence.

On they came, with hearts buoyant, and with firm and steady tread.

Arrived at Father McAuley's, John drew up his men with the sharp command "Halt!"

Kate and Brigid, Cormac and Father John, came forth, and were received with two thundering cheers.

Kate stepped forward, leaning on Cormac's arm. Her face was flushed, and her eye gleamed with unweaned brilliancy.

Taking the flag in her hand and unfolding it, another and more thrilling cheer broke forth as the men beheld their own immortal green!

"My brave countrymen," said Kate, with a voice trembling with emotion, "with heartfelt pleasure and pride, I present you with this token of love and hope, the joint work of Miss O'Hara and myself. We cannot share your fortunes, in the hour of peril, when confronting the enemies of our country and race. Let this standard remind you that the daughters of Ireland will pray, with heartfelt earnestness, that it may never be lowered or dishonored while it waves in the presence of a foe."

Cormac received the flag amid reiterated cheering.

Father John, whose eyes were moist with tears, spread forth his hands, and implored a blessing on all before him. The men uncovered their heads and knelt, while the aged priest besought the blessing of heaven on every enterprise intended to benefit their country.

Cormac returned thanks for the men. He doubted not but that the flag presented to them under such favorable circumstances, would often lead them to victory!

John Mullan also addressed a few kindly words to his comrades, and the body of men separated, the flag being entrusted to the keeping of Pat Dolan's sons. Shortly afterwards John and Cormac took their leave, Kate's hand resting softly in Cormac's, as he took his leave.

CHAPTER XXIII.—PAT DOLAN'S MISSION—GENERAL ORDER FOR THE RISING—CORMAC'S WISH REALIZED.

"What deeds we vowed to the dear old land!
What solemn words we spoke;
How never we'd cease, or sleep in peace,
Till we shattered the stranger's yoke;
And not with a storm of windy words,
But many a soldier stroke."

With the rank and file of the United Irishmen, all went bravely on. Nothing could daunt them in their arduous and toilsome work. In

the majority of cases, they knew little, if anything, of the leaders of the national movement. Whatever they did know, was from report and conjecture.

Some of the heaviest blows sustained by the imprisonment of the leaders, were either unknown, or carefully concealed from the mass of the people, lest the knowledge should discourage them.

Russell, who was originally intended to head the forces in Down, was imprisoned in Newgate, Dublin, with Emmet, McNevin, Sweetman, O'Connor, Jackson, Bond, and others. But the most fatal blow to the whole organization was the capture and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Up till within a few days of the rising in Antrim, it was not known, only partially, that Henry Joy McCracken was to be commander of the insurgent forces. Independently of this, however, the men intended for the field kept steadily at their drill.

There was a dangerous lull, or cessation, in the outrages committed by the yeomanry.—Many of the soldiers who had been living at "free quarters" on the farmers, were recalled to the camp at Blaris Moor, others to Belfast, and some to Antrim.

This proved that the Government were in some way or other in possession of the secrets of the insurgents.

Cormac Rogan had had another interview with McCracken, and received from him an appointment as captain in the Randalstown district.

Cormac, in his turn, appointed Pat Dolan and John Mullan to commands in the same companies with himself. By instructions from headquarters, he was to place a secret guard on the vaults adjoining Shane's Castle, and to point out the place to Colonel Samuel Orr, as soon as the latter would call upon him. This officer was brother to William Orr, then lately executed at Carrickfergus.

About a fortnight after Cormac's appointment, he was privily waited on by the Rev. Mr. Porter, accompanied by Orr, and some other leading rebels.

Pat Dolan and John Mullan were commissioned to proceed with a guard to Mr. Porter's residence, where his servant-maid would point out to them the hiding-place of two pieces of cannon, six-pounders, which had been concealed in his mecting-house.

Dolan proceeded on his mission carefully, and succeeded in passing through Antrim town to the appointed rendezvous with his supply of artillery. This was a hazardous undertaking; but Dolan showed not only his pluck, but displayed his wisdom in the necessary arrangements.

When he got possession of the field-pieces, he had them carelessly thrown into a cart, with a few farming implements along with them, and about as much hay as would feed a horse. He sent his men forward in twos and threes, detailing them to certain positions on the outskirts of Antrim. Having carefully placed a pair of loaded pistols in a belt, which he wore concealed under the waistbands of his trousers, he flung off his coat, and throwing it into the cart, sprang in himself, and applying the whip, proceeded on his way.

On he went, quite boldly, as if engaged in his daily occupation. A less daring course would doubtless have subjected him to suspicion, perhaps worse.

He shortly afterwards arrived safely with his charge, and, by instructions, deposited them in a place of safe keeping. McCracken's previous imprisonment threw the government authorities completely off their guard, so that they never dreamed that he would endanger his safety so far as to hold the position he then held.

In his efforts to have some of the Armagh Orangemen punished for their barbarous conduct toward poor and offending Catholics, he earned the ill-will of the magistracy.

This rather urged him on to his patriotic course, and filled him with the strongest desires to overthrow the galling despotism under which his country labored. He was now busily engaged in concentrating his forces, and giving directions to all under his command how to act. He encouraged them by every possible means within his power, while he himself was encouraged by his noble-hearted sister, and other members of his family.

With the keen eye of a commander, fitted in every respect for the due performance of the responsible duties devolving upon him, he saw the necessity of making a bold dash in the first place on the town of Antrim. That town was garrisoned by the Royalists, and was supported by the garrison at Belfast and Blaris Moor. So long as Antrim was so held, there was no probability of the Insurgents making a good stand at the beginning of their campaign; or, of co-operating with those in Derry and Donegal. Antrim must, therefore, fall at the outset.

McCracken accordingly made known his views to the rebel leaders. Some were satisfied of the correctness of his views; others were not very sanguine of the success of an attack on such a stronghold, and recommended a desultory warfare at the beginning.

The majority, however, yielded to his plans,

and McCracken accordingly issued the following order:—

"ARMY OF ULSTER—To-morrow we march on Antrim;—drive the garrison of Randalstown before you; and haste to form a junction with the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY JOY McCracken.
First Year of Liberty, 6th day of June, 1798.

His plan was to enter the town with four columns, one from Templepatrick and vicinity, starting from a point two miles south of Mr. Porter's house. This column was to enter Antrim by the Belfast road. The second from Ballynure, and Doagh, to enter by the Carrickfergus road. This column was to join the first contingent at a point called the Scotch quarter. The third was to arrive from Connor, Kells, and Ballymena, and to enter by a place called Paty's Lane. The fourth, in which were Cormac Rogan, John and Peter Mullan, and Pat Dolan and his sons, was from Shane's Castle, Randalstown, and Dunvilly, and was to enter by Bow Lane. The first three were to make their attack at half-past two o'clock, and the fourth, under the command of Orr, to join shortly afterward.

The whole country was now fairly aroused. The British forces in Antrim were not in the best of spirits.

General Nugent, who was in command of the whole of the north of Ireland, issued orders at once for the reinforcement of the garrison,—and the second light battalion, consisting of the 64th regiment, the light companies of the Dublin, Armagh, Monaghan, Tipperary, and Kerry militia, then stationed at Blaris, were ordered to proceed at once to the scene of action. They were joined by one hundred and fifty of the 22nd Light Dragoons, two curriole 6-pounders, and two 5½-inch howitzers.

The Belfast cavalry were under Colonel Durham.

The other commanders were Colonel Clavering and Colonel Lumley.

Major Seddon commanded the garrison, and from the reports which hourly reached him, he felt anything but satisfied with his position.

Cheer after cheer resounded on all sides, as Cormac Rogan gathered his men and put them into order.

Those who had been placed on guard over Mackenzie, found it hard to restrain themselves, now that they saw their comrades under arms.

They accordingly sent word to Cormac to be released from that sort of duty. Cormac, while admiring their ardor, impressed upon them the necessity of strict adherence to their duty.

"Bib-bib-burn th-th-the rascals," shouted Mike Glintry, and the words echoed from mouth to mouth.

"No quarter to the Orangemen and yeos," was repeated on all sides.

Cormac at once communicated with Colonel Orr. The latter had not been made acquainted with the detention of Mackenzie, and not knowing exactly how matters stood, ordered his release.

Cormac told him of McCracken's orders. "I am here in full command," sternly repeated Col. Orr, "I must be obeyed in every particular."

Cormac assented most unwillingly; but, in order to show to those around him, the necessity of prompt obedience, did not urge the case further.

Small as was this incident, its results were fatal. Col. Orr had wasted time which was all-precious, and what was worse, his mistaken notions of humanity actually aroused a feeling of bitterness toward himself personally.

The men over whom he was placed had suffered and bled in consequence of Mackenzie's treatment of them and theirs. These people looked on their Colonel's interference as partaking of pity and sympathy with their enemies, and consequently many of them refused to fight under such a commander.

Matters were brought to a climax by the report that Mackenzie and his men had escaped! It required no small nerve on the part of Cormac and his friends, to restrain their indignation on receipt of this intelligence.

It was not that he cared so much for the fate of the villain Mackenzie, but he dreaded the effect of anything having a tendency to dishearten his men.

He soon assumed a cheerful appearance, and endeavored, for the moment, to forget what had transpired.

By order of Major Seddon, the drums beat to arms, and the loyal inhabitants of Antrim were called out to join the King's forces and save the town. There were about four hundred capable of bearing arms; but when the moment of danger arrived, not more than half of them were forthcoming at the time.

Antrim town consists chiefly of one main street, about a mile and a half long. It is, in fact, but a continuation of the Belfast road, leading on to Randalstown. At the end of the town is Massareene Castle, with a massive gate, in a wall about sixteen feet high, towards the street, and four feet high in the inside, thus forming an excellent breastwork.

There is another high wall near the gate, commanding Bow Lane, where a body of the insurgents were to enter the town. Half-way up the main street, to the right, is a church standing on a piece of elevated ground.

These positions, remarkable for their strength, were all occupied by the British troops, and especially by the artillery and cavalry.

The British commanders had thus secured the strongest and best posts in which to meet the attack of the insurgents. The latter were full of heart and in excellent spirits.

Orr's column of men—thanks to Cormac Rogan, Pat Dolan, and their brave, dauntless comrades—gave all the appearance of good training. They were quite of a military stamp. Even those only armed with the pike presented a soldierly appearance, and elicited from all who saw them the highest meed of praise. The colors presented by Kate and Brigid were entrusted to young Phil Dolan, and right gallantly did the standard-bearer fulfil his duty.

As the men marched along, and as cheer after cheer arose as new squads joined, Cormac's heart was gladdened with joy; and often did he wish that Kate was near to see how proudly waved the "glorious green" in front of his gallant men.

Had he but known it, his wishes were realized. Under the care of Mrs. McQuillan and McLeesh, both Kate and Brigid were enabled to take "a long, sad, lingering look" at that band of Irish loyal hearts, marching forth to meet the enemy of their race.

Kate O'Neill's face was flushed and pale, alternately. She easily distinguished Cormac, in consequence of his position, and for a few minutes her heart was like to break. A thousand feelings rushed through her mind at once. At one moment, she beheld him shot dead on the battle-field, surrounded by enemies who gave no quarter; again, her imagination pictured him leading on his men, and then fancied she heard the loud and ringing cheer of victory as Cormac performed some feat of personal daring in the presence of his men.

She was really sick at heart as the cruel thought passed her mind, that probably she had gazed for the last time on one who had won from her the declaration of her heart's young love.

Brigid failed to obtain even one glance at John. Nevertheless, she endeavored to keep up a cheerful appearance, and to assist Kate in doing so likewise. Her heart was none the less sorrowful, but she was better able to endure than Kate.

"Well, may God bless the poor fellows, and grant them a safe return," said Mrs. McQuillan.

"Amen!" replied her companions; "and, as for those who fall, may the Mother of Heaven be beside them, and comfort them in the moment of their agony."

"It is hard, hard, when one thinks of it," said Kate, in a mournful tone, "that so many of our nearest and dearest should be required to imperil their lives, in order to obtain as much freedom for their country as enables them to live in it, and to worship God after the fashion of their fathers before them."

"Not a bit of it, Kate," asserted Brigid, half laughingly, and anxious to keep the brighter side of the picture present to her comrade's mind. "There is nothing hard about it. It is just what every man, and every nation of men should do, either when their liberties are curtailed, or when they are lost to them altogether."

Brigid then referred to the conversation she and Kate had together, during the pleasant hours when they sat working at the flag for Cormac's corps.

By such gentle means did this true-hearted girl endeavor to lighten the sorrow of others, while she herself felt no less keenly the sorrow of parting from her lover.

CHAPTER XXIV.—THE BATTLE OF ANTRIM—GALLANT FIGHT OF THE IRISH.

"Brothers, if this day should set, Another yet must crown our freedom,— That will come with roll of drum, And trampling files of men to lead them."

According to McCracken's orders, the insurgents entered Antrim at the time and places mentioned.

The difficulty which Colonel Orr experienced with the men placed under his command, in consequence of his conduct in the case of Mackenzie, was no slight obstacle to success. That officer did not know his men sufficiently, and many of them believing that a thorough extermination of the Orangemen and Yeomen was part of the general plan in the "rising," scrupled not to leave their ranks, expressing themselves as being deceived at Cormac Rogan not being placed first in command.

Although Cormac had dispossessed himself of every feeling on the matter, both John Mullan and Pat Dolan were of the opinion held by many of the men. Their devotion to the cause in which they were embarked, and their personal devotion to Cormac, made them act as he did.

As the insurgents entered the town, the soldiers discovered some fire-arms concealed in the thatch of a house. They at once set the house in flames; and this being seen by a large number of Orr's men, the latter interpreted what they witnessed to mean the triumph of the royal forces, who, they believed, were setting fire to the town.

Many desertions took place in consequence. Cormac was not slow to perceive how critical the situation was becoming, and immediately applied to Orr to join the forces of insurgents which he observed hastening into Antrim.

Orr at once consented; and Cormac, turning to those he led, informed them of the consequences likely to follow on any delay.

"As many as wish to follow me," he said, grasping the colors from Phil Dolan's hand, "this is their way;" and he pointed to a route across a field by which they could join their brethren in arms.

A cheer, sudden and sharp, like the fire of musketry, was the answer he received, and pike and musket were flourished in the air, as over two hundred and fifty of his own brave fellows dashed on to the point he indicated.

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE STRONGHOLD OF METZ.

Metz, known as the Maiden City, is the principal town of the Department of Moselle, in France, and famous at this juncture because of the "trapping" of Marshal Bazaine's army within its walls by the Prussian troops under Prince Frederic Charles, is a handsome and strongly fortified city of 55,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the River Moselle, and is important as a manufacturing centre. Like all the towns of that part of France, the streets are narrow and the houses lofty. Along the streets lining the river are fine open quays, and the Moselle in its course through the town, together with its different branches, is crossed by no less than fifteen bridges. Many handsome public gardens adorn the city, and the city has been much resorted to by tourists. The principal architectural feature of Metz is its fine old Gothic cathedral. It was

commenced in 1332, and was finished in 1515. The edifice is surmounted by an elegant spire of open work, 375 feet high. Within the choir are preserved many ancient and

INTERESTING RELICS.

of a by-gone age, among them the stone throne of the early bishops and Charlemagne's mass books. Some of the other churches of the town are very ancient, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. As a military post, Metz is highly important. One of the largest arsenals in France is here, together with a cannon foundry. In this foundry lies at present an interesting memento of past wars with Germany in the shape of a long cannon, called "Vogel Greif," taken by the French in 1799 from the formidable and lofty fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine. There are also in the city an immense military-hospital capable of holding 1500 patients, and the great school for the education of officers of the engineers and artillery in France. In the time of the Romans Metz was a place of some importance as a fortified barrier against the trans-Rhenish barbarous tribes. It was known under

THE ROMAN DOMINATION.

as Divodorum and Metis. But there are now but few traces of Roman architecture in the town. Metz was for a long time the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. Under the Emperor Otho it became a free imperial city. It was occupied by the French commander, the Constable de Montmorency, by strategy, in 1552, in the name of Henry II., King of France. It was at that time a strong fortress with a population of 60,000. The Emperor, Charles V., incensed at the act of the Constable, assembled an army of 100,000 men for the purpose of retaking it. The city was defended by the Duc de Guise—who afterwards wrested Calais from the English—and after a siege of ten months, in which the Emperor sustained a loss of 30,000 men, it was abandoned to the possession of the French, and it has since been a city of France. Among the population are more Hebrews in proportion than any other city of France. They have a handsome synagogue. Metz is the native place of the famous General Kellerman, one of the generals of the first Napoleon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Metz is considered—as indeed it has proven itself to be—one of the strongest fortresses in France. It forms the centre of the French defenses on the side of Germany between the Meuse and the Rhine. The fortifications, like those of Strasbourg and other fortified French towns, were planned by the great Vauban, and were continued by Marshal de Belleisle. The most important works consist of three forts, called respectively Fort Belle-Croix, Fort Moselle, and Fort La Double-Couronne. The two first are *chefs-d'œuvre* of military construction, and were begun in 1731; the last is surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. In addition to these defenses, there is to the southwest of the town a redoubt of considerable strength called *le Pate*, so contrived and arranged that at will it may be converted into an island by closing the sluices of the River Seille, a small stream that enters into the Moselle near Metz, whose waters may be raised twenty-four feet, so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent. It was a knowledge of this fact, doubtless, that a few weeks ago the rumor was current in Paris that Marshal Bazaine had flooded the environs of Metz, and had thus drowned a whole corps of Prussian soldiers.

The Emperor's aides-de-camp, the Prince de la Moskowa, M. Castelnau, M. Waubert, Count Rielie, and Viscount Pujol, have written a letter to the *Independence Belge*, in reply to the imputations on his conduct at Sedan. They state that on the Emperor being informed that the troops were repulsed, dispersed, and partially driven back into the town, he sent the commandants to General Wimpffen to acquaint him with the facts. The General, at the same moment, sent two officers of his staff with a letter, proposing that the Emperor should save himself by placing himself in the middle of a strong column and trying with it to reach Carignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers to save himself, and added, "Carignan is occupied by the Prussians, but if the General thinks he can save some part of the army, let him make the attempt." General Wimpffen also imparted to General Lebrun his project of collecting 2,000 or 3,000 troops, putting himself at their head, and breaking through the Prussian lines. The latter replied that the scheme would fail, and would only add to the loss of life, and General Wimpffen shortly afterwards admitted that it was impracticable, and that capitulation was unavoidable. He thought it hard, however, that, having taken the command only *par interim*, he should have to sign such an agreement, and tendered his resignation, which the Emperor refused to accept, it being necessary that the commander should secure as far as possible the safety of the rest of the army, and the General thereupon withdrew his request. The General was not thwarted in any way by the Emperor, whose only communication with him was between 9 and 10 a.m. The Emperor then asked him how things were going at Balan. He replied that they were going as well as possible, and that the French were gaining ground. On the Emperor remarking that a considerable corps was approaching the French left, General Wimpffen replied, "So much the better, we must let them do as they like, we will throw them into the Meuse, and gain the victory." There was not the least altercation between the General and the Emperor, and when they separated the Emperor warmly embraced him.

The *Times* makes the following very noteworthy statement respecting the "large fortune" which the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to have accumulated during his reign.

Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the Chief of the French State for nearly twenty-two years, and its almost absolute master for nearly eighteen, retains no private property but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Call it rashness, call it overweening confidence, or call it generous recklessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system which was established with the empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. No contemporary Sovereign has held such a court. The Czar, who owns vast domains as his private property, besides ignoring the limitations of a civil list in dealing with the public treasury, could not maintain such splendor. The Sultan may squander his millions, but his oriental magnificence has been mere shabbiness by the side of Paris. What our own court is we all see, and as we know its cost, we may, when we compare it with that of the French Emperor, form some judgment of his expenses. Napoleon III will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1848. The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts from her marriage and on her fete days; but 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 were supreme in France.

THE WOUNDED MARSHAL.

The *Union* publishes the following letter which bears the signature of a "Sister of Charity" who was attending upon Marshal MacMahon at Pourre, aux Bois:— "You behold me a prisoner, and a very happy prisoner, I can assure you, Marshal MacMahon is as well

as we can expect. What a rich and powerful organization! I have never before encountered a sick person so patient as the Marshal. Although for the last eight days he has been compelled to keep in one position, so that it has been impossible to make his bed—wholly has no hair mattress—yet never a murmur has escaped him. He has been cut and hewn in the most frightful manner in his wound, which traverses the whole of the hip, and in which a child of ten years old could easily insert the finger, yet never a groan. Whatever one gives him, whatever one does, it is always "Very well, dear sister"—never a murmur against the cause or effects of our misfortunes. He has done what he could, and believes that the others have done the same. As soon as he is sufficiently recovered to support the voyage without danger, he will take his departure for Prussia to rejoin his unfortunate soldiers. He says the commander ought to set a good example. The Marshal and his wife are goodness itself. I am busily employed in preparing linen and "charpie" for the poor wounded because the good Marshal wishes that all who are near him should be attended to just the same as himself.

THE TEMPER OF THE POPULATION.

The following extracts from a letter just received from Paris, written by a person who is neither journalist nor public functionary, but simply an honest tradesman, show the state of feeling in that city:— "Our position is very terrible at Paris; under arms, no business, our wives and our daughters unwillingly separated from us, our sons in the army; and we do not know whether they are dead or alive. Great God! what errors have been committed by our government, but at last Paris is well armed and determined. If the Prussians ever enter, not a single one will leave again. The example of Strasbourg has produced an enthusiasm which I never believed possible. It is a history which each Parisian is ready to imitate. If you saw Paris at this moment you would be convinced that no Prussian would ever set out either from Paris or from France itself. The Parisians will pursue them to Berlin. It is frightful, but at the same time it is a beautiful sight to look at. Excuse this rambling; I write to you in presence of my Gards Mobiles of Bazieres—most determined fellows. When their train arrived at Juvisy, in hearing of the Prussian fusillade, it was well that they had not their *cartouches*, for they all wished to pursue with the bayonet. This would certainly have happened if the engineer had been killed. At this moment 10,000 Mobiles are passing without arms, with only hatchets and saws, to cut down the Bois de Boulogne, leaving the trunks standing one metre out of the ground, fixed with iron spikes, to prevent the cavalry of the invaders advancing. The wood is provided with snares which will explode at a given time.

LE PRUSSIEREN.

Among the many during the past few weeks who, from circumstance or position, have been prominently before the public mind, there is one pre-eminently deserving of sympathy and condolence. In all the whirl and crash of events which have astonished and horrified the world, the name of the Empress Eugenie shines forth like the sad and solemn starlight through the gloom and terror of the midnight tempest. She alone has passed through the terrible ordeal by which gallant France is for the moment depressed, without censure or reproach. The Empress—the wife, the mother—now a fugitive in a remote English town, passes from the stage of Empire into the privacy of retirement, without a breath to whisper a censure on her name in the exalted position which she has occupied in the eyes of Europe and the world. The first lady in Europe—the centre round which the refinement and civilization of the world revolved—the name in whose honour but two short months since, 10,000 swords would have flashed in the sunlight, and millions of hearts have defended with their best blood, is now an exile at Hastings, attended by one or two faithful domestics and a few friends to whom she was endeared by the charm, grace, and kindness which rendered her more beloved for her own sake than courted for her position. Having endeavored by all possible means in Paris to avert the catastrophe which has shattered the Empire—and only resigning her position when the gallant MacMahon had failed to retrieve the disasters prepared by others—and the Emperor himself was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, with the holy instinct of maternity alone to comfort her on earth, she followed in the footsteps of her fugitive son. All the pomp and parade inseparable from her position was cast aside, and the simple but sublime nobility of the woman at once revealed itself. In exile, as in the palace, a pious dignity and glory attaches to her name. Like the Roman mother, her offspring was to her the dearest of treasures; and, having joined him, her first impulse was to telegraph to the Emperor he was safe, and that she was with him in England. The mother forgot all things but the child, and with him prepared to meet the circumstances of her new state with a heroic dignity which reflects no less honour on her name than the thousand acts of charity which distinguished her when clothed in the Imperial purple—she flung aside the trappings of distinction and state and descended to the haunts of suffering and sorrow to whisper benediction or dispense succour to the afflicted. Whatever be the fate of France, the name of the Empress Eugenie will long live in the hearts of the people—a synonym of all that is virtuous and noble, beneficent and good.

Whether the Emperor found a place in the affections of the people or not, there she reigned secure. Her goodness and charity conquered all hearts. Save to bless her, her name was seldom mentioned. Even the frivolous slander of Paris spared her name, and offered its tribute to her many virtues by chastening its own tone. Her name, like a visible presence, was known and felt throughout France. From the day, when Napoleon despising the beggarly royalty of Europe, chose the noble Spanish beauty for the partner of his throne, her every act has been directed to endear herself to the French people, and shame the royalty of Europe into goodness by the lustre of her example and the beauty of her charity. She sought not distinction, but the glory which follows goodness accompanied her as a blessing. Her praise was "in all the Churches;" the lips of the poor and the suffering blessed her name. When the sick and wounded lay in the hospitals; when the cholera desolated the towns, she was found by the bedside of the suffering, soothing them in their afflictions or consoling them in their last agonies. The poor and the suffering were her especial *protoges*; she shrank not from the breath of pestilence to soothe and comfort misery. She did not run from danger; she sought it; when seeking it made the afflicted happy. To the Catholics of France she was an example and a mirror; and even the scoffing infidel felt the influence of her example. Her spirit permeated the whole sphere of French society, and though she could not change, she purified and ennobled it. Up to the eve of the war she was the good genius which checked the destiny impending over her husband. To her, more than to any other, the Christian Church is indebted for averting the evil which now threatens the centre of European civilization. The pious Empress was the silent patroness of the patriots of the faithful; and till the hour when the evil destiny hanging over the family of her husband impelled him into the war which has wrought her ruin, she fulfilled her sacred trust with fervor and fidelity. When the worst came, and France in her agony cried out for the aid of all her children, she was the first to incite to, union and, furnish the example in her own person. The heroism of her soul spoke in the words which she addressed "to the nation," "Let there be but a single party, that of

France," she said, "but a single flag—the flag of our national honor. I come in your midst, faithful to my mission and to my duty. You will see me first, where danger awaits, to defend the flag of France." Spoken truly like an Empress whose heart was with the nation; but the heroism was of no avail. Incompetence in high places—sealed the fate of the Empire; and when the noblest soldier of the nation fell wounded at the head of his columns before Sedan, her mission on French soil was accomplished, and the heroism of the Empress was superseded by the holy instincts of the Mother.

Whatever be the destiny of France; whatever the evils which led to her present disasters, she stands apart from the ranks of the blameworthy, free from condemnation and reproach. Like a true and brave woman she has been faithful to her duty in exaltation and sorrow, in joy and suffering. In few have goodness and greatness been so happily combined as in her who, at the moment of her departure from the Capital, where she had reigned superior to any crowned head in Europe, would not permit violence to the citizens who were rising in revolt against the throne from which she had just descended. Preferring "pity to hatred," she departed in silence and sorrow from the land of her love and her hopes, to join in exile the son who in the pride of her aspirations, she had hoped to see the first monarch of the earth. In her exalted position as Empress, wife, and mother she had fulfilled her duty. In sorrow and suffering she fulfilled her mission with the same elevated and pious dignity. The anguish of her heart found no voice, for the heroism of resignation was there—the Empress was fallen, but the Christian reigned.

History may condemn the Emperor. France may heap maledictions on the head of those who humbled her at the feet of the insolent foreigner. But the historic conscience of mankind, the truth and chivalry of France will never fail to render justice to the noble lady who, even in her affliction, reflects honor on the nation. The Empire may depart, but her name, durable as brass, will remain graven in the affectionate remembrance of the people whom she loved and served. Her gentle spirit and heroic soul will long be the theme of the historian and the bard; and the influence of her example live in the mind of the people when other men in other times mould the destinies of France in its progress through the civilization of the ages.—*Wexford People.*

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S POSITION—WHO CAUSED THE DISASTER AT SEDAN.

The following letter from the able military correspondent of the *Irish Times* ("Redan Macsey") gives us, at last, the true inside view of the campaign which ended at Sedan so disastrously for France; and shows, as we have already anticipated, that the position was forced upon Marshal MacMahon against his advice and better judgment; and that the Minister of War, Count Palikao, acting under the inspiration of Napoleon, is responsible for the plan of campaign which threw the last great army of France into the very hands of the Prussians, while the want of everything necessary to insure rapidity of movement and action took away from its gallant leader all chance of saving either his country or the soldiers under his command:—

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 12.

Whilst the journals of Paris and London and Brussels and even yours, most circumstantially as to day and date and hour, were informing the public of the death of Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, I took the liberty, from certain private and family information, of doubting the truth of the sad intelligence. I am happy to say I was quite right, and that the most illustrious of French soldiers is still alive. The Duchess of Magenta is long since at his bedside, and found her husband weak in body, writhing occasionally in agony, but with the strong mind suppressing physical weakness; and the predominant feeling of that mind—anger.

Why is Marshal MacMahon, above all things, indignant? It is desirable that the country of his fathers should know the real state of the case, and that the charges of incapacity insinuated by the English journals against the illustrious commander should be met and rebutted by a few simple statements which come from MacMahon's own mouth.— You will recollect that when the correspondent who pens these lines had with difficulty escaped being hemmed in at Metz with Bazaine's army, he fell back on that of MacMahon just as it was commencing its march. The movement upwards from Chalons to Rheims, to which latter city I followed the army, was a puzzle to every one who had studied military strategy. For my part, I could not at first believe it anything but a movement to get at the unmolested line of railway for a retreat on Paris.— This is the plan which the Marshal himself proposed. It is the plan and the only one, which General Trochu thought conducive to the safety of the capital. But the majority of the Committee of Defence, and especially the Minister of War, General Palikao, sent a direct order to MacMahon to *march northward and fight the Prussians*. Probably General Palikao did this on the pressure from the Emperor, who was sanguine to the last, and unwilling personally to move down towards Paris. His Majesty at all events, commanded MacMahon to obey the positive orders received from the Minister of War; and the Marshal took his measures accordingly, but with a heavy heart. A gradual retreat, slow and in good order, was positively necessary for this army at the time. MacMahon had but a few thousand men preserved of his old Algerian veterans. The rest were new troops, freshly raised battalions, men who had come disorganized and undrilled from Paris.— No other man but himself would have marched with such a force to battle. Palikao, who had given him his decisive order from Paris, took no measures to sustain the victim he had pushed forward, other than sending up, occasionally, troops still more raw than those in the main corps. He left the Marshal almost without material or provision, other than he could collect through an exhausted country. All the marching and countermarching, all the slowness of advance (fatal to every chance of success), were caused by constant actual want of food. The men were frequently twenty-four hours without a morsel!

It is also desirable to state, in justice to the Duke of Magenta, that he is in no way directly answerable for the immediate results and consequences of the great battle of the 1st of September and its renewal next morning. It was as early as six o'clock on the morning of the first day when he was wounded. He was not subsequently in a position to give any military order, and his successor asked no advice from him. He is not unwise for the capitulation of the army; and indeed, from his hot and determined character, he was likely, had he lost the battle of Sedan, as Wimpffen did, to have made a desperate attempt to cut his way through. These are particulars which will be before the public on high authority in a few weeks. The Marshal has authentic documents to prove that his position was forced upon him and that his own plans were rejected. He is now at Pourre-aux-Bois and is free to return to Paris on parole, but refuses to separate himself from the captivity of his soldiers. In fact the great majority of French officers have taken the same resolution, and only about 1,200 are returning to France.

The following letter from the Marshal to the Minister of War, received yesterday, will show his determination and, still better, will delight his friends in proving that his wounds are not of serious consequence:—

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—I have the honor to inform you that I have obtained permission from the Prussian authorities to get myself carried to a little village called Pourre-aux-Bois, situated a few leagues from Sedan in the direction of Belgium. Being a prisoner of war, I cannot, according to the terms of

capitalism, resume service during this campaign. But, consequently on the catastrophe which happened to the army I had the honor to command, I desire, like the greater portion of the officers of that army, to share the fate of my soldiers. I will ask the Prussian authorities therefore, when the state of my wound will permit removal (which the doctors say will be in five or six weeks), that I may be confined in some place in Germany.

(Signed) MACMAHON, Marshal of France.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal McMahon, who has been residing at Pour-au-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the *Organe* of Namur the following interesting note:—Marshal McMahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at 6 in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Pallikao, and of the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This is what infallibly happens when people take upon them to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what Gen. Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal McMahon's intention was to fall back on Paris, after having reorganized the army so unfortunately undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal McMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH.—SOLEMN TRIDUUM.—A grand and solemn sight was witnessed on the 11th ult., in the Cathedral Church, Marlborough street, when the triduum, or three days' thanksgiving to God for the definition of the dogma of infallibility, declared at the Ecumenical Council, commenced. Prelates from the remotest parts of Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, were present to assist at the august rites, and to show how one and united was the Church of Christ spread over the habitable globe. The ceremonies of the 11th ult., were well calculated to fill the minds of the vast congregation, who filled every part of the sacred edifice set apart for the laity, with joy and thanksgiving, as they told that in the midst of the sanguinary strife, bitter hostilities, and revolutions of the world, the Church of which they were members went calmly on her great mission, regardless of the dangers that surrounded her, the enemies who sought her overthrow, and the calamities by which she was assailed, because she considered in the promises of her Divine Founder, and in the indefectible life breathed into her by Him who gave her authority for the salvation and government of mankind to the end of time. In the grand procession which was formed, were His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. McGettigan, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, with ten other Lord Bishops, and the most distinguished clergymen in the country. The procession which was formed by the students, clergy, canons, and prelates, took the places assigned to them in the sanctuary. The service was most impressively solemn. Pontifical High Mass, at which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided. The prelate celebrant was the Lord Bishop of Limerick, assisted by the Rev. T. O'Reilly and the Rev. P. O'Neill as deacons; the Rev. W. Irwin, assistant priest, and the Rev. J. McSwiggan, master of ceremonies. The assistants at the episcopal throne were the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, the Very Rev. Mgr. Woodcock, and the Very Rev. Canon Keogh. After the First Gospel, the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent discourse. The imposing ceremonies were continued on the following days, on each of which the same dignitaries took part in the proceeding.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

BALBEARY NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The above new church has rapidly advanced towards completion, and will, it is expected, be soon slated. No one can fail to admire its elegant style of architecture as well as the solidity of its structure. The respected pastor, Rev. Mr. Supple, as well as the respectable farmers of the parish, at their last meeting reported continued progress, but would thankfully acknowledge receipts of any sums sent to them to complete so neat and so necessary an edifice. The church, being built on a hill, will command an extensive view, and must suggest itself to any observer as "the neat little church which tops the neighboring hill." Mr. J. Kieran, architect has paid assiduous attention to the progress of the building. The ground was generously given by the landlord (H. Baker, Esq., of Balheary) and his respectable tenant Mr. Lyons, who occupies the adjoining lands.

FATHER CURLEY, P. P., has built a beautiful church at the base of Crongh Patrick, on the shores of the broad Atlantic. We shall refer to this church in our next. In the meantime, we cannot postpone mentioning that any claims supported by Father Curley in the interests of religion and country must be liberally met. We doubt much if there be a man in Mayo, lay or cleric, who gave more effective battle to the oppressor than Father Curley, and that, too, when many of us were not old enough or strong enough to join in the good fight. Poor Mr. Moore, in one of his soul-stirring and eloquent addresses, to the people, once familiarly called Father Curley "Con of the Hundred Fights." We hope Father Curley will be met in the spirit he always meets the claims of country or the calls of religion. We refer to the announcement in our advertising columns.—*Mayo Examiner*.

Mr. Clark, late Clerk to the Sligo Board of Guardians, has been voted a retiring allowance of £70 per annum. Mr. James Rowlett has been appointed to the office of clerk, vacated by his retirement.

DEATH OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.—Under this heading the *Carlow Post* announces the death of a man named Lawless, an inmate of the Carlow workhouse, which took place on Thursday week. The *Post* says:—Lawless had been an Insurgent Chief in 1798, and took an active part in the battles of Wexford, New Ross, Newtownbarry, and Kilmoney; was a captain of the United Irishmen, and died at the patriarchal age of 109 years. He reaped barley at the workhouse in 1866, and was supported in town afterwards for a short time, but shortly returned to the house, where he retained his faculties to the last. On Sunday last the funeral took place, when some thousands marched in procession after the remains; and a collection is now on foot for the purpose of collecting funds for a Celtic cross over the remains of the venerable "Insurgent Chief."

In consequence of the burning of several cottages on the estate of Mr. John Farrell, of Moynalty, county Meath, and of his steward having been fired at some time ago, that gentleman has announced his intention to reside elsewhere for the future. The tenantry have held a meeting, and have subscribed £250 as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the late outrage. At the village of Kilmesson, in the same county, the house of a carpenter was set fire to during his absence, and burnt to the ground, with all his property.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.—We understand that on Monday, 5th inst., the Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway was opened from Bagenalstown to Borris, and that on the following Monday

it was further opened to Ballywilliam, and will in the course of a few days be opened to Ballyhogue. The opening of this line will confer incalculable advantages upon Wexford, as it will open up to this county the county of Carlow, the midland counties and the North of Ireland.—*Wexford People*, 17th ult.

LADIES!—"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."—The following advertisement appeared in a Dublin cotemporary this week:—

"Wanted, a Protestant Governess to take charge of a little girl of 7; good Music, French, and Drawing necessary, and experience in teaching; no Irish lady need apply."

"Irish Protestant Ladies" hide your heads! "Queen's Institute," close your doors! "Trinity College," suspend your examinations for "ladies!" There is to be no further use for any of you! No "Irish Protestant lady" is fit to act as a governess to a little girl of 7. What is the obstacle? Where is the difficulty? Is her French supposed to be of the "Stratford-atte-Bow" variety? Is she, coming from "Wild Ireland," all it is called the "land of song," likely to be ignorant of "good music" (*sic*)? Or is the young "party" of "seven" exigente in the matter of "drawing"? Perhaps the Irish Protestant "ladies" are suspected of a taint of "Fenianism," dangerous to the loyalty of "girls of seven." We thought this sickening cant would have stopped short at grooms, coachmen, &c. Now "ladies" are included in the overbearing insult.—*Irish Sportsman and Farmer*.

The Coast Fishery in Mayo has been entirely forgotten under the pressure of the extermination policy of the past. Herrings, or sea fish of any kind, are seldom seen, although all the fish that could be sent from Westport to the several towns would be greedily consumed. We hail the establishment of the fishery at Boffin as a cheering fact. We welcome the promoters because they are from Belfast, where Irishmen and Irish enterprise flourish. If the Company place a steamer in the bay for their own traffic and the general traffic of the populations in the towns, islands, and coasts around them in connection with the railway at Westport, they would confer a great benefit. In this they should receive the cordial and material assistance of Westport and of the Railway Company. The Rev. John O'Boyle, whose benevolent solicitude for the poor fishermen is so widely known, takes a lively interest in the success of a Company so closely allied with the interests of the people.—*Mayo Examiner*.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERFORD HARBOR.—At a meeting yesterday of the Harbor Commissioners it was resolved to erect a breakwater, and pier, at Passage roadstead, at the cost of eleven thousand pounds, provided powers are granted to levy a toll on shipping using the roadstead. The new work will vastly improve the port, and make the passage one of the safest roadsteads in the kingdom. Lord Waterford, proprietor of the soil, has subscribed, and given permission to quarry and use the stones on his property for the work. Poor fishermen will be greatly benefited by it, and the fishery of the district improved.—*Freeman*.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, DOWNPATRICK.—On Thursday, feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrinan officiated at the interesting ceremony of Reception in the above convent. The young ladies who received the white veil were Miss Mullan, only daughter of late Matthew Mullan, Esq., brewer, of Belfast, and Miss Russell, eldest daughter of Henry Russell, Esq., of Ballytrew, County Down, their names in religion being Sister Mary Ignatius Joseph and Sister Mary Xavier Joseph. Besides the friends of the young ladies, there were also present Rev. P. O'Kane, P. P., Downpatrick; Rev. N. Crickard, P. P., Saul; Rev. E. O'Connor, P. P., Kilmore; Rev. H. Hanna, P. P., Bryansford; Rev. C. Quinn, P. P., Carrickfergus; Rev. W. Blaney, Adm., St. Peter's, Belfast; Rev. P. McKenna, C. C., Downpatrick; Rev. C. O'Hara, C. C., Downpatrick and Rev. R. Russell.

FEDERALISM.—We believe it was Curran who, when asked by a friend for his opinion upon a manuscript novel, said—"Read it over again, and wherever you find a passage which you think particularly fine, strike your pen through it." We cannot help thinking Mr. Butt would have done well if he had acted upon this advice with regard to his pamphlet on Irish Federalism, before he submitted it to the public. He would thus have secured for his really learned and sound exposition of his plan, a consideration which his flights of fancy into the future of Ireland may possibly prevent in the case of some sorer and thoughtful readers. There are two faults common to most Irish writers upon Irish affairs and prospects, into both of which Mr. Butt has fallen.—The one is that to which we have alluded; the other is a whining confession of Irish poverty, misery, and weakness, which produces in the mind of an arrogant world pity instead of respect, doubt and distrust instead of confidence and hope. Nothing succeeds like success, and the certain fact, which nobody can deny, that Ireland is growing in material prosperity, will do more towards establishing her claim for fair treatment in the eyes of England and of Europe, than any appeal for commiseration that can be preferred. We make these remarks in no desire to undervalue Mr. Butt's argument, but rather to disembarrass it from the meretricious soporific with which he has obscured it. Mr. Butt has done good service by his very clear and correct exposition of the nature of Federation, of the Constitution of Ireland before and after the Revolution of 1782, and of the principles upon which a Federal Union with England might be established in a more perfect and practicable form than that which the illustrious authors of that revolution were able to effect. Federation, Mr. Butt correctly defines to be "an application of the great principle of freedom, which maintains local privileges against the despotism of central power." It has been realised in various modes in ancient and modern times: in the Achaean League; in the Union of the Seven Provinces which maintained the civil and religious freedom in a small corner of Europe, little favored by nature, against the entire power of Spain; in the Swiss Republic; in the United States of America which withstood the whole force of England, and, most opposite of all, in the example, but three years old, of the Dominion of British North America. The idea in all these instances was identical—the object in view was a development of the full freedom, prosperity, and power of the several parts of an Empire, and their combination in the united strength of the whole. In order to realise this idea there must be, as there is in British North America, a separate Legislature and a separate Administration for each province, and a common Legislature and a common Administration for the common concerns of the Dominion. In the Irish Constitution, even after '82, the latter condition was wanting, and so far the Federation of the two Kingdoms was imperfect. It was imperfect in not giving to Ireland any share in the common government of the Empire: it was antagonistic to the principle of Federation in holding the Irish Parliament in subordination to that of England. These important points are brought into very clear light by Mr. Butt, in an instructive sketch of the constitution and power of the Irish Parliament before the Union, which will repay an attentive perusal. Even after the Revolution of '82, when England renounced the power of binding Ireland by English statutes, all Irish Bills were submitted to the English Privy Council, and were not assented to by the Crown in Ireland until they were approved of by that body, and returned with a certificate of such approval under the Great Seal of England. Under Poyning's law no legislation could be originated in the Irish Parliament, no Bill could be submitted to it unless the heads of it were first approved of by the English Privy Council; and Poyning's law was modified, not

repealed, by the legislation of '82. Then, although Ireland had a full control over her own taxation and revenue, she had absolutely no voice in the external affairs of the Empire. "The King of Ireland declared war and made peace by proclamations framed in his English Privy Council, and by its advice." Treaties with foreign Powers were made by English Ministers, and could only require the sanction of the Irish Parliament if they contained stipulations which might affect Irish trade. Over India and the Colonies the English Parliament exercised supreme and exclusive control. The only control, if it can be called control, which Ireland could exercise would have been by refusing to contribute any share of the expenses of a war." Thus the Irish Parliament had at once too much and too little power. It had full power to impose not only internal taxes but Customs duties, and could thus hamper the general trade of the Empire, while it had no voice whatever in external relations which must affect Ireland in common with the other members of the Federation. These defects on both sides Mr. Butt proposes to avoid in his plan. He would preserve the Imperial Parliament as it is now, "composed of English, Scotch, and Irish representatives, having full control over all legislation affecting the Crown of the United Kingdom or the administration of Royal power." He would leave to it all its powers of legislation in regard to foreign and colonial relations, and the supplies and expenditure for Imperial purposes. In all these matters, including, of course, Customs duties external or interprovincial, the Imperial Parliament would be supreme over Ireland as well as England, as it is now; but Ireland would still retain a voice in their management through her representatives, such as she is now supposed to have. To the Federal Irish Parliament Mr. Butt would give "all the control over Irish affairs which the old Irish Parliament possessed—with this difference only, that Ireland would be subject to the taxation which it would be in the power of the Imperial Parliament, for Imperial purposes, to impose. Over all the rest of the revenue and resources of Ireland the Irish Parliament would have complete control—a control to be exercised under that constitutional restriction which obliges all grants of public money to be made only on the recommendation of the Crown. Every matter relating to the internal administration of the country—our post-office, our public works, our courts of justice, our corporations, our systems of education, our manufactures and our commerce (here we presume, Mr. Butt inadvertently omitted to prefix to commerce the predicate "internal") would all be left under the management of our Domestic Parliament." The body to which this trust should be committed Mr. Butt would constitute of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland—the Lords to be resident noblemen; the Commons to be elected, to the number of 250 or 300, in counties and boroughs, by elections separate and distinct from those to be held for the representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. Into the arguments by which Mr. Butt sustains his views as to the failure of the existing plan of union, as to the advantages of the more perfect Federal system he proposes, and as to the utility of the objections generally made to any change, we cannot now enter. We can, however, recommend them as able and temperate, and with the exception to which we have alluded, well suited for those who may be disposed to apply reason rather than sentiment to the study of a question likely, under the present circumstances of Europe, to assume a character of great gravity and importance.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—Like the *Times*, some of the Dublin Protestant papers already exult in the downfall of the Holy See, which in the fullness of worldly wisdom they attribute to the act of the Ecumenical Council proclaiming the Papal Infallibility. Irish Catholics, however, await with unwavering confidence the manifestation of the power of the Son of God which shall scatter and confound the enemies of His Church. We have no fear for the Holy Father; but we look with anxiety for the catastrophe by which it may please God to overwhelm the faithless, and perhaps involve all Europe in its consequences.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS BY A TENANT RIGHT M. P.—The Rev. G. Joseph Gowing, D.D., in a letter in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 9th ult., details the eviction, under apparently most harsh and unjustifiable circumstances, of 117 people from the estate, at Fedden, near Balinglass, of Mr. Dick the member for Wicklow. The Rev. Dr. Gowing states that of these people not one owed a penny rent, and they had offered to re-take at an increase if permitted to remain. One of the holdings had been in possession of the family evicted for 300 years, the last representative of whom is now cast on the world with a family of 12. Already within a few days a Protestant family has been put in possession of the late residence and farm of an evicted Catholic, a proceeding which gives colour to the whole affair, and likely foreshadows the intention as regards the remainder. Dr. Gowing exclaims that this thing is done by the agents and on the estate of him who owes his respect and costless victories on the hustings to the Clergy and Catholics of Wicklow, of him whose last election address was so strongly in favour of tenant-right, and in which a landlord depriving a tenant of his means of living was stigmatised. A Mr. Samuel Fenton, agent to Mr. Dick, has replied in the *Freeman* of the 14th ult., to Rev. Dr. Gowing's letter, which Mr. Fenton characterizes as "malicious, exaggerated, and mischievous." The value of Mr. Fenton's contradiction may be estimated from the fact that he says, "All the poor residents (except two who preferred money instead) have been restored to their dwellings, places, free of rent and provided with constant employment, &c." Mr. Fenton says nothing about the land, and as the employment, of course, depends on the employer, he must know that the people by the change are absolutely at his mercy. He says it was well known Mr. Dick desired to take the land into his own hands for the purpose of reclamation. With regard to the Protestant in possession of the evicted Catholic's holding, Mr. Fenton says it is merely a temporary arrangement until said Protestant can be more suitably provided for elsewhere. The case of the family whose ancestors had enjoyed the holding for 300 years, Mr. Fenton meets with the loose assertion that "people about here" inform him that it is no such thing, and he declines to believe it on mere tradition without record of title. The rest of Mr. Fenton's reply is occupied with unimportant items in Dr. Gowing's letter, or with justifications for the act. On the whole he corroborates what he calls "malicious, exaggerated, and mischievous."—*Dublin Cor. of Tablet*.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, Q. C., ON IRISH NATIONALITY.—At a banquet given on Thursday evening, 8th ult., in Liverpool by the Catholic Young Men's Societies in that town to Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Dean of Limerick, Mr. Butt, Q. C., was one of the principal speakers. Responding to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," he said he believed that the time was not far distant when Irishmen of all creeds and classes would unite in the common-sense movement of asking for Ireland the privilege of managing her own affairs, and he believed that movement would be successful. (loud applause.) They might believe him, however, when he said that, whatever influence he could extend to the movement, it should not be guided or actuated by any hostility to England, or the English Constitution (applause); for there was no cause of enmity between the people of Ireland and the people of England (hear). There was no Englishman that knew his interests that would not wish Ireland prosperous and independent; and there was no Irishman who knew his own interests that ought not to wish to see every Englishman proud, happy and prosperous (loud applause). He looked with

great earnestness towards such associations as the Young Men's Societies in prospect of the future of Ireland, because he believed that no man was safe in seeking the extension of popular power and in exciting popular feeling unless he had over the people whom he excited the control and guide of religion (applause). If there had been Young Men's Societies in France, and if there had been a Dean of Lyons to take the place of a Dean of Limerick, the French Revolution would have taken a very different turn, and order would have reigned in France from that day to this, instead of the various changes of Governments they have seen (hear, hear). The toast to which they had asked him to respond would be received with enthusiasm in every colony in the British Empire, for there was not a colony in which Irishmen were not vindicating their race. Could any man look to the history of Ireland and the Irish race and not mark that there had been with that race a dealing unexampled in the history of the world, except as regarded the Jews, the chosen race of God? By what persecutions had not the Irish race been attempted to be exterminated? How many sanguinary wars had tried to sweep them from the world? But where were they now? Multiplied as the Jews of old multiplied against the persecutions of the Egyptians. Wherever English enterprise was carried the English colonisation existed there were the Irish to be found. They were strong and prosperous everywhere except in their own land; and wherever they went they possessed a proud nationality, and their hearts beat with memories of the old land (loud applause). Let Irishmen meet under whatsoever form they pleased, there was one thing uppermost in their hearts, and that was the question of Irish nationality (great cheering).—*Catholic Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, KENSINGTON.—The Rev. Dr. Anderson commenced, last Sunday evening, a course of sermons explanatory of the teachings of the Catholic Church respecting Infallibility, Confession, and the Mass. The first was the subject of last Sunday evening's sermon, and the chief point dwelt upon was that the clearest proofs of the Infallibility of St. Peter and his successors are to be found in the Bible.—*Tablet*, 17th ult.

S. ALOYSIUS, SOMERSTOWN.—The Rev. C. B. Garside resumed his series of discourses at the High Mass on Sunday last. On the two preceding Sundays the preacher had spoken of the twofold unity of the Church, namely, the unity of faith and the unity of fellowship. This unity, he now went on to say, existed mainly in the Primacy of Peter.—*Ibid*.

THE MARCH OF BETA'S BIRTHDAY.—The Marquis of Bute arrived his 23rd year on Monday. In celebration of the event flags were hoisted on all the public buildings in Newport, and nearly all the principal tradesmen had banners suspended from their upper windows. The children belonging to the Catholic schools, about 1,500 in number, marched in procession through the principal streets. All the day and Sunday scholars, numbering several thousands, had tea provided for them at the expense of the Marquis at their respective school-houses. In the evening the Mayor and Corporation of Newport dined with the Marquis at the castle.

The following message from Her Majesty was recently received by Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, K. C. B., at the Admiralty:—"The Queen has already expressed to several of the widows and near relatives of the unfortunate sufferers in the late shipwreck Her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in their affliction, but there are many others equally deprived of husbands and relations whom the Queen is unable to reach except through an official channel. Her Majesty, therefore, desires that measures may be taken to signify to the widows and relatives of the whole of the crew, of all ranks, who perished in the Captain the expression of Her Majesty's deep sympathy with them, and to assure them that the Queen feels most acutely the misfortune that has at once deprived Her Majesty of one of her finest ships of war and of so many gallant seamen, and which has inflicted upon their widows and other relatives losses which must for ever be deplored."

In the eight principal towns of Scotland as many as 2,368 deaths were registered in August. The Registrar-General states that increase of population being allowed for, this is 242 above the average of the month for the last ten years, and, excepting August, 1868, is the greatest number recorded in any month of August since the Registration Act came into operation. The annual rate of mortality was 14 per 1,000 persons in Perth, 22 in Aberdeen, 23 in Edinburgh, 31 in Glasgow and Dundee, 34 in Paisley, and 35 in Greenock and in Leith. Of the 2,368 deaths no less than 1,187, or 50 per cent, were of children under five years of age. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal in 647 persons, thus constituting 27 per cent of the mortality. This rate was exceeded in Dundee and Greenock, from the fatality of diarrhoea in these towns. The most fatal of the epidemics was diarrhoea, which caused 288 deaths, or 12.1 per cent of the mortality.

RETIRED PROTESTANT MINISTERS.—By an Act of Parliament, recently passed, clergymen of the Established Church, by signing a document and going through certain formalities, can give up their profession, and become, to all intents and purposes, laymen, without any legal disabilities. Parliament will be open to them; so also will the jury box.—*Catholic Times*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A TUNNEL.—On Tuesday, the eleven o'clock express from Liverpool to Wigan left the rails when in Upholland tunnel. A third-class carriage was smashed, two passengers (men) were killed, and several badly hurt. The line in the tunnel was in course of repair.

SAD ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.—A sad accident occurred to the Irish mail train on Wednesday morning, when passing Tanworth, on its way to London. By some mismanagement of the points the train left the through line, and ran on to a siding. From this the engine, two post-office vans, and a passenger carriage fell over an embankment into the river Anker. The driver and stoker, and a Catholic priest, were killed, and several persons severely injured. The Catholic priest has been identified as the Rev. Father Healey, Tower-hill, London. He was in the first-class carriage next the front guard's van. He was found immersed in water an hour after the accident happened. In his pocket was found a tourist ticket from Kingstown to London. Father King, another Catholic clergyman who was in the same compartment as Father Healey, escaped with a few contusions.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that such steps have been taken by the Lords of the Admiralty that in future there will be no likelihood of the recurrence of such a scandal in a country so rich and powerful as England as a fleet or ship being detained in port for want of a proper supply of ammunition and ordnance stores.

THE VICTIMS OF SCARLET FEVER.—We are about to make a statement which in its bare simplicity will, we venture to believe, strike all thoughtful persons as appalling. During the 21 years 1848 to 1868 there were registered in England and Wales 415,982 deaths from scarlet fever and its allied disease diphtheria. To bring this number down to the present time, exact data are not yet forthcoming, but the means exist for approximating fairly enough to the truth. Thus the registration accounts for 1869 are at present incomplete, but we know that 6,181 fatal cases were recorded in London during that year; and as the scarlet fever mortality is, if anything, rather less than greater in the metropolis by comparison with the rest of the country, it may be esti-

mated on the basis of population that at least 40,000 deaths occurred throughout England last year.—Curiously enough, we have fuller information about 1870 in consequence of the extension of the Registrar-General's quarterly returns, which show that in the six months ending June last 13,900 deaths were returned by the registrars as resulting from scarlet fever and diphtheria—a number which we suspect, however, to be under rather than over the mark. Here, then, we have an aggregate in round numbers of 470,000 persons who have fallen victims to one type of zymotic disease in the last twenty-two and a half years. Of these the loss is absolute, irretrievable. But what of those whom the disease attacked, yet did not kill outright? Anything like an accurate estimate is out of the question, thanks to the slipshodness of past and present governments, who have neglected so obviously important a branch of health statistics as is the record of sickness among the population. On the most moderate assumption as to the proportion of deaths to attacks, it is probable that at least five millions of persons in England have, during the 22 years, suffered more or less severely from attacks of scarlet fever and diphtheria. That a considerable number of these persons ultimately perished by other maladies, either induced by the original attack or supervening on a broken constitution, must undoubtedly be taken for granted. In fact, it is impossible to gauge the full extent of the mischief done where the ramifications are almost endless and frequently obscure. For can it be necessary to do more than point to the absolute slaughter of nearly half a million victims as a reason for the adoption of the most stringent measures against the culpable ignorance and criminal neglect alluded to in this journal of last week. Let it be remembered that 62 per cent of the victims are children under five years of age, who are incapable of taking steps for their own preservation, and who have therefore the strongest of all claims upon the protection of the State.—*British Medical Journal*.

EMPEROR ON HER RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.—LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor concerning her reception in England. She stated that all official recognition of her presence had been postponed at her own request. Nothing could have been tendered than her treatment. Queen Victoria sent at once a letter offering to pay her a State visit. The Prince of Wales immediately upon her arrival wrote her expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Emperor and himself of their visits to Paris, and of great kindness displayed towards them by her at the Tuileries, and begging to know in what way either the Princess or himself could serve her. The Empress says she is in excellent health and good spirits, as is also the Prince Imperial. Lord Ashburnham has offered her his mansion in Sussex. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Patric, Marquis of Lansdowne and many other persons have begged permission to pay their respects to her. The diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American Minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the Empire.

The *Times* of the 20th ult. says:—The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), under the command of Col. Lord A. G. Russell, reached Woolwich yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by rail from Gravesend, at which port they had disembarked from Her Majesty's steam troopship *Tamar*, Capt. H. D. Hickey, that morning from Canada. The marching strength of the regiment was 63 officers, 548 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women, and 123 children. The corps was met at the station by Major-General Sir David Wood, K. C. B., Commandant of the Garrison, and Lieut. Col. R. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, Assist. Quartermaster-General. The full band of the Royal Artillery played them from the station to the infantry barracks in Francis-street, which has been prepared for their accommodation. The battalion left Canada on the 4th inst., and arrived at Gravesend on the 17th. Owing to the regiment having to disembark at Gravesend, the men were put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and delay in reaching their quarters; it appears a very useless piece of routine, as there is ample room for the *Tamar*, and even much larger vessels, to berth alongside the T pier in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where the passengers and baggage might be unladen, without any difficulty, at any time. The Marine Commandant's residence, in Rush-grove, adjoining the barracks, lately occupied by Major-General Sir E. C. Wurde, K. C. B., has been fitted up as quarters for 12 officers of the corps. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur holds a commission as Lieutenant in this battalion, and served with it in Canada at the time when the Dominion was invaded by the Fenians. It was understood that Prince Arthur would return to Woolwich and rejoin his regiment on its arrival in the garrison, but we believe his stay in Scotland with Her Majesty will be prolonged for some few months. When he does resume his military duties here, it is stated, reside, as formerly, at his private house in Greenwich Park, which has just been thoroughly repaired and done up.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The report of Mr. D. Walker, assistant inspector of factories, for the first half of the year 1870, states that being in Glasgow he examined 200 young persons, principally boys of 12 years old and upwards, employed in the tobacco manufactories of that city; they were selected at random, and proved a fair average of their class. Only 46, or 23 per cent, were able to read; and several of these read very imperfectly. It is right to add that many of the children employed in the tobacco manufactories in Scotland belong to the "Arab chess," whose parents are: wilfully negligent or have not the means of attending to their education. Others are orphaned left to provide for themselves in the best way they can. Mr. Walker says that "in Scotland the parochial authorities generally speaking, do not take much interest in the education of the poor and orphan children; their great object appears to be to keep down the rates." Scotland wants her Education Bill.

UNITED STATES.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new and beautiful church recently erected at Wilkesbarre, Pa., by Rev. Dennis O'Haran, took place on Sunday, 18th ult., Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Haran, D. D., officiating.

The corner-stone of the new church to be erected under the patronage of the "Maternity of the Blessed Virgin," at Bustleton, Pa., was laid on Sunday, 2nd inst., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by a number of the clergy.

The *Catholic Mirror* of October 1st says:—The Rt. Rev. Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina reached Baltimore on Thursday of last week, in excellent health and spirits, and eager to resume the zealous discharge of his pastoral duties at home, after his no less arduous duties at Rome, as one of the Fathers of the Ecumenical Council.

The Catholics of Pikesville have for the last two weeks enjoyed rare spiritual blessings through the efforts of their zealous pastor. First, a Retreat, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, which was closed by the beautiful devotion of the Forty Hours. This was followed by a course of sermons or lectures, delivered every evening, by different eloquent clergymen from Baltimore and Washington.—*Baltimore Mirror*, Oct. 1.

On Monday evening, Sept. 19th, a fair, commenced in Dedham, in aid of the institution of the Sisters of Charity in that town. The fair was opened by suitable addresses from Patrick, Donahoe, Esq., and J. Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., who were introduced by the zealous pastor of Dedham, Rev. J. Brennan.—*Boston Pilot*.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1870.

Friday, 14—St. Calistus, P. M. Saturday, 15—St. Theresa, V. Sunday, 16—Nineteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 17—St. Hedwig, W. Tuesday, 18—St. Luke, Ev. Wednesday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, C. Thursday, 20—St. John Cantius, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Wilhelmshohe Manifesto, so much relied upon last week, and furnished in our summary,—our means of detecting what is false in daily telegrams being no greater than those of our contemporaries,—is thus disposed of by latest advices:—London, Oct. 7.—M. Pietrie, formerly Prefect of Police at Paris, to-day publishes in the name of the Emperor a repudiation of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

Count Bismarck, too, has found it necessary to record his objection to certain assumptions of the press affecting himself. He writes:—"Versailles, Oct. 6th, 1.35 p.m.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London Daily Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or any other person."

(Signed),

"BISMARCK."

Bazaine is still at Metz showing no disposition to surrender; and it is stated on the authority of Prince Radziville, a German Chaplain captured at Gravelotte, and recently liberated by Bazaine's orders, that the town is provisioned for two, perhaps three years, and is quite free from sickness.

Of the armies now forming in central and southern France for the relief of the Capital, and the final expulsion of the invader, some particulars are being furnished. It appears that the Lyons force comprises 100,000 men, and the Loire Army, echeloned between Tours and Bourges, 150,000; and these two corps are, we are assured, "fully armed and equipped." The Prussians hold a large extent of country, but this must tax their strategy and resources not a little, and may at last embarrass them fatally. Such is the force now required to maintain their position as conquerors of the soil that the corps engaged in covering the approaches to, and the siege of Paris does not number 100,000. Could the French now manage to retort upon their enemy, their hitherto successful policy of concentration a happy issue might soon be looked for.

Bismarck's latest idea is reported to be that the spirit of the Prussians will give way under the pressure of a protracted siege.

Meanwhile it is certain that home-sickness is breaking out in very trying forms among the German troops before the French capital. This is particularly noticeable among the soldiers from Swabia and Franconia, and the Bavarians of the Tyrol. The excitement of the march, and of great battles, is giving place to disgust and weariness.

The vast majority of these troops are men who have home ties and duties, and who are chafing bitterly under the prospect of an indefinite winter campaign. It is not to be denied too that the same feeling is shared even by the officers of the regular Prussian and Saxon armies. The Saxons are especially irritated by the imminence of a long fatiguing war. Diseases such as nostalgia and bad water always develop, are making serious ravages at Versailles and Clamart.

It appears that surprise and regret are expressed by the London Prussian Embassy at the shipments of arms from the United States to France. It is said that Prussia and America are united in an attempt to secure the inviolability of private property not contraband of war, and that America should be the last to risk the friendly relation of the Prussian Gov-

ernment for sake of profit to a few covetous manufacturers and speculators.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Bismarck's organ bitterly denounces the Belgian sympathy with France. The press, people and Government are alike culpable. The bravery of the German armies saved Belgium from being blotted out from existence. Such may be its fate in some future time if the French Government retains its offensive power.

It is not true that General Burnside went to Paris as a negotiator. He went and came simply as the bearer of despatches to Minister Washburne. He expressed himself as greatly struck by the quiet and determined air of the people of Paris.

Another war loan of \$23,000,000 has been obtained by Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes to that journal, that the supplies of meat are decreasing. Breadstuffs are plenty, and are stored in convenient places. There are also plenty of guns, ammunitions, &c.

Five hundred Zouaves have entered the French service.

A new "Irish Brigade" is stated to have been formed at Cherbourg for the defence of France, to be called the Volunteers of Fontenoy.

It is said the Italian Government disclaim any intention of claiming Nice.

There is great activity everywhere in Belgium to protect the frontier from the Prussians.

There is a rumor that Favre and Bismarck are to have another interview about peace.

His Lordship the Archbishop of Paris has addressed to his clergy a letter, of which the following are the chief passages:—

PARIS, 8th Sept, 1870.

"MONSIEUR LE CURE—God and country! These words, the grandest of the human tongue, I have never pronounced with more emotion than I do to-day. The country is invaded by the foreigner and menaced in its capital; the efforts of our heroic army, crushed but unconquered, could not save us from this humiliation. These blows against France are poignantly felt in the heart of all her sons, and there is nothing which they are not ready to undertake, in concert with the Government of the National Defence, for the salvation of their cherished country. That which we have to do, Monsieur le Cure, in this terrible crisis, is to convey to our valiant soldiers, in the forts and on the ramparts, the aid and the consolation of our ministrations; to solace the wounded and aid their families, especially their children; to encourage the population and sustain them in their generous resistance to the attacks of the foreigner; and, in fine, to pray to God, who is the supreme arbiter of our destinies. All these things are already done, or being done. The Paris clergy have come forward in crowds to assist our soldiers; the 21 forts which surround the capital have each a chaplain; the ambulances established at the points attacked will be attended by a priest of the nearest parish. I have offered for conversion into hospitals the diocesan establishments where every corporeal and spiritual care will be lavished on the wounded. An establishment is about to be founded for the poor orphans which the war will leave us; I have associated myself with it, promising that you will join in helping it to the best of our abilities. In a word, we shall do all that is in our power to support with courage, and to lighten in favour of your brothers, the unheard of affliction which Providence has imposed upon us. But, while fulfilling bravely the duties which that affliction throws upon us, we will supplicate God to remove it from us. The inhabitants of this great city will not refuse to unite with us in prayer; the most lofty spirits join with the most pious hearts under circumstances like the present in a unanimous appeal to heaven. The weakness of man makes every one feel the more strongly the power of God. Only one thing ought to occupy us all, and unite us as brethren in a common prayer and in common effort. It is—

"TO SAVE FRANCE IN SAVING PARIS."

"May God protect our country, and aid it by conferring light and strength on those who are working in its defence! Accept Monsieur le Cure, the assurance of my sentiments, the most affectionate and the most sincere."

† GEORGES, Archbishop of Paris."

BOULOGNE, Oct. 8.—Gen. Burnside has returned from Versailles to Paris with a proposition from Count Bismarck to Jules Favre to defer the bombardment of Paris until the Constituent Assembly can decide on the question of peace or war; France, meanwhile, to give Prussia quiet possession of certain points already occupied. It is believed that the proposition will be rejected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Latest Rouen advices state that the Army of the Loire has taken the field 80,000 strong, and is slowly advancing on Paris. It has been driving back the foraging parties of Prussians before it in all directions, and destroyed an immense accumulation of stores and forage intended for the support of the advance upon Tours. The National Guards of Normandy are co-operating with the advance on the line of the Railway to Rouen, and a strong force is assembled for the same purpose at Chartres.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Alexander Glais Bizoine, one of the members of the National Defence Committee, has issued an address to his constituents in the Department of Cotes du Nord, declining a re-election. He expresses confidence in the situation, and describes the armies forming, which he thinks will expel the enemy from France. He tells his constituents that great and effective armies are not improvised. Notwithstanding this, he continues thanks to our efforts. During the few weeks past two armies of two hundred thousand men, probably 300,000 of the reserves not included, comprising the national and home guards, mobilized and increased by the effective men of the six militia classes from 25 to 30 years will be organized and ready to march to the deliverance of Paris, or more properly speaking, to the deliverance of France.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The enthusiasm is increasing. Volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now forming. The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. People in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle in the way of the Prussians. Papal troops and Garibaldians make a force of 6,000, and form the nucleus of one of the new armies.

The diplomats still remaining in Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's, to examine the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Count Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their despatches are opened, to which the diplomats unanimously refuse to accede. This is to be signified to Bismarck, and if he persists, the diplomats will be forced to suspend communication with their respective Governments.

On the 5th of October was begun the cannonading around Paris. The enemy were dislodged from Bougival and other villages by shells.

The Genbois says in nearly all parts of Paris good water is obtainable by sinking wells, as is proved by experiments just made.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Breton Volunteers are ordered to march on the 11th from Aboissy.

Besangon has been placed in a complete state of defence.

A large amount of artillery is being concentrated at Toulouse.

The fortifications of Lyons are advancing rapidly towards completion. Steam mitrailleuses with a range of 4,000 metres are being manufactured at Lyons.

The Exhibition at Toronto was a complete success. Montreal won her full share of laurels thereat as is handsomely admitted by the local papers.

Addresses were presented by the City Council to Lord Lisgar, and Sir John A. Macdonald, and in each case there was a happy reply.

The Halifax Reporter says a movement is on foot to induce Chinese Immigration to that city. Several persons, finding it difficult to obtain domestic assistance, have combined to import Chinese from San Francisco.

The invasion of Rome is the scandalum magnatum of the day, of the age. Apart from its being "the City of the soul," the religious centre of millions all over the earth, the taking possession of it after the manner of the Italians was a violation of justice, honor, and decency. Much is said against the retention of Alsace and Lorraine by Prussia on the ground that they have been French Provinces for more than two centuries. But here is a Throne which had lived, and given light to the world, for more than eleven centuries! And upon it are placed the robbers hands at a time when resistance was impossible, and under circumstances which stamp the conduct of the Italian government with treachery and meanness. It is well known to Victor Emmanuel that Europe in a normal state he could never enter Rome; the tradition of ages, as well as the first principles of European politics, would make such a monstrous proceeding impossible. Hence he chose a time of universal confusion to effect his wicked purpose. Not till "the fatal French catastrophe,"—as shown by the London Times,—could he dare attempt it. "Fear,"—we are further told,—"of irritating the Conservatives of any shade of opinion who might seize the reins of government in France" restrained him for a time, and "his attitude was not changed till the moment it was known that the Republicans had taken possession of the government, this party being bound by its precedents to leave Italy entirely unfettered on the Roman question." Thus we see that Republicanism in France has been again inaugurated by abetting, if not directly perpetrating the foulest crime. Can it then succeed? Certainly not. The Times apprehensive that "a reactionary movement" may soon place the Government of France in the hands of the Conservative party contends that advantage should be taken of the present moment to establish a fait accompli in favor of the Italians. That is to say, the Convention of September may be violated, the hereditary rights of ages may be trampled under foot, and when the party of justice and order resumes power none of this evil must be undone, all this crime must be condoned!

The Times will find, and at no distant day, that the justice of God operates far differently. We were about to say that it is strange to find the Times, with its evidently keen appreciation of the state of affairs out of which has arisen the invasion of Rome,—the present French government being, it says, "the offspring of an escamotage,"—affecting to respect these invaders, and even to "wish the Italians joy of their grand, old, immortal Capital." But it is not strange. Long have Catholics known that in England there are two sets of weights and measures, one with which to determine her own rights and privileges, the second to mark the claims of other men and nations. She strangles Fenians, and even men more moderate than these, and applauds the Carbonari. She in-

vokes universal execration of General O'Neill, and would fain take General Garibaldi to her heart. We could pursue the contrast, but will not. A record of it is being kept elsewhere, and may be exhibited to the world's gaze upon no distant judgment day.

The Times speaks of Rome as the ancient Capital of Italy. It has been shown over and over again that Rome never belonged to political Italy, or to the Italian people. Nay, even in a geographical sense it has not always been Italian, or included in the name of Italy. In early times the name appears to have been applied only to the southern part of the Peninsula, and later it was restricted to the northern part. It never in the Roman times included what the Romans called Cisalpine Gaul, and it is not clear that the Romans were ever called Italians. For a long period Rome was itself the State, and Italians only acquired political rights or franchises in it by being created Roman citizens by the Roman law. But supposing it ceded to the Italians that Rome belongs geographically to Italy, should it be also granted that it belongs to what is called the Kingdom of Italy. This being admitted why should Bismarck be denied the right of at once declaring the Vosges mountains to be the Prussian boundary? How can France be prevented, when she recuperates, and becomes friendly with Prussia, from absorbing Belgium? And why should not Prussia, when she will have taken breath in a few months, or weeks, hence, proceed to annex Saxony, Mecklenburg, or the Saxon Duchies. The identity of these States and Prussia is much more, than that which exists between the "Italians of the Kingdom" and those of the Pontifical States? And why should not Northern Germany absorb the Province of Limburg which, although ruled over by a Dutch King, is all German by language and race?

We are told that Rome is on the map of Italy, and should, therefore, be politically connected with the larger section of the earth's surface known by that name. Well, Canada is on the map of America, and by the rule applied to Rome President Grant should have commenced to rule here from the hour General Cadorna entered the Eternal City. And, furthermore, if physical geography is to be sole rule we can see no earthly reason why Manitoba, late Hudson Bay territory, should belong to the Dominion of Canada. And judging by the same rule it would be quite as absurd to talk of Ottawa directing the affairs of Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. What is known as a plebiscite has been resorted to by the Italian Government, and the so-called vote is paraded as proof that the people of the States of the Pope approve the subversion of his government. We utterly discredit, we scout, such authority. The great bulk of the people did not vote at all. The population of Rome exceeds 200,000,—less than 50,000 are said to have voted; and no doubt this vote, and that of the Papal States generally, was swelled by all the vagrant camp followers of the Italian army, by all the punished and unpunished malefactors, by every idler and outcast, who, by arrangement,—as hinted by the London Times,—were to take part in the hateful scene.

And what, at best, is a plebiscite worth? Have we not seen that it decreed Savoy and Nice annexed to France? How long is it since France voted for the Empire, and the Napoleonic dynasty, and where now is that Empire, and who in France utters a word in behalf of the imprisoned Emperor!

As to the present position of the Holy Father we know little that is certain. He is virtually a prisoner; but knowing as he does the principle that dominates in his regard, he cannot be dismayed. Neither are the faithful throughout the world. We may not know how deliverance is to come, but sure we are that it will come.

THE SIEGE OF ROME AND INFALLIBILITY!

The crude notions which even educated Protestants entertain about Infallibility are often amusing enough. In his issue of Sept. 21, the Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer, as a heading to his telegraphic news asks the following curious question—SIEGE OF ROME—ITS SURRENDER EXPECTED—BABYLON FALLING—WHERE IS INFALLIBILITY? A few days later by a curious coincidence a grey haired old gentleman who had formerly been a Methodist Preacher stopped a prominent Catholic of Trenton with this solemn question—"Mr. So and So! Rome is besieged. What will become of Infallibility now?" What kind of crude notions Mr. Bowell and our Ex-Preacher entertain about Infallibility, we know not, but this we do know, that there is such a thing as talking very solemn nonsense of things that we know nothing about. It is doubtless the privilege of old age and editors to talk nonsense occasionally, but when they avail themselves of the privilege, the least that can be expected of them is that they take, for their subject some less venerable theme than a dogma of the Catholic Church. What possible connection there can be between the Siege of Rome, and Infallibility, it would be

hard to determine, unless it be some such connection as exists between an earthquake and an alligator. When we were a young boy of some half dozen summers, we well remember one day that we indulged in the luxury of giving our opinion upon a subject, that we knew nothing about. Our grey haired old grandfather, who was sitting near, and had heard us, motioned us to his knee, and patting us solemnly upon the head gave us the following sage advice. "Hodiernus my boy! never talk of things you know nothing about, unless you are particularly anxious to make a fool of yourself." This sage advice has evidently never been given to either Mr. Bowell or the Ex-Methodist Preacher. The question—when Rome is taken, what will become of Infallibility?—belongs we suspect to that peculiar class of arithmetical problems which seeks to determine—when a herring and a half cost sixpence, what will a pumpkin cost? If our two worthy gentlemen lay and clerical had only studied their subject before venturing upon it, they would have found that Papal Infallibility as understood by the Catholic Church means nothing more or less than "immunity from theological error." How little this has to do with the SIEGE OF ROME Mr. Bowell will see at a glance. "Immunity from theological error" does not certainly mean as Mr. Bowell appears to expect, immunity from cannon balls and bombshells, Garibaldian freemasons and perjured kings. Our Blessed Lord was undoubtedly infallible, (perhaps even in Mr. Bowell's and the Ex-Preacher's estimation), but that did not prevent him from being scourged and spit upon, and buffeted and insulted and sold for 30 pieces of silver and nailed to a cross and pierced to death with a spear. Mr. Bowell should remember, that it is rather too much in the Josh Billing style of writing to bring into juxtaposition such irrelevant subjects as the Siege of Rome and Papal Infallibility. We have the greatest respect possible for Mr. Bowell's attainments as an Editor, but his theological education has been sadly neglected. Let him take to heart our Grandfather's teaching. Hodiernus! my boy! never talk of things you know nothing about, unless you are particularly anxious to make a fool of yourself, HODIERNUS.

ORDINATIONS.—Saturday the 1st inst., Mgr. Lafèche, Bishop of Three Rivers, made the following ordinations at the Archbishop's Palace chapel:—Tonsurates—Revs. R. McDonald, of the diocese of Arichat; R. E. Casgrain, C. T. E. Desjardins, L. E. Lemay, and P. Genest, of the archdiocese. And on Sunday morning at the French Cathedral:—Priests—Revs. P. Vincent, J. Marquis, L. M. Morisset, of the archdiocese; E. V. Gaudet and E. Lafèche, of the diocese of Three Rivers. Deacons—Revs. S. Garon, and J. E. Leclerc, of the archdiocese. Subdeacons—Revs. L. J. Lauriault and E. E. Hudon, of the archdiocese. Minor Orders—Revs. F. E. Casault, L. Z. Lambert, L. D. Tetu, J. O. O. Turgeon, J. E. Marcoux, C. Bourque, N. H. Leclerc, J. A. Gingras, R. E. Casgrain of the archdiocese; R. Faure of the diocese of Ottawa, and R. McDonald of the diocese of Arichat. Tonsurates—Revs. J. F. Gendron, J. Dumas, J. O'Farrell, D. O. Naud, T. G. Rouleau, B. Demers, J. F. A. Bernard, J. J. D. Ballantyne, C. A. Marois, F. X. L. Mayrand, of the archdiocese; A. McGillivray and D. McIntosh, of the Arichat diocese.—Quebec Mercury.

ORDINATION.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 29th, at St. Michael's College, Clover Hill, minor Orders were conferred on Rev. Mr. Meentec, and Subdeaconship on Rev. Mr. Murray, by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. They were prepared for the reception of these holy orders by a previous retreat of three days. Both gentlemen are residents of Toronto; the Rev. Mr. Murray belongs to the Order of St. Basil.

Daniel Healy of Asphodel, county of Peterborough, Ontario, aged 107 years, walked three miles last week to pay to our agent the sum of \$5. Such is this noble old man's appreciation of duty towards a Catholic journal! Will not others who are younger, and many of them richer, be touched by it? We learn that Mr. Healy was at the battle of Vinegar Hill, then of the age of 35. The truly brave and patriotic are almost necessarily honorable in all things.

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.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations will hold their Annual Bazaar in aid of the Orphan's Asylum, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday the 13th of October, and following days.

Contributions to the Fancy and Refreshment tables are respectfully solicited and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Montreal, 7th October, 1870.

From time to time we receive orders for the TRUE WITNESS, unaccompanied by the subscription, (which is \$2 per annum in advance.)

Peters' Musical Monthly for October contains the following choice collection of Music, printed from full-size music plates:—Truly Yours—Song and Chorus by Hays. Papa, come help Me across the Dark River—Song and Chorus by Persley.

This Magazine is invaluable to all lovers of Music, any single piece of the above being worth as much as is asked for the entire lot.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The Rev. Father Nugent delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Hall, on the 4th inst. on "Nobody's Children."

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., who introduced the reverend gentleman with some pertinent remarks on the objects of his mission to Canada.

The reverend lecturer, in commencing, spoke of his experience as a chaplain in the Liverpool Borough Gaol and of the strange and varied phases of character with which he was brought into contact.

He reported for me, as he had seen them acted, Richard the Third, Jack Sheppard, the Duke's Motto, and portions of other plays.

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spangled skins dangling high up in space from the trapeze by head, hands, feet, back, neck, and teeth, that he forgets his bleeding feet, forgets his wretched hovel of a home, his drunken mother. No! She alone, cruel, drunken as she is, he has not, and will never forget.

But what are these two things about a pile of coppers high? Are they puppets on strings as they fling their arms about and seem to be engaged in a fearful contest.

And so it seems; but in spite of the apparent opposition, this is a partnership, a combination of infant forces against starvation, which they seem intent on knocking out of each other.

They evidently intend to sing them after each round. They evidently intend to show their science, and considering that many children of their age can hardly find their own mouths with their hands, these little pugilists plant their nose-enders well, and make some neat stops, ducks, counters, and cross-counters, taking their share of punishment better than many a drunken bully does the well-deserved chastisement of a better man.

They will be no exception to the general stamp of champion prize-fighters, for all of them to a man have sprung up in the gutter. We seek for talent, but can pause a moment to acknowledge talent among street urchins. We cannot listen and watch this nine-year-old without acknowledging that she possesses it with her marvellous naivete, sly winks, grins and mock modest curtsies between each line she sings her lover's lament, the burden of which is that her "Johnny," which she repeatedly tells us was a shoemaker, "has gone to sail the seas," &c.

Just as she is consoling herself with the delusion that "wen she is a captives' wife," she'll sing the "ole day long," and I believe she would, and hope that peace and plenty will bless their days—guardian of the peace, a policeman whom one of her companions notices as "the slop" puts in an appearance, which she no sooner sees, than with a grin of independence, and as if to show him he was wrong in thinking that she is within his power, she sets up again on the other side, which seems to be just off his beat.

Here the faithless one, out of spite for the bad luck her "Johnny" has brought her, strikes up about "another young man" of hers who was "bred a Karpenter" and whose principal attraction lay in his "sperrit," which she tells us was "tremendous and eerie to behold," while his second but best recommendation which she as often repeats is, that he is "nineteen years hold," she certainly is but half as much, and what is her future vocation? Ah! that is a matter much depending upon chance.

The odds are against her; she may, if left to run the streets some years longer, suckle urchins and impart to them her cunning, or she may do worse. The streets are full of life, and our illustrations drawn from the realities are far from ended. Here is a group of three lads six, eight and ten years of age; they belong to a company of strolling players; they have actually travelled from Liverpool to London, giving their performances in every town and village they passed through.

Their only change of costume is the amount of burned cork they wore. Often I have seen them near the railway station, or in the vicinity of the Exchange, act Shakespeare's Richard the III. in something over five minutes. Tragedy is their legitimate line, but they occasionally vary it with melo-drama. One of this group came under my charge in the jail, when he was just nine years old. He and a girl, little older than himself, stopped an old lady in the street one night and attempted to take her purse from her, she cried out for assistance, and these two infant highway robbers were instantly taken prisoners and sent to a reformatory school.

This boy did not know a single letter in the alphabet. He could not say the "Our Father," in fact he did not know the existence of a God, yet he reported for me, as he had seen them acted, Richard the Third, Jack Sheppard, the Duke's Motto, and portions of other plays.

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A great work ought not to be condemned because some who have taken it up have made mistakes from want of knowledge. Experience and personal observation have already enabled those who have taken up this work to select from the crowd of candidates the right class for immigration.

We have in England numerous institutions for boys and girls; it is hard, sometimes next to impossible, to find them situations. These would prove an advantage to this country, and having no immediate relatives, they would attach themselves to the relatives who first received them.

We have again a law which was enacted some years ago which empowers any one who finds a child begging on the streets, or wandering about destitute, an orphan, or having no protector, or whose parents are in prison, to take that child before a magistrate, and the child is sent to a certified industrial school, where it receives a solid and useful education; and if a boy, taught some trade, or a girl, trained to domestic work until the age of 15.

These again, I think, would be useful immigrants, and the material which you want in this country. It is estimated that there are in England and Wales at the present time 350,000 children under the age of sixteen, who are more or less a burden upon the parochial rates. I am sure you will agree with me, and admit that poverty is no crime, but a misfortune.

These are poor children, and in most large towns there are Parish Industrial Schools for this class. We have one in Liverpool, in which there are from twelve to fifteen hundred children. I brought out twenty-four of these children with me—twelve boys and twelve girls. They were all well instructed, both in their religion and in book learning.

The girls were all placed in excellent situations in less than two days, in Montreal—four of the younger ones being adopted into most respectable families, where they will be treated as their own children. The youngest boy was eleven, the oldest fifteen. They had all a trade, except three serving boys. They all know how to read and write well, and they all had made their communion, except two.

Now, every one who saw those boys and girls, their fresh, clear, bright, respectful appearance would admit that I was bringing children, who would become useful citizens, and who would soon ripen into a substantial benefit to this country.

I am connected with several large institutions in the town of Liverpool for the education and training of boys and girls, one in particular, which is known as the Boys Refuge. I have in that institution this very night, about 170 boys, many of them the very sweepings of the streets, the most neglected and abandoned children, yet I would challenge them against any private middle class school of the same number, as regards their conduct, their obedience, their truthfulness, their modesty, and their good behaviour.

Their history for the most part is a sad one, and they have tasted life's bitterness at an early age. Here is one whose father was a landed proprietor in Ireland, and came to Liverpool a few years ago with the remnants of his property—a thousand pounds. It was melted in a large city; he fell ill and died of fever. The mother pined and wasted away, dying in the workhouse, her last words to the priest were, "Oh! for God's sake, Father, though I die in a workhouse, do not let my darling only child be brought up a pauper."

Here is another, the son of a man who was once a solicitor of eminence in Dublin. The father took to drink, and came to Liverpool; there he did not improve his habits, and in one of his drunken fits he took some money from his employers, and he is paying the penalty of his folly by five years penal servitude. We have a large shoe factory, a printing office where a newspaper is printed each week, a tailor's and a joiner's shop, and a paper bag factory. Each boy is taught to work for his own bread, as soon as he is fit for labour; and has eight hours' work and four hours' school each day.

In such institutions as these, do you not think, with three or four years' training, with the powerful influence of self-sacrifice guiding those who undertake to mould the character of these children that we can turn out a race of children fit for any station in life?

It is this class of children, grounded in a knowledge of their duty to God and to their fellow-man; trained to hard work, and with some knowledge of work that I wish to assist to emigrate to this country. You want labor, you want domestic servants, but you also require push and energy, and bold hearts that will not be daunted by difficulties.

In England all parties are becoming alive to the importance of juvenile immigration, and all turn to this country as one of the most promising outlets for our surplus population. The great difficulty is the old one—money. The Government at home, and the Government here, have so far refused to make grants for the purpose. It would be to the advantage of both if they took up the matter with a liberal and ready hand.

Juvenile emigration to this country would be more lasting and solid than adult, for not being associated with families, they would become more rooted to the soil. I look upon every boy and girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age settling in this country, as worth at least \$500 to this. This might be gained at a risk of some thirty dollars. However, for the present the movement must be undertaken and carried out by private efforts.

What therefore I propose is to meet with, if possible, in each locality I visit, two or three gentlemen—large hearted men, men of intelligence who will take an active interest in this work who will be the means of communicating between me and them, who are prepared to receive those children on their arrival in this country, and who will further report to me from time to time, upon the conduct of those young settlers. This will not be a great burden, yet by this simple arrangement hundreds of children may be saved from a life of pauperism and crime in England, and this country increased by a large income of labourers. I appeal first to you who are children of the Irish race, and in whom there is implanted a strong and unalienable love for that Green Isle. These children are for the most part allied to you in blood. Of the 25,000 in Liverpool 75 per cent. belong to us, and I do not miss the mark if I say fully half of those who roam the streets of London are ours likewise.

You who are in more favorable circumstances and know what an opening there is in this country, to you I appeal with confidence to save the old Celtic race from becoming paupers in the workhouses, and criminals in the jails of England. I appeal, too, with confidence to all classes on this side of the ocean, to co-operate in this immigration. There are willing hearts and fervid hands bound and clasped together seeking to save the children of our common race. Protestants and Catholics, men of all kinds of religious opinions are at work; the numbers are large enough, the field is wide enough for the well-directed energies and zeal of all. Whatever may be our religious or political principles, here is a great social question where we can co-operate and prove by our actions that the true foundation of religion and politics is to do good to our fellow-creatures. In the interest of humanity, and the future progress and stability of this great country, in the work of saving those souls that have been redeemed by the blood of the one Saviour every of mankind, let us bury before the altar of charity every sentiment of religious jealousy and intolerance, and let us seek to do for these poor children what we would desire to be done for our own children were they placed in similar circumstances. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to harbor the homeless, and to suffer little children to come unto Jesus, are precepts binding upon all men. That God who will one day judge us all has said that what we do for the least one of these homeless friendless little ones for His sake is done to Him.—Here then is a motive and a reward worth working for. The Rev. Father Nugent's earnest, eloquent, and highly instructive lecture was listened to with

marked attention and frequently interrupted with applause. At its conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed by the Hon. Thomas Ryan, seconded by M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., and unanimously carried by the hearty plaudits of the audience.

The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the benefit of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, to which Father Nugent acknowledged his deep obligations in giving shelter to his youthful immigrants on their arrival in this city.

The City Council will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the incorporation of the city of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to obtain new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

The Toronto City Council have passed resolutions voting addresses to Lord Lisgar, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Colonel Wolseley.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Staffa, M. Hurley, \$1; Douglas, P. Hughney, \$1; St. Eloi, Rev. J. B. Blanchette, \$2; Maidstone, Rev. F. Gauthier, \$2; Quebec, T. Moloney, \$2; St. Agathe, J. Donovan, \$2; New York, U.S., Rev. A. Lafont, \$2.50; Grand River, Rev. P. J. Saucier, \$2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria—K. B. Macdonald, 33, 9 con., Lancaster, \$2. Per P. Mungovan—Rev. M. Mc. O'Reilly, Thorold, \$2.50. Per Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, N.S.—Self, \$2; J. O'Brien, Antigonish, \$2. Per A. D. McDonald, Lancaster—Very Rev. J. McDonald, \$2. Per D. Walker, Lindsay—J. Kennedy, \$2. Per F. O'Neill, Antrim—T. O'Connor, Cedar Hill, \$2; E. Lunny, Panmaure, \$2. Per Rev. H. Balthazard, Granby—J. Cuning, Abbottsford, \$2.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

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

Died.

At his residence, Tannery West, on the 9th inst., Patrick Carroll, Esq., J. P., aged 63 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior, Superfine, Fancy, Extra, Superior Extra, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Ashes, Seconds, Thirds, First Pearls, Pork, Thin Mess, Prime, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Barley, Pease.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Pease, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.

FOWLS AND GAME.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkeys, Do. (young), Geese, Ducks, Do. (wild), Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover.

MEATS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Cheese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Sugar, Honey, Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw.

TEACHER WANTED.

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, Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

WANTED.

A Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," Taux Wrege Office, Montreal.

WANTED.

A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.—Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaventure Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.)

TEACHER WANTED, FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching the French and English languages. Salary—\$100 for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, to be addressed to PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co. P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JAMES S. NOAD, of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having been a partner in the Commercial firm of JEFFERY, NOAD & Co., of Quebec, which said firm was composed of himself and WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERY, of the said City of Quebec, and which said firm was carried on at Montreal under the name and style of NOAD, JEFFERY & Co., as well as having heretofore carried on business at Montreal, under the style and name of JAMES S. NOAD & Co.,

An Insolvent. ON Thursday the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 13th October, 1870. JAMES S. NOAD, by KERE, LAMBE & CARTER, his Attorneys ad litem.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of C. DORWIN & Co., Insolvents. ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as well individually as having been a member of said firm of C. DORWIN & Co. Montreal, 8th October, 1870. CANFIELD DORWIN, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES F. KIDNER, An Insolvent. ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act. Montreal, 10th October, 1870. JAMES F. KIDNER, By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. Province of Quebec } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANK OWENS, An Insolvent. ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Acts. FRANK OWENS, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ALEXANDER BASTIEN, An Insolvent. ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Acts. ALEXANDER BASTIEN, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of VITAL CASSANT, An Insolvent. ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Act. VITAL CASSANT, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL IS

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLETZ SQUARE.

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

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

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

BROWN'S, NO. 9, CHABOILLETZ SQUARE,

Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot. Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party, and the enemy at Meches farm on the north of Paris. No result is given.

The commanders of forts Mont Rouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 28th that large masses of Prussians were passing to the west towards Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the towers of Vincennes.

There are 1,500 Prussians at Pithiviers. Many corps of Mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive the chassepot gun.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Artenay. There is evidently a movement on foot with the enemy to attack Tours.

Details have just been received here of the battle near Paris, on the 30th Sept. The firing was constant at Ville Juif for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montberg, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many cars loaded with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Marsy.

Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped a chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture, curtains, or linen.

ROUEN, Oct. 4.—The Prussians are at Mantz-sur-Marne in force, they have also approached Sullabois.

A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Prussians are at Leferte, and levy heavy contributions.

Continuous firing has been heard to-day on the height of Epernon and around Rambouillet.

NULLY, Oct. 4.—It is rumored that a Prussian General died recently at Rheims, and he is supposed, from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been General Von Moltke.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4.—The garrison at Metz makes sorties every day, but without any important results; the French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.—Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle-pits, barricades, and other temporary defences. The villas in the suburbs and the walls of the cottages are loopholed for rifles.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 4.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the Francs-Tireurs near here to-day, and were repulsed. The Prussians retreated toward Chailly.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is reported here to-day that fighting is going on near Orleans. A despatch from Belfort says the Francs-Tireurs had defeated detachments of the new Prussian army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar. It is announced to-day that the Government delegation is to be sent from here to be established in Lille in case of any greater interruption of communication.

A despatch received here from Chartres, dated to-day, states that the Prussians gained some advantage near Epernon yesterday which opens that place to them. They bombarded Epernon for a time. The Mobiles and Francs-Tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

Troops from Strasbourg and reserves from Freiburg have been detailed to occupy the Upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhouse and Colmar and the surrounding country, and to capture Belfort, Schlessdadt, and New Briche. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France. There are no signs of the creation of further French armies.

Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications, and for shelling Paris, have been completed.

The siege guns and mortars have arrived, and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

The *Moniteur* advocates Tours as the place of meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on the ground of security, which that journal says is as perfect as that of any French city if the war continues.

OSTEND, Oct. 5.—The *Frankfort Gazette* publishes a series of articles by Herr Carl Voght, the great German naturalist, against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Herr Voght protests even against the annexation of such places as Metz and Strasbourg.

Belgian papers are filled with accounts of the attacks made on the scattered German outposts by the peasantry in St. Dizier. A detachment of German troops was fired on, and many killed and wounded. A strong force was sent to levy a fine of 500,000 francs for the offence, but the Mayor invited the officer commanding to burn the town, saying that he neither dared nor would he execute any such order.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following is official: The manifesto, dated at Wilhelmshohe, and signed by Napoleon, which was first published in *La Situation* at London, is entirely unknown here, and is doubtless apocryphal.

Affairs in Strasbourg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that the correspondents say it is difficult to realize the late events.

MONTAIGNS, Oct. 5.—The Prussian post at Randary, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by the Turcos.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that, although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the shipping interests of the kingdom through their compulsory sojourn in foreign har-

bors, was great, and it is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas: and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for an universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—The battle which occurred near Cateau Gaillard on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated, and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all which fell into the hands of the French.

A report from General Rigau, forwarded from Tours, states that a decided success was achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

The military authorities of Paris have decided that no Prussian prisoners must be taken, that the stores of food may not be diminished by the consumption of any unnecessary portion of them by non-combatants. The Prussian commanders have also issued orders that no prisoners are to be taken.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance, and more vigorous resistance to Prussian raids.

General Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been given by King William before the General left on his fruitless errand to England.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes to that journal, that the supplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plenty, and are stored in convenient places. There are also plenty of guns, ammunition, &c.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

King William reviewed the Sixth Prussian Army Corps at Versailles on Wednesday last. His headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6.—Epernay has been evacuated by the Prussians who are retreating.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Gen. Cambret reports to the Minister of War, from Epinal, that the enemy are going towards New Brischa. There was skirmishing on the previous day but without serious results. The villages about Epinal are filled with troops.

ROUEN, Oct. 7.—The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have however formed a camp near Gisors of 2,000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted and also to eastward.

Such telegrams as are received, show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the East and South East of France on the march to Lyons.

Journals say that there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused. Francs-Tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their envoys and cutting their communications and roads. A circular from the Ministry enjoins the Generals to at once prepare for the organization of a court martial, to ensure discipline.

The capitulation of Gen. Ulrich is fully approved by the Government here, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. The General is free from all reproach and in full accordance with the government.

The Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours to-day and will enter the French service.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of Gen. Burnside and Col. Forbes.

It is understood the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 National Guards, 50,000 Regulars of the Line, and 300,000 Garde Mobiles, that these regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and that it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success against the invading force. There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever, and all stories to that effect are utter and absolute fabrications.

The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris, consists of seven army corps, numbering 250,000 men, besides cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 320 or 340,000.

The German works at Billencourt have been shelled by French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after a considerable slaughter of German troops.

There is a great deal of sickness in the German encampment.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Foreign Legation has left Tours; its destination is unknown.

A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainebleau near Chailly yesterday. The *Telegraph* of this morning has a number of despatches relating to the rumored death of General von Moltke. The editor in his comments expressed the opinion that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul contained the remains of the great Prussian General.

A special to the *World* dated London, Oct. 5, says:—An enormous quantity of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of powder have been shipped from English ports to French ports.

The *World's* special, dated London, 5th, says:—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment has been formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg, to be called the Volunteers of Fontenoy, and composed exclusively of Irish volunteers. The men for the regiments are daily leaving both Ireland and England.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Letters from Paris say the Socialist opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand confiscation of the property of all who left Paris for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield in some points to the men. They also demand the destruction of the Column Verdun and all monuments pertaining to the Bonapartes. The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared.

A Belgian paper publishes the following proclamation, as having been issued by the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan:—

"Soldiers! The opening of the war not having been fortunate, I determined, setting aside all personal inclinations, to give the command of the armies to the Marshals whom public opinion particularly designated. Up to the present success has not crowned your efforts; nevertheless I learn that Marshal Bazaine's army has been re-organized under the walls of Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon's was only slightly checked yesterday. There is no reason, therefore, to be discouraged. We have hitherto prevented the enemy from penetrating up to the capital, and entire France is rising to repulse its invaders. Under these serious circumstances, the Empress worthily representing me at Paris, I have preferred the role of soldier to that of Sovereign. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to save our country; it contains still, thank God, stout hearted men; and if there are dastards martial law and the public contempt will do them justice. Soldiers! be worthy of your ancient reputation. God will not forsake our country provided every one does his duty. Given at the Imperial Quarters at Sedan the 31st of August, 1870.—NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Despatches from Tours to Monday last say the papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents is in the handwriting of the Emperor. In naming a regency in case of his death, he entrusts the Emperor during his minority, that is the present Prince Imperial, to the care of General Frossard.

A decree, dated Rheims, August 31, signed by the Emperor, appoints McMahon commander-in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to McMahon, and a proclamation prepared to be issued by the latter, show that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proclamation says the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine.

A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date, and postmarked Strasbourg, reached Paris Dec. 7th, 1866, says:—As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you, you may add the following:—Whilst we are pompously and tediously deliberating on what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men and 1,200 cannon before we have thought of organizing a framework, which is indispensable before we can place in the field 300,000 men and 1,600 cannon. Blindness alone can permit doubt that war will break out at an early date. With our stupid vanity and mad presumption, we might believe we could choose the day and hour when our organization and armament will be complete, but I am of your opinion and believe the Government has gone mad. If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country, let us not forget her destiny. Our lot is allied, as we are not yet attacked by madness; let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to the precipice. I draw attention to the following, because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear-sighted: For some time past Prussian agents have been running over the frontier between the Moselle and Vosges to sound the opinions of the population, and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts, and much less French than is generally believed; they are the grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as throwing light on the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Enthusiasm increasing. The Volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies, now forming. The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that Province are sending their grain and cattle further south and are placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.

ST. MEULE, Oct. 7.—The enemy now seems to be abandoning his march in this point. It is reported that the entire German force which has been operating in this direction is now moving upon Soisson, which is able to make an energetic defence.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The *Anseigner* Official Journal denies the existence of any correspondence between King William and the Pope since the 30th of July last. Gen. Von Falkenstein has revoked his prohibition against the Social Democratic Meetings. He exacts police supervision of any meetings tending to embolden France to decline reasonable terms of peace.

The neighbourhood of Paris, and especially on the road to Rouen, is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been organized to repress lawlessness.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Journal de Bruxelles* is responsible for a statement that negotiations are now progressing between the German government, backed by Prussia, and Napoleon. The object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

The *Manchester Guardian* of to-day has a special telegram which announces that the bombardment of Paris will begin next week.

The cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

A despatch from Freiburg, dated to-day has the following: Newbrech having refused to surrender the Prussians to-day opened a cannonade at several places with 8 guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence.

The Prefect of the Rhine, threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

It is not thought that the Prussians will take any action to oppose the convocation of the French Constituent Assembly. Railroad trains now run day and night on railways to Eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in the neighborhood were arrested on suspicion of having willfully loosened the rails.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—Several French speculators have lately been caught sending supplies to the invaders. They were all arrested.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Prefect of the department of Aisne, sends the following despatch to the Government dated at St. Quentin, midnight, Oct. 7.—The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us, we expect them to attack at daylight, we shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale, and Firemen.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day announces that the arrondissements of Mayence have chosen the Count de Paris and Gen. Trochu and Bazaine as their candidates to the Constituent Assembly.

Gen. Ulrich will receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

It is again reported that the Government will be obliged to quit Tours after the election, as there is no place here large enough for meetings of the Constituent Assembly.

The Prussians have attacked Newbrech. The cannonade is sharp, the besieged answer vigorously.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—It is credibly reported that the Italian Government has taken the initiative for a declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

THE ITALIAN PROPOSALS.—The following are the proposals for the settlement of the Roman question, made by the Italian Government to the Sovereign Pontiff.

First: The Supreme Pontiff shall preserve the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and, in addition, that precedence over the King and the Sovereigns which have been established by usage.

Second: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy assumes the engagement to offer no obstacles on any occasion to the acts which the Supreme Pontiff may exercise by Divine right as the Head of the Church, and by canon law as Patriarch of the West, and Primate of Italy.

Third: The said Government recognizes in the Supreme Pontiff the right of sending his nuncios to foreign countries, and engages to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

Fourth: The supreme Pontiff shall have free communication with all the bishops and the faithful, reciprocally, without government intervention. He shall equally have the right to summon in the places and manner deemed expedient by him ecclesiastical councils and synods.

Fifth: The bishops in their dioceses, the parish priests in their parishes, shall be independent of every government intervention in the discharge of their duties.

Sixth: They shall remain, however, subject to the common law, as regards crimes punishable by the laws of the kingdom.

Seventh: His Majesty gives up all patronage of ecclesiastical benefices.

Eighth: The Italian Government renounces all intervention in the nomination of bishops.

Ninth: The said Government engages itself to endow the Holy See with a fixed and tangible revenue, for a sum to be determined by common agreement.

Tenth: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, with the view that all Catholic powers and peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See, will open with the said powers the fitting negotiations to determine the quota which each of them shall contribute toward the revenue referred to in the preceding article.

Eleventh: The negotiations shall likewise have free scope to obtain guarantees of the provisions established in the preceding articles.

Twelfth: On the basis of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall come to an arrangement with the Government of the King of Italy, by means of Commissioners delegated for that purpose.

There only remains to add—a most important addition—that the giving up of the Leonine City to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.

On Sunday, 18th ult., the new church of Our Lady Immaculate, in Newport, Kentucky, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Toebbe.

A Frenchman having frequently heard the word *press* made use of to imply *persuade*, as "Press that gentleman to take some refreshments," "Press him to stay to-night," thought he would show his talents by using a synonymous term; and therefore made no scruple one evening to cry out in company, "pray squeeze that lady to sing."

A singular evidence of a practical mind was lately displayed by a French baron. This gentleman, who was engaged to be married to a widow, a young and charming countess, who stood high in the estimation of the Emperor, requested, as a great favor, that the title of count might be conferred upon him. "I see," said the sovereign, "your wife does not wish to have for a husband a man inferior in rank to his predecessor." "No, sire," was the reply, "it is not that. The fact is, that all her plate and linen are marked with the late count's coronet; and, as our initials are the same, if I were to count there would be no need for anything to be re-marked."

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS FOR CHILDREN.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with newspapers

because he reads names which are familiar, and he will progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study are, of course, considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

At a restaurant the other day the antics of a green-looking customer, who was twisting up in his chair, and turning round in all sorts of contortions, attracted attention. Approaching him, finally, the restaurant man asked, in deep perplexity, "What do you do that for? For heavens sake what is the matter? Was it the cucumbers?" "Cucumbers be blowed," growled the victim, with well-figured anger, "I'm only taking my dessert." "Your dessert?" "Yes, look at your bill of fare." We threw our eyes over it. It enumerated some dozen good things for dinner, and at the bottom were printed in fair large type the words "For dessert, turn over."

Why is a sermon on board a ship like a necklace? Because it's a deck-oration.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *ne plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

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

The Way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protovide of iron* which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

Hair Vigor. In common with many others we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to discover the causes of failure of the hair, and to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than any ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction. It equals our most favourable anti-fungus. Our gray hairs have disappeared, or resumed their original color; and a visible crop of soft, silken hair has started on a part of the scalp which was entirely bald.—*Democrat, Abington, Vt.*

ESPECIALLY FOR YOU.

The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted? They relax and regulate them? Is the liver sluggish or congested? They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, will expedite and complete the cure.

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

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.—As among the opera airs of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best.—In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, etc., this choice has long since been made. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely saleable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentifrice.

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

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

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by W. E. Brown, Esq., Druggist, Port St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec:

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of fifteen sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These sores were on my arm over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU, Sworn before me, this 10th day of February, 1869. ED. ROUSSEAU, M. D. And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

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

TEACHER WANTED, To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Canute, P.Q.

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

WANTED, A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Grocery business. Apply to M. FERON, 23 St. Antoine Street.

TEACHER WANTED, OWING to the great number of Students who have flocked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic Year, another English Teacher is needed. One competent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a situation in this Establishment, by applying as soon as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Terrebonne, Province of Quebec. Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

F. GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET, Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

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

F. O'FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c. Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS Montreal. N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

F. CALLAHAN, JOB PRINTER, 28 ST. JOHN STREET, CORNER OF NOTRE DAME, (Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store,) MONTREAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS! FACILITIES for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs. SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars. But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum.

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER. THE Messrs. SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN is elegant in appearance, thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady bellows, with exquisitely-voiced reeds, finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression. This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory. EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST: S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass. FOR SALE BY LAURENT, LA FORCE, & CO., 245 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Q. C. June 3, 1870.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870. ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

- LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS. 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. 3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons. 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court. 5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$150.] The gift of a Roman Artist. 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas, [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian. 7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome. 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.] 10 A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$30.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada. 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pisonault, D.D., Bishop of Birtula at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houpert, a member of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.] 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Cameos, Bracelets of Precious Stones, Coral Necklaces, etc.

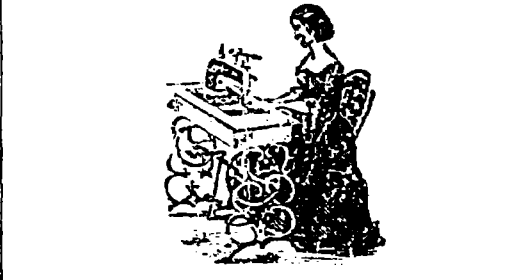
BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT. Patrick Conway, Merchant. D. K. Butler, Merchant. Vital Ouellette, Esq. Daniel Goyeau, Esq. Edward Haurand, Esq. Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor. John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex. Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor. Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor. Charles E. Casgrain, M. D. Pierre Langlois, Esq. John Montreuil, Esq. James Cotter, Esq. Alexander Marquette, Esq. Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.

BANKRUPT SALE. THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them over fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Lassitude, Langor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Green Bile, Colic, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, one or two mild doses is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels clogged by what often feeds the disease these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DE. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m. June 14th, 1869.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.



SEWING MACHINES THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed". A new Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street. Factory—48 Nazareth Street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, LUNG DISEASES. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE: Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal, 12m. February 1, 1870.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Rourke, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 43 ST. JOHN STREET 43, MONTREAL. Between St. James and Notre-Dame Streets, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS. TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c. No. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675. (Two Doors West of Biency.) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c. No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO., IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. No. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET, Third Door West of St. Peter Street, MONTREAL. April, 3, 1870.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS. 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICED \$1.00.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiritual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massillon, St. Jure, F. Guillerot, St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Sesson, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sisk.

The object of this Work is to assist in removing a want so much felt in our Religious Houses, arising from so many of our valuable Spiritual Books being written in French and other languages, and so few in ours. Though designed more particularly for those who have consecrated themselves to God in the Religious State, it abounds in useful instruction for such as live in the world. Cloth bevelled edges. American price in Greenback \$1.25 Montreal " " Gold 1.00

THE INVITATION HEADED—Reasons for a Return to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Holart Colleges. Cloth bevelled. American price in Greenbacks \$1.50 Montreal " " Gold 1.25

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. From the Italian of Secondo Franco S.J.

From the Messager of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites, in the same degree, the two qualities of solidity and devotion. It is full ofunction as it is of instruction, and its perusal cannot fail to reach the heart of the reader from its ideal allurements, by exhibiting in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth 18vo. American price in Greenbacks 75 cts. Montreal " " Gold 60 " Cheap Edition, paper bound 25 " Nearly ready in a very neat volume of nearly 600 pages, 12vo., cloth bevelled.

A COMPENDIUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, in which are narrated for Combats and her Victories in times of Persecution, Heresy and Scandal, and wherein is shown that her Preservation is a Divine Work. Compiled and translated from the best authors, by Rev. THEOPHILUS NORTHON. American price in Greenbacks, \$2.00 Montreal, 1.60 A discount on the above prices, to the Rev. Clergy and Trade. Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on Receipt of price. Address, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND and PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND, both of the City and District of Montreal, as well individually as having heretofore been traders and co-partners there, under the name or firm of Kinmond Brothers, Locomotive Engine Builders, and also co-partners in the late firm of Sykes, DeBarzue and Company, Railway Contractors, Insolvents. ON the Twenty-fourth day of October next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge, under the said Act. WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND, PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND. By their Attorneys ad litem, KERR, LAMBE & CARTER. Montreal, 22nd September, 1870.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. THE re-opening of the Classes of the JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL took place on Thursday, 1st of September last. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions. The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculation. The second comprises a course of three years. First year.—Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic, Mental Calculation. Second year.—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation continued, Translation from English to French and vice versa, Initiatory Geography. Third year.—Study of both languages continued to the Rudiments of Composition, Book-Keeping, Rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History and History of Canada. In all the classes, Religious Instruction is under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History. Terms from 3 to 10 shillings.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

GEO. A. CONSITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTH, CO. LANARK, ONT.

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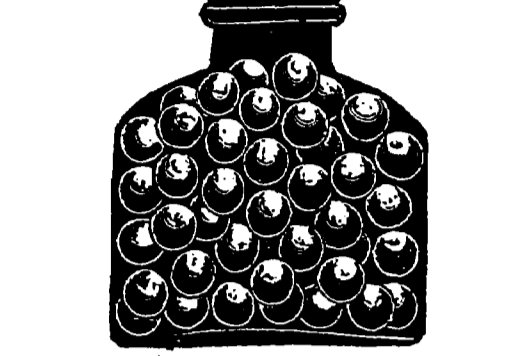
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