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#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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#### BRENNUS-THE BARBARIAN.

A TALE OF ROME IN THE DATS OF PAGANISM

BY RUTH FAIRFAX.

(From the Banner of the South)

(Conclusion.)

"What is it my child?" eried Acurs. "I see a form moving on the mountain side, tell; him, me is it he? my eyes are old, thine are young. What see you, Nyda?"

"It is Brennus that I see, but what means he! Look, my master, he climbs the huge and deliver thy words. rock that stands in his pathway; his armor glitters in the sunlight like a sheet of gold.-Look, Coqui! is it his hair that glows so brightly, or hath the gods crowned him with sunlight?"

"Neither, young maiden," answered the man addressed; "'tis his helmet that glitters so, and I take it 'tis of gold,'

"Behold! he is not alone," exclaimed Nyda; " six others—see you them. my master ?—are hand. See, Coqui, he waves it aloft! The gods defend us! Who are those coming over the mountain?

As she spoke the clash of arms filled the air. and the mountain side was covered with a living verdure-an armed host. To these Brennus resumed speaking, though he was too far for his words to be heard by Aruus.

have made; these are enemies that are pouring down the mountain side; our friend Brennus is not there," said Aruns, in an agitated tone-"But, see! the warrior is coming down .--

Look, master, how he bounds along the mountain path. Is it not Brennus? Ah! my master, I have seen him thus too often not to know him now.'

" How sayest thou, girl? Thou'st seen him often? Thou dost not know what thou wouldst say; but, you are right, tis indeed Brennus, but he comes not alone.'

"See! the six are with him, but the armed hold! he commands an armed host.

"But what will he do with them? why comes he here?" asked Aruns, in a trembling

as Brennus sprang to the side of Aruns, and who is her favored lover, thou shalt be my cuphand on his head in token of submission.

' Thou hast come, Brennus. I have waited until my heart grew sick," said Aruns.

"I have come to redeem my promise. Bethe mountain.

"And what wilt thou do with those warriors?

"March to the gates of Clusium, and de-

mand thy daughter!" said Brennus. "And who art thou that canst thus bring armed men to do thy bidding?" said Aruns, gate that opened to receive them also gave gazing with feelings of awe upon the noble form clad in shining armor, that stood so proudly

before him. Gauls," said our hero, with an air of conscious of them. A wild shout rent the air as he fell

hast thou, most noble Brennus, come hither waited not to lift the still breathing body of with thy armed warriors to restore my child to their companion, but fled across the plain with me ?''

"Such is my purpose, noble Aruns." "And what reward can I give to a King?"

acceptance of a king. But, listen to me, young the war was renewed. In high wrath, the barbarwarrior, I will not force the inclination of my child; if thou canst win her heart, Brennus shall be my son.'

"Then call the blessing of the gods upon me, for I have already won the heart of Virgilia, as Nyda here can tell thee," said Bren- Let us give them this chance to save them-

"Thy words are mysterious," answered Aruns; "yet I see by Nyda's smilling lips that she knows thee well. Thou shalt have my child, Brennus, if thou canst rescue her."

"Leave that to me," said Brennus, and placing a silver trumpet to his lips, he called his warriors to the valley.

#### CHAPTER V.

King Brennus and his barbarians laid seige to the Etruscan city of Clusium. Terrified by the formidable numbers and appearance of the Gallie legions, the Etruscans, despairing of help from their own countrymen, appealed to were loth to send their soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing name who are free, though he is a prission of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing name of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing name of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing name of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing name of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to send three young men, enough to suit his impatient spirit could they found a Dalaraidian legion waiting to establish the protege of the king's mysterious protege, Deirdri.— exiles reached the Irish shore. On landing the soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so the field, Lucius Fabius and his two brothers, sons of break up their camp at Clusium and commence oner.

the Pontifex Maximus, with a message to the their march southward towards Rome. Fol-Gauls. And so they came to Clusium, and lowing the course of the Canis, upon which Lucius stood upon the walls with a herald's Clusium stood, the Gallie legions found thembanner floating above his head, Brennus, at-

ing pageantry before him. "I am sent with a message from Rome to

the most noble Brennus, King of the Gauls," said Lucius, little thinking that the stranger who stood near the temple of Vesta, was before

"Come forth, then, and give thy message." said Brennus; "three of my warriors shall remain in thy city, whilst thou enterest my camp

At these words, Lucius and his brothers came down from the walls, the gate was opened. and the three issued forth, were met at a few rods distance by three of the barbarians, and while the Gallie warriors entered the city the three Romans stood before Brennus.

"I am sent to thee with words of courteous greeting, oh! Brennus, King of the Gauls, and am bid to warn thee not to further molest the going up after him. He holds a staff in his men of Clusium, for Clusium is the friend and ally of Rome, who is ready to take up arms in her defance. Therefore, oh! Gallie warrior. return to thy own country, and leave the men of Ciusium at peace!"

> Such was the message sent by the Roman Senate to Brennus.

"Go back, thou, to those who sent thee," said Brennus, and Lucius looked upon him in "Oh! child, what a fearful mistake you startled surprise, for he knew the voice, "and tell them that Brennus does not understand their words. Tell them that Clusium shall be laid in ashes, unless Virgilia, the daughter of Aruns, is sent to me, or taken from the temple ing with curious eyes upon the sight before where she has been placed by fraud, and sent them. Clad in their robes of state, the old to her father. And for thee, Lucius Fabius, remember that a dog's death shall be thine when Clusium is taken! Go, tell them that as if spell-bound, upon them; then one Lolder Brennus, King of Gallia, whom they will indeed have cause to call a Barbarian, sends to them these words.

"I know thee, Brennus," said Lucius, defiantly; "but even now that thou hast returnwarriors remain upon the mountain side." said | ed with armed legions behind thee, I despise | that we must tell it, the blow was returned, and Nyda, exultingly. "Ah! said I not that Brennus was a noble in his own land? Behope to conquer Romans !"

"Thy sacred garb of Envoy protects thee." said Brennus, calmly; "but thy words I will remember. When the lovely Virgilia is my "Ask him," answered Nyda, moving aside bride, for I know, false Roman, 'tis Brennus to prepare for war,

Gaul," said Lucius, angrily, "Lay the city their houses laid in ruins. For seven long of Clusium in ashes, if thou canst; yet will weary months, the capitol was besieged, and hold!" said Brennus, waving his hand towards not Virgilia fall into thy hands! I will bring against thee an army who shall sweep thy legions back to their original nothingness!

To these words Brennus made no r. ply, but turning his back to Lucius, walked slowly away, and Lucius retraced his steps to Clusium. The steps of the Romans were swift, and the egress to the three Gallie warriors. Hastily Lucius and his companions mounted the wall, and ere the Ganls had gone a bow-shot from "I am Brennus, the Barbarian, King of the the gate, an arrow quivered in the neck of one headlong to the earth, and his companions, "King of the Gauls!" cehoed Aruns; "and hearing the gate again rolling on its hinges, came forth from the gates a crowd of men, led by the Roman Lucius Fabius, who stripped the Gaul of his armor, and left the body lying "Thou canst give me thy child, when the where they found it. And this in full sight of time comes that I can prove myself worthy of Brennus and his attendants! The Gallic King again." her," answered Brennus with a proud smile.
"Thou sayest well, oh! Brennus," said
Aruns; "my child is indeed a gift worthy the tremble, and returned to his tent. The next day ians besought Brennus to lead them against the city whose envoys had so insulted them.

"Not so," said Brennus; "let us rather de-mand of Rome the persons of these faithless men, that we may deal with them as we will. selves, and if they will not give up these men, I promise, on the word of Brennus, that we will go to Rome!"

And thus the king held his men in check, and while they were waiting for an answer from Rome, Clusium gave itself into their hands.

With the utmost respect, Brennus called upon the priests of Vesta to bring forth their virgins. Alas! for his hopes; Virgilia was not among them.

"One of the virgins," said an aged priest, 'had been sent to Rome a few days before."

The next day arrived the messenger from Rome. The Senate had referred the matter

selves upon the right bank of the Tiber, which tended by his six warriors, came near enough they crossed, and pouring down its left bank. to listen to his words, and Lucius looked with the hosts of the invader found themselves conenvious eyes upon the royal robes and glitter- fronted by the Romans on the banks of a small Every heart asks the question, every eye is stream. A terrible battle was fought here; the Romans were defeated, and fled in terror before Brennus and his barbarians. Many fell by the way, and died of their wounds: many were drowned, and some few reached Rome to tell the news of their disaster. The Gauls did not immediately pursue. Two days were passed in rejoicing, caring for their wounded, and sacrificing to their gods. On the third day they renewed their march. In the meantime, the Romans had done all in their power to retrieve their fallen fortunes .-Not having men enough to defend the walls, they withdrew into the capitol. The priests and virgins of Vesta were sent to Core; but Virgilia was kept back by the order of the Pontifex Fabius. Wild alarm filled the breasts of all the inhabitants of Rome. The enemy were rapidly approaching the gates, and their hearts filled with patriotism, a number of the old Romans determined to sacrifice themselves to save their country. Therefore, assembling in the court before the temple of their gods. they solemnly uttered the words devoting Lucius, the proud Roman, knelt before Brenthemselves to the gods; prayed that destructions with a golden cup in his hand. Knelt tion alone might fall upon them, and their there before his friends and his enemies! country be spared!

the temple, and paused at the outer gate, gazsenators sat in their chairs of ivory like so many kings. For a few moments the Gauls gazed, perhaps than the rest, ventured to strike the long white beard that fell over the bosom of the one nearest to him. Indignant at the supposed insult, the old man raised his ivory staff and struck the intruder in the face. Alas! deed sacrificed! Their white hair and beard, soaked with blood, presented a most piteous sight, and the Gauls gazed with horror upon

their own deed. The Romans, in the citadel above, looked down upon this awful scene, and thought their then knelt before him, placing the old man's bearer. Go! and tell the people of Clusium gods had accepted the sacrifice. But it was not so, for they were compelled to see their "Virgilia shall never be thy bride, boastful beloved city pillaged before their eyes, and at length the Romans signified their wish to make terms of peace with the Gauls. They were almost reduced to despair, for they were starving!

Bareheaded and barefooted, a deputation was sent forth to treat with Breunus. Many of his men had died, and his own cheeks had lost their ruddy hue, yet still with the fierce front of a lion, he came forward to meet the

"Most noble King," said one of them, "we are sent to make a treaty of peace with thee, if so we can agree upon the terms. Tell us, then, upon what terms thou wilt agree to withdraw thine army and leave us in peace?"

"I demand, first, that Lucius Fabius be given up to me," answered Brennus; "next, a speed that defied pursuit. And then there that one thousand pounds in gold be weighed

> "And what will it be?" asked the envoy trembling.

> "I will name it to thee at the appointed time, but it shall not be gold! Upon these terms will I leave thee in peace.'

> "We cannot but agree to them," answered the envoy; "but, oh! most noble Brennus, deal not harshly with thy servants."

"My demand shall be a just one," answered Brennus; "go now and give my words to the Romans. I would know if they agree to them." "I am invested with full powers to treat with thee, oh! King, and we do agree to thy demand. Within the hour we will commence of woman before she saw a human form other weighing out the gold to thee."

#### CHAPTER VI.

Lucius was given up, and carried bound to the tent of Brennus. The gold was brought, though they were compelled to take many of the sacred vessels belonging to their temples to make up the required amount. It was all weighed, and now the last pieces were resting | Nacisi had hunted deer from the rising of the in the scales, as they swayed evenly against sun, until, towards evening, he found the chase and the devoted brothers had hitherto uncomto the people, and they, with one accord, denied each other. The Romans are standing around had led him into a district quite strange to his plainingly sacrificed everything for her, she the just demand. Not only this; but at the in trembling suspense, waiting for the words of the powerful city of Rome for succor, Now, Rome for succor, Now, Rome felt no sympathy for Clusium, but they feared the Gauls, and determined to support the Etruscans against their foes. Yet they would the fierce Brennus brook this the Etruscans against their foes. Yet they have been succor, Now, the just demand. Not only this; but at the fate that are to fall from the lips of Brennus. Fetrace his way homeward, when suddenly the sorrow and foreboding), to their homeward not what their master means. Lucius Fabius was within the forbidden ground which it was worsely only the strength of the part of the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match fall and the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the match the success and services upon his death to enter the success and services upon his death to enter the success and services upon his death to enter the success and services upon his death to enter the success and services u were loth to send their soldiers to the field, and open insult? Not so; and scarcely quick too, is there, gazing with anxious eyes upon his death to enter—the watchfully-guarded retreat

Slowly Brennus loosens his sword from his side, and casts it, belt and all, among the weights, and the gold rises high into the air .-Then he takes his heavy shield of bronze from his attendant and puts it in also. What will he now require to restore the lost balance ?fixed upon his lips.

Bring hither Virgilia, the daughter of Aruns, the Etruscan, and place her in the other side of the 'scale!" exclaimed Brennus, with a voice of thunder.

Wrathful looks were exchanged among the Fabii, but what could looks avail? Virgilia was brought forth and placed in the scale. The gold slowly descended, paused, rose again, and at last stood still. The balance was perfect! Many turned aside their eyes as Virgilia was lifted from the scales and led to Brennus, that they might not see the horror they imagined was imprinted on her countenance.

For an instant all was still, and then a deafening shout from the Gauls rent the air. The Romans turned hastily around. Virgilia was clasped in the arms of Brennus, her lovely cheeks glowing like the rose, her eyes sparkling with love and joy.

Brennus turned to an attendant near at hand, whispered a few words in his ear and dismissed him. Two or three, minutes passed, and then

Brennus had accomplished his wishes, the The gates were thrown open, and amidst a camp was broken up, and the invaders retired. most ominous silence, the Gauls entered the On their way over the mountains, Aruns, with city. They looked suspiciously around them; all his slaves, was added to their number .they knew not what to make of the silence Long lived King Brennus and his beauteous that reigned in the city. They approached wife, the fair Etrusean, who never found her Brennus (whatever he may have been to others) a Barbarian!

FATE OF THE CHILDREN OF USNA

BY A. M. SULLIVAN.

One of the oldest, and perhaps the most famous, of all the great national history poems or bardic tales of the ancient Irish, is called · The Fate of the Children of Usna," the incidents of which belong to the period preceding by half a century the Christian era, or annomundi 3.960. Indeed it was always classified by the bards as one of "The Three Sorrowful Tales of Erin." Singularly enough, the story contains much less of poetic fiction, and keeps closer to the simple facts of history, than do several of the poems of Ossian's time, written much later on. From the highly dramatic and tragic nature of the events related, one can well conceive that, clad in the beautiful idiom of the Irish tongue and told in the fancied language of poetry, "The Story of the Children of Usna" was calculated to win a prominent place amongst the bardic recitals of the pagan Irish.

When Conor Mac Nessa was reigning king of Ulidia, and Eochy the Tenth was Ard-Ri of Erin, it happened one day that Conor had deigned to be present at a feast which was given at the house of Felemi, son of the laureate of Ulster. While the festivities were the other assembled guests, all saw that a beauty more than natural had been given to the child. In the midst of remark and marvel on all hands at the circumstance, Kavaiec, the should instantly be put to death. But Conor to her, and in time she may become a wife for me." Then the chief druid, Kavaice, named the child Deirdri, which means alarm or danger. Conor placed the infant under the charge of a nurse or attendant, and subsequently a

femule tutor, in a residence situated in a district which no foot of man was allowed to tread; so that Deirdri had grown to the age than those of her fomale attendants. And the maiden was beautiful beyond aught that the eye of man had ever beheld.

Meanwhile, at the court of the Ulidian king was a young noble named Nacisi, son of Usna, whose manly beauty, vigor, activity, and bravery accompanied only by a faithful deerhound, eve. He paused to think how best he might

suddenly upon Deirdri and her nurse, who were strolling in the sunset by a running stream. Deirdri cried out with joy to her attendant, and asked what sort of a being it was who stood beyond: for she had never seen any such before. The consternation and embarrassment of the aged attendant was extreme, and she in vain sought to baffle Deirdri's quories, and to induce her to hasten homeward. Naesi too, riveted by the beauty of Deirdri, even though he knew the awful consequences of his unexpected presence there, stirred not from the scene. He felt that even on the penalty of death he would not lose the enchanting vision. He and Deirdri spoke to each other; and eventually the nurse, perplexed at first, seems to have become a confidant to the attachment which on the spot sprung up between the young people.

It was vain for them, however, to hide from themselves the fate awaiting them on the king's discovery of their affection, and accordingly Nacisi and Deirdri arranged that they would fly into Alba, where they might find a home. Now Naesi was greatly loved by all the nobles of Ulster; but most of all was he loved by his two brothers, Anli and Ardan, and his affection for them caused him to feel poignantly the idea of leaving them for ever. So he confided to them the dread secret of his love for Deirdri, and of the flight he and she had planned. Then Anli and Ardan said that wherever Naesi would fly, thither also would they go, and with their good swords guard their good brother and the wife for whom he was sacrificing home and heritage. So, privately selecting a trusty band of one hundred and fifty warriors, Nacisi, Anli, and Ardan, taking Deirdri with them, succeeded in making their escape out of Ireland and into Alba, where the king of that country, aware of their noble lineage and high valor, assigned them ample maintenance and quarterage," as the bards express it. There they lived peacefully and happily for a time, until the fame of Deirdri's unequalled beauty made the Albanian king restless and envious, reflecting that he might, as sovereign, himself claim her as wife, which demand he at length made. Nacisi and his brothers were filled with indigation at this: but their difficulty was extreme, for whither now could they fly.? Ireland was closed against them forever; and now they were no longer safe in Alba! The full distress of their posisition was soon realized; for the king of Alba came with force of arms to take Deirdri. After many desperate encounters and adventures, however, any one of which would supply ample materials for a poem-story, the exiled brothers and their retainers made good their retreat into a small island off the Scottish coast.

When it was heard in Ulidia that the sons of Usua were in such sore strait, great murmurs went round amongst the nobles of Ulster, for Nacisi and his brothers were greatly beloved of them all. So the nobles of the province eventually spoke up to the king, and said it was hard and a sad thing that these three young nobles, the foremost warriors of Ulster, should be lost to their native land and should suffer such difficulty "on account of one woman."-Conor saw what discontent and disaffection would prevail throughout the province if the going on, it came to pass that the wife of the popular favorites were not at once pardoned host gave birth to a daughter; and the infant and recalled. He consented to the entreaties being brought into the presence of the king and of the nobles, and a royal courier was disputched with the glad tidings to the sons of Usna,

When the news came, joy beamed on every face but on that of Deirdri. She felt an unaccountable sense of fear and sorrow, " as if of chief druid of the Ulidians, cried out with a coming ill." Yet, with all Nacisi's unbounded out to me, and when the scales are balanced, I loud voice and prophesied that through the in- love for her, she feared to put it to the strain will throw my sword and shield in with the fant before them there would come dark woe of calling on him to choose between exile with weights, and thou shalt place in the other side and misfortune to Uister, such as the land had her or a return to Ireland without her. For not known for years. When the warriors it was clear that both he and Auli and Ardan heard this, they all demanded that the child longed in their hearts for one glimpse of Erin. However, she could not conceal the terrible interposed and forbade the deed. "I," said dread that oppressed her, and Nacisi, though the king, "will myself take charge of this his soul yearned for home, was so moved by beautiful child of destiny. I shall have her Deirdri's foreboding, that he replied to the reared where no evil can befall through her or royal messenger by expressing doubts of the royal messenger by expressing doubts of the safety promised to him if he returned.

When this answer reached Ulster, it only inflamed the discontent against the king, and the nobles agreed that it was but right that the most solemn guarantees and ample sureties should be given to the sons of Usua on the part of the king. To this also Conor assented; and he gave Fergus Mac Roi, Dutha del Ulad, and Cormac Colingas as guarantees or hostages that he would himself act towards the sons of Usna in good faith.

The royal messenger set out once more, accompanied by Fiachy, a young noble of Ulster. son of Fergus Mac Roi, one of the three hostages; and now there remnined no excuse for were the theme of every tongue. One day, Nacisi delaying to return. Deirdri still felt. oppressed by the mysterious sense of dread and hidden danger; but (so she reflected) as Nacisi would now sacrifice ber feelings for their sakes.

Soon the galleys laden with the returning

honorable Fiachy, who told them to have no fear, and to be of good heart. But every spear's length they drew near to Emania, Deirdri's feelings became more and more insupportable, and so overpowered was she with the forebodings of evil, that again the cavalcade halted, and again the brothers would have turned back but for the persuasions of their escort. Next day, towards evening, they sighted Emania. "O Nacisi," cried Deirdri, "view the cloud that I here see in the sky. I see over Eman Green a chilling cloud of bloodtinged red." But Nacisi tried to cheer her of Ulster. with assurances of safety and pictures of the happy days that were yet before them.

Next day came Durthacht, chieftain of Fernmaze (now Farney), saying that he came from the king, by whose orders the charge of the escort should now be given to him. But Fiachy, who perhaps at this stage began to have misgivings as to what was in meditation, answered, that to no one would he surrender the honorable trust confided to him on the stake of his own father's life and honor, which with his own life and honor he would defend.

And here, interrupting the summarized text of the story, I may state, that it is a matter of doubt whether the king was really a party to the treachery which ensued, or whether Durthacht and others themselves moved in the bloody business without his orders, using his name, and calculating that what they proposed to do would secretly please him, would be readily forgiven or approved, and would recommend them to Conor's favor. Conor's character as it stands on the page of authentic history, would forbid the idea of such murderous perfidy on his part; but all the versions of the tale allege the king's guilt to be deep and plain.

Fiachy escorted his charge to a palace which had been assigned for them in the neighbourhood; and, much to the disconcerting of Durthacht of Fernmæ, quartered his legion of Dalaraidians as guards upon the building.-That night neither the chivalrous Fiachy nor the Children of Usna disguised the now irresistible and mournful conviction, that foul play was to be apprehended; but Nacisi and his brothers had seen enough of their brave young custodian to convince them that, even though his own father should come at the palace gate to bid him connive at the surrender of his charge, Finchy would defend them while life remained.

Next morning the effort was renewed to induce Finchy to hand over the charge of the returned exiles. He was immovable. "What interest is it of yours to abstruct the king's orders," said Durthacht of Fernmæ; "can you not turn over your responsibility to us, and in peace and safety go your way?" "It is of the last interest to me," replied Flachy, "to see that the Sons of Usna have not trusted in vain on the word of the king, on the hostage of my father, or on the honor of my father's son. Then all chance of prevailing on Fiachy being over, Durthacht gave the signal for assault, and the palace was stormed upon all sides.

Then spoke Nacisi, touched to the heart by the devotion and fidelity of Finchy: "Why fal's head-quarters at Etain with Count Eilenburgh, should you perish defending us? We have I received the official intelligence. The first comseen all. Your honor is safe, noblest of youths. We will not have you sacrificed, vainly resisting the fate that for us now is clearly inevitable. We will meet death calmly, we will sur- has been bombarded, it is true, by two strong batrender ourselves, and spare needless slaughter." But Finchy would not have it so, and all the the place. On the 13th and 14th of October a perentreatics of the son of Usna could not prevail feet hurricane of shells was poured upon the deupon him to assent. "I am," said he, "the ardour of the garrison was concerned. Then Generepresentative of my father's hostage, of the honor of Ulster, and the word of the king. To 3,000 men, made a sortie in a north-eastern directhese and on me you trusted. While yet you tion. At the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot, he drove back the German advanced posts. were safe, you would have turned back, but for me. Now, they who would harm you must pass over the lifeless corpse of Fiachy!"

Then they asked that they might at least go forth on the ramparts and take part in the defence of the palace; but Finchy pointed out that by the etiquette of knightly honor to Ulidia, this would be infringing on his sacred charge. He was the pledge for their safety, and he alone should look to it. They must, under no circumstances, run even the slightest peril of a spear-wound, unless he should first fall, when, by the laws of honor, his trust fall, when, by the laws of honor, his trust would have been acquitted, but not otherwise. So ran the code of knightly honor amongst the warriors of Daluriada.

The officers and soldiers of the invading army. The officers belonging to the garrison of Verdan have refused to give their parole, and will consequently be made prisoners of war; the men will warriors of Dalariada.

Then Naeisi and his brothers and Deirdri withdrew into the palace, and no more even by a glance, gave sign of any interest or thought whatsoever about their fate; whether it was Prussian officer sent to treat with him, Marnier exnear or far, brightening or darkening: "but pressed himself as follows:-"Since the capitula-Nacisi and Deirdri sat down at the chess-board and played at the game."

Meanwhile, not all the thunders of the heavens could equal the resounding din of the clashing of shields, the clash of swords and spears, the cries of the wounded, and the shouts of the comb stants outside. The assailants were twenty to one; but the faithful Fizchy and his Dalariadans performed prodigies of valor, and at noon they still held the outer ramparts of all. By the assailants nothing had yet been

An attendant rushed with word to Naeisi. He raised not his eyes from the board, but continued the game.

But now the attacking party, having secured reinforcements, returned to the charge with increased desperation. For an hour there was no pause in the frightful fury of the struggle.

At length the first rampart was won. A wounded guard rushed in with the dark news to Naeisi, who "moved a piece on the board, but never raised his eyes.'

The story in this way goes on to describe how, as each fosse surrounding the palace was lost and won, and as the din and carnage of the

cort them to Emania, the paloe of theiring; claughter, whether of good or evil import, failed and of this legion the young Finally was the clike of elicit the dightest motion of concern or commander. Before completion the first day's interest one way or another from the brothers march, some misgivings seem to have flitted or from Deirdri. In all the relies we possess across the minds of the brothers, but they were of the old poems or bardic stories of those allayed by the frank and fearless, brave and pagan times, there is nothing finer than the climax of the tragedy which the semi-imaginative story I have been epitomizing here proceeds to reach. The deafening clangor and bloody strife outside, drawing nearer and nearer, the supreme equanimity of the noble victims inside, too proud to evince the slightest emotion, is most powerful and dramatically antitl; sized; the story culminating in the final act of the tragedy, when the faithful Flachy and the last of his guards having been slain, "the Sons of Usna" met their fate with a dignity that befitted three such noble champions

When Fergus and Duthah heard of the foul murder of the Sons of Usna, in violation of the pledge for which they themselves were sureties, they marched upon Emania, and, in a desperate encounter with O'Conor forces, in which the king's son was slain and his palace was burned to the ground, they inaugurated a desolating war that lasted in Ulster for many a year, and amply fulfilled the dark prophecy of Kavalee the Druid, in the hour of Deirdri's birth.

Deirdri, we are told, "never smiled" from the day of the skughter of her husband on Eman Green. In vain the king lavished kindness and favors upon her. In vain he exhausted every resource in the endeavor to cheer, amuse, or instruct her. One day, after the commanders of the corps assembled them it was more than a year had been passed by Deirdri to inform them of the accomplished facts. The in this settled but placed despair and melancho- responsibility for what has taken place must be laid ly. Conor took her in his own chariot to drive Generals Ladmirault, Frossard, and Desvaux. Geninto the country. He attempted to jest her surcastically about her continued grievance for ceived no reply. On the 18th, at a meeting of the Nacisi, when suddenly she sprang out of the generals of divisions of the Sixth Corps, Marshal Nacisi, when suddenly she sprang out of the chariot, then flying at the full speed of the steeds, and falling head foremost against a sharp rock on the road side, was killed upon the spot.

Well known to most Irish readers, young and old, is Moore's beautiful and passionate Lament for the Children of Usna:

Avenging and bright fall the swift sword of Erin On him whom the bright sons of Usna betray'd !-For every fond eye he hath waken'd a tear in. A drop from his heart-wounds shall weep o'er the blade!

By the red cloud that hung o'er Conor's dark dwell-

ing, When Ulad's three champions lay sleeping in gore—
By the billows of war, which so often, high swelling

Have waited those heroes to victory's shore-

We swear to revenge them !-no joy shall be tasted, The harp shall be silent, the maiden unwed, Our halls shall be mute, and our fields shall lie

Till vengeance is wreak'd on the murderer's head

Yes, monarchi tho' sweet are our home recollections:

Though sweet are the tears that from tenderness fall;

Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes, our

affections, Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all!

THE SURRENDER OF VERDUN-GALLANTRY

OF THE FRENCH. The special correspondent of the Daily News writes :- Another French fortress has capitulated. This afternoon, when I rode into General Manteuffel's head-quarters at Etain with Count Eilenburgh, aandant of Verdun is General Guerin de Walspath the sub-commandant-whose name France should never forget if her history ever relates the incidents of the present campaign-General Marnier. Verdun | public affairs, while there can be little doubt that teries, the one situated due north, the other east, of upon whom his resurrection would depend. It is He then attacked the batteries, and carried them by assault, destroying the works, dismounting and spiking the guns; returning safe to Verdun, where his small but brave force of 7,000 men has held out ever since. The German Generals, intent upon the capture of Metz, could spare but an inadequate force for the siege of Verdun. General Marnier, no doubt, received excellent intelligence about the German forces around Verdun; and profiting by his information, he made the vigorous sortie I have de scribed. The German troops acknowledge the bravery of Marnier and his garrison, and take off their caps to him with respect; for none can value and respect a brave and determined enemy more share the same fate; but the garrison marches out with all the honours of war, colours flying and bands playing. The immediate cause of the surrender is not precisely known. In a conversation with the tion of Metz and Sedan, and the destruction of the French army, I do not see what good it would do my country to hold out any longer, exposing my men to sickness and the heavy fire which no doubt you will shortly open upon us. Political affaris also induce me to surrender Verdun, although I can hold out many days longer against all your efforts. I have saved my honour and that of my officers and men; more I cannot do, especially when I do not know for whom or for what I am fighting." Some fragments of the Sedan army are said to be at Verdun. The artillery fire was especially good and well directed. Our loss in the sortie made by the French was very severe—officers, as usual, suffering most; in the artillery alone two were killed and seven wounded.

### WHY METZ FELL?

Colonel Valcourt, of the Metz staff, has presented to the Minister of War an official and very lengthy report about the army of Bazaine and the surrender of the fortress, of which the Standard gives the fol-

lowing extract:—
There was not since the 18th of August a serious sortie, and those that were made were intended only to excuse Bazaine to his country and to history. In the second place, he would not make a supreme Pietri, might have, if they had been willing, given effort, which would have thoroughly disorganized his army, and would not have left him supreme arbitrator of the destinies of France. In the third place, as soon as he was convinced that he could guests inside, each report from the scene of of the restoration of the Bonapartes, he hastened Metz and Strasburg in the Emperor's name, and ob- dinal Archbishop has already been most numerously Peace Preservation Act of 1870 shall be in force in

the moment of surrender as carly as the common ment of October. In the army itself a committee had from the 12th of October, a certainty that the capitulation was about to be signed by Bazame. Marshal Canrobert was very frank about the matter to the officers of his staff, telling them to prepare to make a stay of some weeks in Germany; after which (added he) we shall return to our old position under the Bonaparte dynasty. The Committee of Defence then tried to find some devoted citizens who would accept the role of delegates from the Government of National Defence. These citizens prepared warrants of arrest against Bazaine, Lecebuf, and Frossard, naming Gen. Ladmirault commanderin-chief of the troops. Many officers, both of the Staff and Engineers, formed a strategic plan which would reunite in a few hours around Metz the regiments opposed to all thought of capitulation. The officers replied that they had 20,000 resolute men, and it was a question of action sooner or later against the act of capitulation. This plan, having excited great enthusiasm in the army gained adherents little by little; but a great many felt the foolishness of these efforts, and deplored the inexpressible demoralisation with which the whole army appeared to be possessed, from the generals to the oldiers. The absolute inaction in which Bazzine had left the greater part of his troops since the engagements of August 31st and September 1st had brought into the camps untold vagabondage-prostitutes promenading with impunity among the bivouacs on the arms of officers.

## GENERAL BISSON ON THE CAPITULATION

OF METZ. General Bisson, an officer of the French army in Metz, has written a letter on the subject of the capitulation of that fortress. Among other things, he says :- The generals of division were never consulted under any circumstances. Each time that upon Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Lebœuf, and eral Bisson at one time proposed a sortie, but reanrobert stated that Pruseia would not recognise the Government of Paris, but would willingly treat with the Regency. General Boyer, he added, would go to the Empress to prevail upon her Majesty to accept the proposed terms, and the army of Metz would then be taken to a city of France where a new Government would be proclaimed. General Bisson goes on to say: On October 24, Marshal Canrobert informed us of the Empress's refusal, and said that General Changarnier had gone to Prince Frederick Charles to propose the summoning of the former members of the Legislative Body. When the capitulation was announced. I proposed instead a last sortic. The generals of division received on October 28th a confidential letter, asking them to deliver up their eagles to be burnt.

#### ALLEGED INTRIGUE BETWEEN BISMARCK AND THIERS TO RESTORE THE EMPIRE. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at the

German head-quarttrs at Versailles, writing on the 10th ult., says :- M. Thiers, during his prolonged stay there has been in conference with Count Bismarck for several hours daily. This has given rise to various conjectures. The great difficulty of the hour is the disorganization of France, aggravated at this moment by the rising of the southern cities against the only semblance of constituted authority at present in being-viz., the Committee of National Defence. Any government concluding a peace upon the only terms that will be accepted by Germany, would be doomed to execration, and could achieve anything like durability only if it were supported upon a sufficient number of bayonets. Accepting this postulate as sound, it is evident that the German way out of the supreme difficulty is to bring about the establishment of some authority with which she can treat, and of whose pliability to her mediations she is well assured. It matters nothing to her whether that authority be acceptable to the French people or not, so that it can only be made to last long enough to serve her own purpose. Common intelligence points to the imperial prisoner as the only person in whose favour a sufficiently large force of the captive French army could be conjured up to place him nolens volens at the head of he would prove plastic enough in the hands of those even thought, and not unreasonably, that he could obtain concessions from Germany which would never be accorded to a Republic, and that a sort of tacit bargain might be made with the French nation, as, for example, take back your Emperor, if only for a while, to suit our convenience, and we will let you down in the matter of territorial cessions and pecuniary indemnities a good deal easier than you desire. The theory finds favour that M. Thiers is being won round to agree to the Emperor's re-installation, and that the veteran Orleanist is to act as the apostle of Imperialism. I am convinced that the present dead lock is fast becoming unbearable not only to the crushed and hopeless French, but to the victorious and triumphant Germans. Who can doubt that the four Marshals of France would lend themselves to a military pronunciamento in his favour, or that the army looked on with insults in its misfortune by the Republicans who have usurped the Imperial power would delight to give aid in forcing their old master down the throats of his calumniators and focs. What could stop the Emperor on his way to the Tuilcries if his escort consisted of 300,000 French soldiers, backed up by 500,000 Germans? Not all the mouthings and vituperations of the Reds; not all the yells and protestations of the pavement gentlemen. That M. Thiers should be won over or not to a programme having for chief article the restoration of the Empire may appear to outsiders of little moment; but Bismarck knows best, and if his excellency deems it worth his while to proselytise any individual Frenchman to his views you may depend upon it that man's co-operation is estimated by him valuable in the extreme.

#### A STRANGE STORY.

M. Regnier, the French gentlemen who contrived to bring General Bourbaki from Metz to Chiselhurst, has just published an account of his motives for taking that step, and the means by which he accomplished it. M. Regnier, it seems, is a small landed proprietor in France, who has studied, though he has never practised, law and medicine, and who has an insatiable and most persistent passion for mixing himself up in other people's affairs. Directly the Empress arrived at Hastings, he went to her and urged that she should remain on board one of the French fleet, which would be as good as French soil, and thus maintain the Regency as a de facto Government. The Empress declined, but allowed the Prince Imperial to write his name on several photographs of Hastings, and entrust them to M. Regnier for conveyance to the Emperor. With these M. Regnier rushed to Ferrieres—and had several interviews with Count Bismarck. The latter said; "After the taking of Sedan a treaty ought to have been signed; and a few words that I dropped then in an interview, at which were present Messieures de Castelnau and rise to more serious pourparlers, but they appeared unwilling to understand them. When we find ourselves face to face with a Government de facto und de jure able to treat on the basis we propose, then we

tained pass from the Count through the Prussian lines, around Mein. He saw Bazaine who confessed he could hardly hold out beyond the 18th of October, and that only by cating the horses, and was willing to treat. While Bourbaki went to Chischurst, Regnier returned to Bismarck, who, however was dissatisfied with his authority to make terms for Bazaine; and when he returned to England he found Bourbaki had lost his head, went about declaring he was a ruined man, and his character gone, and so spoiled every thing. The Empress gave Regnier an interview and refused to countenance his schemes. The extraordinary part of the story is not that the whole plot came to nothing, but that M. Regnier should have been received either by the Empress or Count Bismarck so readily. As far as the latter is concerned, it shows his anxiety to find some one to treat with. -Pall Mall Gazette.

#### HOW THE FIRST BATTLE OF ORLEANS WAS LOST.

A characteristic account is published of the former battle by which Orleans was lost. It is written by a Swiss volunteer, and is published in the Berlin Zerkurf. The writer says his corps had scarcely arrived at Orleans when there was a cry, "The Prussians are coming." There was a fight. One day, after the fight at Etamps, the general took position about three hours, distance from Orleans, by a woody hill, about 100 feet high. On the right hand were troops of the line, Garde Mobile, and some cavalry; in the centre artillery and National Guards; on the left line again, and cavalry. We lay at the edge of the wood covered by the trees; the line were among the willows and other bushes adjoining the wood. About eight in the morning we sighted the Bavarians. They were superior to us in artillery as well as cavalry. They formed for the attack at nine o'clock. They came on and gave us a morning salute with their grenades. Scarcely had these made themselves felt when the line, these Bonapartist dregs, threw away their guns and ran. Our commander saw that they were about to throw themselves on us, and would cause immense confusion. He ordered us to fire upon these Imperial mercenaries in order to bring them to halt, but in vain. They fled in another direction and have probably been taken prisoners. There had been three battalions of them, of which only one, consisting of Bretons, kept its position; these fought bravely. As the Bavarians saw the flight they rapidly advanced. A well-aimed platoon fire received them, our muskets being excellent. Whole ranks of the enemy were shot down. That was a strange music in which especially the sounds of our coffee mills"—mitrailleuses — made themselves heard; they did them immense harm. Our batteries too did well, and rendered useless several of the enemy's guns. When our commander saw the confusion among the Bavarians, who had become startled at their immense losses, he ordered us to advance. Soon we were in their front before they had fired a shot. Now at them with the bayonet. We attacked, but they prepared the butt end of their muskets. Thus for two hours mutual murder, but supported by Mobiles we mastered the enemy and drove them to flight. All went well. Our right wing too had proceeded to the offensive; the enemy were beaten everywhere. It was noon, my watch pointed to twelve, when suddenly there came an order from the general to withdraw. The centre had already retired; the right wing seemed about to do the same. On our retreat the enemy showed courage again, besides they must have received considerable reinforcements, for more and more fresh troops were led into fire. By our abandoning our position the fate of Orleans was sealed.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. CAVANAGE, PARISH PRIEST. We sincerely regret the sudden death of the Rev Mr. Cavanagh, P.P. Collon, which took place on Monday morning. The Rev gentleman had celebrated Mass on Sunday, and appeared during the day in his usual health; but next morning he became suddenty ill from, it is stated, an affection of the brain, and in some time after expired. His death has caused grief and mourning throughout the Parish, and not only amongst his own flock but also those of the Protestant religion, by whom he was much respected. The Rev Mr Cavanagh succeeded the late Dr Kieran as Parish Priest of Collon, in 1848, and since then he has been indefatigable in discharging his onerous duties; teaching, preaching and performing merit-orious works, not the least of which has been his efforts to create a more kindly feeling between the different parties in the village of Collon, in which he was most successful .- Dundalk Democrat.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON FRNIANS, FREEMASONS, AND NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS.—A pastoral letter from his Eminence the Cardinal was read on Sunday last at the different chapels of the diocess of Dublin, in which the following passage occurs ;-Notwithstanding the advantages we enjoy, it is our duty to be continually on our guard lest the wolf should invade the fold. The enemy goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour; and infidelity, worse even than heresy, sprends from country to country like a canker, and brings certain destruction with it. The present spirit of the world—a spirit of disobedience and insubordination, now so prevalent and for arms or treasonable documents. They acted so easily propagated-instead of teaching men to under warrant "from information received," &c., and bow down their intellect in obedience to faith, drives | made a most diligent search, but were unsuccessful them on to opposition, not only to the Church, but in finding what they wanted. This is the second of God himself. What is worse, the agents of the wicked one are provided with means of spreading every evil, everything corrupt, by the licentiousness of the press. Even among ourselves mischief unhappily is done in this way, and a press calling itself national or Irish not unfrequently assails religion and broken open. It was found to contain a lot of and its ministers, and defends Fenianism, Freemasonry, and secret societies, the bane and the scourge of every country where they take root. Our intended public instructors go even further; and whilst calling themselves patriots and votaries of liberty, exult in that triumph of military despotism and brute force by which the temporal power of the Pope, that was search under her in the bed, but were still unsucfounded on the best of titles, and exercised in the most gentle and paternal manner for the welfare of more search in the town, this time James Dunne, the people, has been violently and sacrilegiously overthrown; and Rome, the common home of all Catholics, has been made the prey of unprincipled manuders. In such circumstances should we not fear for our future prospects, and should we not do everything in our power to bring up the rising generation in the fear and love of God, and to make deep religious impressions on their minds. Should we not also continually caution all classes against dangerous reading, bad and immoral books, and newspapers pretending to be patriotic, but tucitly spreading revolutionary and infidel principles? Should we not exhort all to the practice of virtue, to the frequentation of the sacraments, and to the performance of the works necessary for the sanctificetion of their souls? Those who are trained to act in this way will not sacrifice the interests of eternity for the fleeting and delusive promises of happiness ever increasing, and unbounded liberty in this

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—Extensive preparations are being made for holding a great Catholic demonstration in the Irish metropolis. This meeting will take place before the close of the present month, and will be the most imposing assemblage held in the city for many years. A numerous and highly influential committee of Catholic gentlemen is now almost daily occupied in completing such arrangements as will render this meeting a great success.

signed, and ere it is presented to his Eminence it will be quite a monthly requisition—which in itself would be an emphatic delaration of the Catholic people of the Archidiocone. The following is the requisition :- We, the undersigned, request your Eminence to convene a meeting of the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Dublin, to give expression to their feelings of sympathy with the Holy Father under his present trials, and to protest against the late invasion of the remnant of the Papal States, and the occupation of the city of Rome, by the Government of Victor Emmanuel."

ROSCONNON ABBEY.—We are glad to learn that the preservation from further destruction and desecration of this noble structure is proceeding with. Sir William Wilde writes to acknowledge the receipt of £1 from the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, whose cordial letter on this subject we insert. Sir William also acknowledges the receipt of £1 from the Rev. Peter Waldron, P.P., of Annadown, county of Galway: "St. Jarlath's Tuam, Oct. 27, 1870. Dear Sir William—I beg to acknowledge your kind letter regarding the ruins and restoration of the Abbey of Roscommon. The zeal you have evinced for the advancement of that work is most creditable. As a token of my sympathy, I beg to enclose my mite, which you will be good enough to place at the disposal of the committee. In forwarding to you my subscription in behalf of the Abbey of Roscommon, I feel an anxiety, I must own, to interest your zeal and taste in favour of a similar preject-the restoration of the Abbey of Knockmoy, in our neighborhood. They are kindred monuments, not only as to the object to which they were devoted, but likewise as to the illustrious men who had the chief share in their crection. Enough has been given to bigotry and barbarism, and it is high time to essay the peaceful arts of Christian restoration.-Believe me, my dear Sir William, your faith-† John, Archbishop.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at an adjourned meeting, held last Sunday, a respectable and numerous deputation representing the Parish Committee, went through the town on Tuesday to solicit aid and subscriptions towards the necessary preparation of the Schools and the crection of a suitable residence for the "Christian Brothers" in Ballinrobe; and, we are happy to say, their mission was most successful. They received in a few hours the sum of £285 in cash. There were a few of the principal inhabitants absent when the deputation called at their houses; but of course, they, like others, will respond promptly and liberally to this pressing call of duty. The cheerfulness and liberality with which some came forward, is really beyond all praise.—Castlebur

We (Dundelle Democrat) are glad that Mr James M.Cann, son of Mr James M.Cann of Channonrock, has been appointed to the important office of Stockbroker to the Landed Estates Court, This appointment shows the high estimation in which Mr M Cann is held, and we are sure the position his ability, integrity and talent have won for him. will give great satisfaction to his numerous friends in Louth and other parts of the country.

MARSHAL M'MAHON .- Mr. Leonard telegraphs to us (Cork Examiner) from Tours, that he has just returned from Sedan having spent three days with Marshal M'Mahon. The Marshal was nearly convalescent.

AID FOR THE FRENCH IN WESTPORT .-- On Sunday, at the Catholic Church of Westport, the sum of £60 was contributed by the parishioners towards the relief of the French people. The liberality shown by the good people of Westport is highly creditable

FAILURE IN DUBLIN .- The Dublin Freeman's Journal announces the suspension of Webb, Bewley, and Co., shipbuilders, with liabilities amounting to £150,000. A resumption of business, it is said, may take

THE IREST NATIONAL TEACHERS, - The national teachers of Ireland have met and passed resolutions in favour of such a change in the system under which they serve as will protect them from arbitrary and unjust dismissal by managers and patrons, whose authority over them is, they think, excessive, seeing that State pays nearly 90 per cent, of their

A clerk in the Post Office, Cork, named Morgan, has been arrested on suspicion of stealing letters containing money. Some of the letters were found in his possession. He will be brought before the Magistrates for examination.

LADY AVONHORE.—Under the heading " Perplexing position of the Mesdames Yelverton," the Mail calls attention to this extraordinary question, and says -The peerage is an Irish one, and, by the verdict of an Irish court of law, Miss Theresa Longworth is the wife of Major Yelverton. She is now, therefore, Lady Avonmore; and, as the wife of an Irish peer, is entitled to her jointure. How is this difficulty to be settled? On one side of St. George's Channel, the widow of Professor Forhes is Lord Avonmore's wife; while here, in Ireland, Miss Longworth is his wife, and his English and Scotch wife has neither

POLICE RAID IN KILLBRAULE.—On Saturday last a party of police, about eighteen in number, under charge of Sub-Inspector Scott, visited the house of James Quinn, cooper, for the purpose of searching time within the past fortnight that the Royal Irish were put to the trouble of searching Mr. Quinu's house. They then proceeded to Patrick Tracey's house in the same street, where they found a large strong chest, which was at once taken into custody German correspondence, it being the property of a German watchmaker who lodged there occasionally. Finding nothing else treasonable enough to reward their labors, they proceeded to the house of Denis M'Carthy, nailor, when they tore open his bellows, disturbed his old bed-ridden mother to cessful. Annoyed with their ill luck, they made one tailor, being the object of their attentions, but were again doomed to disappointment, although they made a diligent exploration. The inhabitants of this unusually quiet district were quite surprised at the repeated and persistent domicillary visits of the Royal Irish to the houses of industrious tradesmen, who never gave cause for such outrageous abuse of power .- Cor. of Irishman.

GLOUNTANE, MALLOW .-- An accident of a shocking nature ending in the death of a respectable mun, took place lately in this neighborhood, Some men were cutting timber for Mr. N. W. Ware, Woodfort, when a heavy tree fell on the Steward, crushing him most frightfully, and in such a way as that his life was immediately despaired of. Medical aid was at once procured, and everything done that could be of any use to comfort the poor sufferer, who died after four days of severe suffering. His name was Mich'l Buckley, and he is much regretted by all who knew him.—Cork Examiner.

More Special Proclamations. — We had hoped that we had seen the last of Special Proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act. In this anticipation we regret to state we have been disappointed. The Gazette of last evening contains two of those formidable and strangely worded "instruments."

They are dated the 8th Oct., and they proclaim that the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council have found it necessary to declare that on and after the 9th

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 9, 1870.

missile—pewter pints, fragments of stools, and the

clamations that the part of the act now put in force much strangers, summary proceedings, and change of venue. - Freeman.

HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of the Home Government Association, the Rev. Professor Haughton of Trinity College moved a resolution declaring that absenteeism had always been one of the great and crying grievances of the Irish nation, and that it was impossible for a country to prosper under a system which not only drains its resources but also weakens the bonds of social order by removing from all the duties of property those who still exercise its rights. In a forcible speech the rev. gentleman contended that the rents and profits from employment should be spent in the country which produced them, and compared the absentee proprietors to the Prodigal son in the Gospel, who gathered up all he could and went away to a far country to waste his substance in riotous living. He believed, however, that the evil resulting to Ireland from "absentee statesmen and ministers of the absence proprietors, and strongly urged the value verified, and that the fall of the Church had converted 750,000 Protestants into Irishmen. Another resolution was proposed by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, expressing satisfaction at Lord Clancarty's letter, and hailing his lordship's statements as evidence that the no-, bility and gentry of the country feel the inadequacy of the present legislative arrangements to meet the wants of Ireland.

THE IRISH AMBULANCE.—The following is a copy Chief of the Ambulance corps :- "Rouen, 2nd Novenber, 1870. Gentlemen,-since last I had the honour of writing to you some changes have taken place in our corps which I beg to report. Monsieur Bourse as you are aware from a former letter of mine, left here on Thursday last, with the object of visiting the Count de Flavigny and making arrangements with him to have the ambulance joined with Lille, or to the international corps. As yet no final his colonel, came and asked me to detach a portion proceeding towards Paris I, of course, assented and were anxious to go, and I had, therefore, some difficulty in making a selection. At length I chose Doctors Maguire and Crenen, with six students and column, and created a great sensation. Soon after their departure fighting must have commenced, as the afternoon, and later reports state than an engagehad gone, I am now on my way to Amiens to the Francs-tircurs joined that corps. Neither myself the result of my interview with General Bourbaki on my return.-I remain, gentlemen, respectfully C. P. BAXTER

ORGAN BUILDING IN IRELAND .- One of the modes in which this country is likely to derive a benefit from the unhappy events in France, is in the transferestablishment. Mr. Barker, one of the most renowned organ builders in France, has transferred ficent organ at the Catholic Cathedral, and has who are directly interested in these instruments, but for the information of those who may not be aware of the station he holds in the world of organ building, we may refer to the reports presented to the Committee of the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867 by the committee of makers of pianes, accordions, harmoniums and organs, in which a notice is given of "Mr. Barker, the inventor of the pneumatic lever, which suppresses the greatest obstacle that has been met in organ construction (the stiffness of them with great improvements in permitting to the artist more facility of touch." The report mentions some of the instruments which were constructed under Mr. Barker's direction, in which are comprised the great organ at St. Eustache, an improvement in the organ of St. Sulpice, an organ for the London Exhibition of 1851, a great organ for the Cathedral of Tournay in Belgium, and a great organ for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where he received a firstclass medal in consideration of his numerous works, and especially of his invention of the pneumatic Mr. Barker was also made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The report adds that Mr. Bar-ker is distinguished as a builder of organs as he is by the inventive genius for their improvement. It is, we think, a source of no small congratulation that we have the prospect of having workmanship of the high character here alluded to domesticated in our city .- Cork Examiner.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER. - The Orangemen of Enniskillen and other northern towns have not as yet learned wisdom. They still insult their Catholic neighbors, by hanging out banners, the emblems of party. They celebrated the anniversary of the Gun Powder Plot on Saturday last by decorating churches and other buildings with Orange flags. Now what good can they effect for themselves by pursuing such a vicious course? If there was a Gun Powder Plot in London, who were the conspirators? Had the Catholics of Ireland anything to do with it? We are certain they had not; and we most part they carried heavy sticks in their hands, repudiate the idea that Catholics had anything to do with it in any respect. The Orangemen should belts. At a signal they halted before the public-become more prudent; and instead of indulging in house of Mr. O'Regan in Bridge-street, and, on retheir old follies and crimes, it would be more commendable on their part to turn their attention to the wretched condition of Ireland. They have done their utmost to degrade their Catholic neighbors, but they have utterly failed: for they have degraded no one but themselves. They are branded by the English Parliament as a disloyal party, who are disobedient to the laws and a special enactment has been placed on the statute book, to punish and coerce them into obedience. They may thus see what is thought of them in England and the manner in which their conduct is estimated. England cares little for them at present; and although she at some times used them, she now looks upon them as a nuisance. Ireland at all times despised them. She never cared what they thought on any question which she desired to carry; for she knew they were an insignificant party; having no influence, and she has succeeded in winning many victories, and served as implements of chastisement on themwill succeed in winning many victories, and served as implements of chastisement of the list of ships building, in wealth also or say in opposition. But continued with great vigour — every available from me. The relation between the humblest completely iron-plated up to the main deck, and point.

the parish of Templemore (the locality of the recent although thus despised by Ireland and England, marder), and in the parish of Drom, Loughmoe, marder), and in the County of Tipperary. The wonderful fellows They have been although thus despised by Ireland and England, the foolish Orangemen imagine that they are murder), and in the parish of Tipperary. The cast and west, in the County of Tipperary. The wonderful fellows. They boast of "Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne," just as if they are the parish of Kilenmerach a part of the the act to the parish of Kilcumeragh, a part of the parish of Ardnurcher, Kilbride, and part of the parish of Ardnurcher, Kilbride, and part of the parish of Ardnurcher, Kilbride, and part of the parish of their exploits in these places. But the only thing known of their exploits in of Durrow, in the King's County. We may remind of their exploits is, that they always proved themof Durrow, in the localities afflicted by these proa flock of sheep, and they made off as fast as possible, clamations that the part of persons out at night and could not be induced to come again under fire; has reference to the arrest of persons out at night and could not be induced to come again under fire; has reserved to come again under are; nuder "suspicious circumstances," closing public- so that they should feel ashamed to mention either "Derry, Aughrim or the Boyne." Seeing—if they are not blind too to see—that Ireland and England despise them as an insignificant party, they should endeavour to learn some common sense, which would teach them the best course to pursue at the present moment. There is an Association in Ireland which seeks for domestic legislation, and the sole manageby wearing party emblems; and we wish we could give up for ever their old party folly, as the game of home administration. Speaking of the effect of has been played out in Ireland. We have fought proud place amongst the nations of the world.-Dundalk Democrat.

Not often, unfortunately, do we see in Ireland, especially of late years, that blending of "orange and green," of which poor Gerald Griffin so sweetly sang in his well-known poem of that name. As seldom, too, do we meet Orangemen as kind and tender-hearted as he who shielded from the wrath of pursuing enemies the life of the luckless stranger of a letter received from Dr. Baxter, Surgeon-in- who had slain in party strife the only son of his protector. On the contrary, the descendants of the Prince of Orange and his followers seem to have naught so much at heart as the troubling and tormenting of their Irish Catholic brethren. Year after year are we continually apprized of some fresh Orange fray, or some dustardly attempt of Orangemen on the life of a Catholic. At one time a minister of religion is wantenly assailed and wounded the army of Bourbaki, supposed to be forming at from behind a ditch; at another, the house of some peaceful Catholic is broken into, or a party of Caarrangements have been made. On Monday General tholics is set violently upon by a band of miscreants Mocquard, commander of the Francs-tireurs, with How long this state of things is to last, how long of our ambulance to accompany his army, which was the descendants of the honest man of wooden-shoe memory will continue to abuse Catholic patience, as it was a post of danger, all the officers and men God only knows. Some years since these ruffians had become so refractory that it was deemed necessary by the Government of the country to take some steps to stop them in their reckless career. But fifteen men, and sent two ambulance waggons, fully these steps were slight and insufficient to check the equipped with necessaries for immediate service. evil which had been allowed, through what seemed They marched out of Evereux at the rear of the a conventional indifference, to grow apace. They were not, moreover, taken until much blood had been spilled, and until Irish Catholics had been prosome Prussian prisoners were brought in during voked to the "top of their bent," by the frequent and wanton assaults of Orange fanaticism. Then ment has taken place at Pacy, where our Ambulance it was that the Government-which had proceeded with measures so rigorous against the unfortunate have an interview with General Bourbaki, with a Fenians, which had condemned to linger in a lifeview to future operations for the other portion of long captivity a few rashly patriotic men, whose our ambulance. During the past week four of our sole crime was that they loved their country, acmen, charmed no doubt by the dash and daring of cording to the trite quotation, "not wisely, but too well," and which, while it allowed the Orange flag nor officers were consulted on the matter. They had joined and left before we knew it. I shall report Catholies, prosecuted and muniched with continuous severity some dozens of poor artizans for singing "The wearing of the green," and for decorating their manly breasts with the emblematic colour of their country-then, and then only was it that Government determined to protect its Catholics subjects from the lawless outbreaks of a party whose policy ence to this country of a great organ constructing was infinitely worse than that designated, in the face of the British forum, by Ireland's great liberator, as "base, brutal, and bloody." But all this was to his works from Paris to Cork, and intends for the future to make this city his headquarters. He is at present engaged in the construction of the magnisystem of treatment, which a rather just and imparalready undertaken some other works of importance. tial Englishman—the famous Sydney Smyth—has The eminence of Mr. Burker is well known to all so ably raised his voice against. A few days ago we were obliged to put up with another Orange insult here. The well-known 'prentice gentlemen of Derry thought fit to show their utter disrespect to Catholies by celebrating the anniversary of the Gun-powder Plot. They had the usual display of flugs, fireworks, and processions, and did all in their power to accomplish their purpose. But the Catholics had more sense than the fanatics, as they heeded not their rayings but let all pass peaceably off, so that the annals of the "Orange North" have been bereft, the keys), and so admits of considerably augment- at least this time, of another tale of bloodshed and ing the resources of the instrument, and endow party contention. In Dublin the Orangemen have become exceedingly quiet. They hold their infernal meetings now in quiet and seclusion, fearful of the wrath of some portly cabmen or coal porters. whose leve for "green" predominates greatly over their love for "orange" The Orangemen of Trinity College once used to attempt the introduction into Dublin of the Orange system of the North, but, notwithstanding their numbers and the influence of their members, they were soon obliged to desist. Indeed the only instance we have here had this long time of Orangeism, in its usual flagrancy, was that which occurred in Kingstown on last Sunday, when a solemn service was performed in the Mariner's Church, at which a numerous band of Orangemen, decorated with yellow flowers, scarfs, and embroidery, attended. A large orange flag, too, waved over the holy (?) building to give a zest to the celestial proceedings going on within.—Dublin Corr. of Catholic Times.

English Military Roffianism.—Wanton Attack by Soldiers on Civilians in Cork.—On Monday evening a number of people, who were quietly enjoying them-selves in a public-house in Bridge-street, were made the objects of an evidently premeditated and unwarranted attack by a party of soldiers from the barrack. At eight o'clock this busy locality bore its usual aspect, but shortly after that hour the scene was considerably enlivened by the sudden appearance in the middle of Bridge-street of a body of sol-diers numbering between thirty and forty. For the and those who were not thus armed slung their ceiving the word, all made a rush into that establishment. The entrance is not wide, and the shop itself is long and narrow, so there was not room for the soldiers to present a very formidable front, and their advent for a time was not much heeded; but the moment they got to the tap-room, in whith they had more scope, they fell to beating with their sticks and belts the people—numbering about twenty-including some females who were sitting around the tables. For this onslaught the civilians were, of course, unprepared, and for a while they had decidedly the worst of the melec, but they were soon on the defensive, and succeeded in utterly routing the military. In effecting this the people were obliged to use their fists against the soldiers' sticks and belts, and numerous wrestling matches ensued, which generally resulted in the defeat of the military, and the capture of their weapons, which

very coals from the fire-grate being flung from one party to the other, but the attack culminated in the complete defeat of the military, who were driven into the street, leaving, in some instances, their belts and sticks behind them. When the soldiers had commenced the attack, Mr. O'Regan, the proprietor of the public-house, went into the middle of the row in order to make peace, but he was beaten like the rest. He is severely injured, having got a lad cut in the head from the stroke of a belt. The persons in the public-house followed their opponents into the street, where a large crowd had been collected. Police, too, were amongst them, but they were unable to do anything till the soldiers came out, when they endeavoured to protect them from a very angry crowd which manifested an unmistakable determination to punish what they felt a very unprovoked attack upon ment of Irish affairs. It is composed, we are glad them. Accordingly when the military made their to say, of men of all creeds. It has Propagation appearance in the street they were set upon by appearance in the street they were set upon by testants, Catholics, Presbyterians and Quakers various parties from the crowd and received decidedunited like brothers for the good of their ly rough handling. Others were protected from such native land. These men do not wish to outrage by the police, who were happily in time to hurt each others feelings by party expressions or prevent any very serious assaults; but several of he soldiers went away with cut heads and faces. see the same wise conduct practised throughout the tThe great majority of the attacking party, howcountry by men of all religions. The Orangemen ever, on getting out of the public-house reshould think seriously on the question, and end avour treated with great despatch to Patrick's to join this excellent Association. Its object is to hill, pursued by other sections of the crowd, who serve all classes; the rich and the poor, the lord as | dispersed them in every direction. Half an hour well as the peasant. If the Orangemen join its ranks | had now clapsed since the first appearance of the they may do some service to the country; but soldiers in Bridge-Street, and the patrols of several Crown "was even greater than that accraing from whether they do or not, we would advise them to surrounding stations were concentrated in the neighborhood under Sub-Inspector Egan, with Head-Constables Gale and Carson. The police moved about the Church Bill upon the minds of Irish Protestants. too long; and the result is a beggared nation; but Bridge-street, which was still disturbed by the preshe admitted that John Dillon's predictions had been let as now unite and old Ireland will soon take her ence of a very large excited crowd, but when it was hoped that the brawl was all over, the smashing of glass and shouting was heard in King-street. It was now found that another party of soldiers, composed of the same number as the last one, were coming along this street, led by a private of the 20th Regiment (who by the way belongs to the city and only joined the regiment a few weeks ago). These fellows also carried sticks and their belts slung in their hands, and as they passed along the footpath at the left hand side, they broke the windows of several houses. They made their way on towards Bridge-street, but in anticipation of their intention Mr. Egan stationed his men along the crossing and prevented their exccuting an attack which they evidently premeditated. from the shouts of their leader, on the crowd which was congregated on the other side of the police .-Indeed, it was with considerable difficulty that they were prevented from breaking through to the crowd and certainly if they did the soldiers would have had the worst of it, because the civilians appeared very determined and anxious to have another encounter. The fellows persisting in their efforts to get into Bridge-street the Police arrested several of those who made themselves most conspicuous. The Sub-Inspector then formed a guard of his men, and conducted the entire party of soldiers to the barracks, but on the route (the crowd which followed throwing stones) they frequently broke away and attacked indiscriminately every civilian they came across. Ultimately they were got to the barracks and put in safe keeping. We have learned that some respectable persons, while walking along the old Youghal road, were wantonly attacked by soldiers, and from the hour at which the outrage was committed there can be no doubt of its having been done by the fellows who commenced the attack on the publichouse. Reasons have been assigned for this extraordinary conduct on the part of the military, and one of them is that a soldier was in O'Regan's public-house yesterday evening - that in some dispute he was struck by a civilian-that he went to the barracks and complained of being attacked, whereupon these two large parties of soldiers turned out to punish the insult. But it is also alleged that the attack was premeditated on the part of the soldiers, and organized for the purpose of avenging the death of the soldier, Watson, who died some days ago from injuries he received one night while on his way to the barracks. In proof of the premeditation of the affair, it has been asserted, that on Saturday intimation was given by some soldiers to civilian friends to be out of the way on Sunday evening as there would be bad work, and evidently acting on some information of the kind the police of yesterday evening when they heard of the time have been unavailing. mente in Bridge street, proceed the public-houses in the neighbourhood of the barracks and warned all civilians to leave, which they did. During the past few nights there have been several reports of civilians being attacked in the neighbourhood of Barrackton by soldiers. A poor labourer namedFoley is at present in the North Infirmary suffering from a very aggravated in jury to the eve. He states that on Saturday evening he was a walking down the old Youghal road when he was attacked by three soldiers, who knocked him down and inflicted the injury for which he is now under treatment. In fact, these outrages have become so frequent that it is not considered safe for any civilian to be in the neighbourhood of the barracks after dark.—Cork Examiner.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROTEST AND THE ADDRESS TO THE POPE. Three weeks ago a form of Protest against the invasion of Rome was forwarded by the Hon. Secretary of a Lay Committee to the chief Catholics and to the clergy of every Diocese in Great Britain. Above 2,000 of our principal Catholic names have been already attached to it. It has been a distinctly lay movement, and the Government and the whole of England, if they are pleased to take cognizance of the fact, will become aware of the mind of our leading laity upon this outrage and sacrilege. Following this example of the laity, an Address to the Holy Father was drawn up and similarly forwarded to the same persons, guaranteed by the name of the Rev. A. W. Dolman, respected Missionary Rector in London, as chairman, to be submitted for signature to all Catholics in the country, of whatever class or condition. It is scarcely two weeks since this Address, full of Catholic principles and of hearty sympathy, was published, and up to Wednesday evening last it had already received 400,620 signatures-Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, being especially prominent by the number of their signaturies; the names we are informed are still coming in by thousands with every post. On the 8th of Nov., the Rev. A. W. Dolman, desiring to know that he had the sanction of the Archbishop to the course that he had taken, wrote to ascertain his approval, and has forwarded to us a copy of the reply. No Catholic document in Great Britain, within the memory of man, has ever met with a response so universal or so enthusiastic :-

8, York-place, W., Nov. 9, 1870.

My dear Father Dolman,-In reply to your letter received this morning, from which I learn that it is not known whether I approve of the Address to the Holy Father which you have circulated. I lose no time in assuring you that it has my fullest approbation. When it came to my knowledge that you had sent it out, I was glad that it had not originated with myself, for the following reasons:-1. Because the Laity in like manner had spontaneously circulated a Protest against the sacrileges committed in Rome, to be signed, not so much by the multitude of the faithful, as by those who come more prominently before the public opinion of England. It was therefore not so well adapted to the faithful at large, 2. Because the appeal to all Catholics, men, women,

Catholic and the Vicar of our Lord is immediate in partially (the Glatton wholly) above, includes also the more grateful to the Holy Father, as was the Father Dolan. I have already made known to the clergy how acceptable that Address was to the Holy Father in a time of anxiety. Much more acceptable will be the present Address at such a moment as this. I am delighted to hear that the signatures already amount to more than 260,000. I have already taken steps for a public meeting on this subject; but for certain reasons of weight I have fixed a later time. Meanwhile assure all the Clergy and Laity who may make enquiry of you that I desire heartily that they should attach their signatures to this Address.-- Relieve me, my dear Father Dolman, yours affectionately in Christ,

† HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster. The Rev. A. W. Dolman. -London Tadlet.

Dr. Manning on the Education Act.—On Sunday morning, the Archbishop of Westminster preached a charity sermon at Warwick-street Chapel, London, in aid of the poor schools of that mission. After deeribing the various wants of the schools, he proceeded to say that the importance which attaches to bringing up Catholic children in their own faith was sufficiently clear to all. Catholic Children, he said. wanted to be taught their faith in the words and under the guidance of Catholic instructors, A specitic, distinct, doctrinal teaching was indispensible to their proper bringing up and a general education would be utter rain to them, because their religion was essentially dogmatic. To children of other religious it would not be a matter of so much consequence, as their faiths were not so dogmatically founded.

"AN INFALLIBLE POPE IN ACCORD WITH AN INFAL-LIBLE CHURCH."-This was the subject of a discourse delivered at St. Chad's Cathedral, on Sunday night, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, bishop of Birmingham. His Lordship pointed out that St. Peter received a superior commission to the other apostles, his successors, guaranteeing their infallibility in an ecclesiastical, though not in a personal sense; that upon 338 persons at St. John's Church.—Pilot. the other apostles had an infallibility granted to in accord with St. Peter, and that this infallibility. descending to their successors, the bishops, appertained to them when, and only when, their teaching was in accord with the judgment of the Pope; that from the bishops, subject to the same condition, infallibility descended to the clergy, and from them to the laity: the whole church thus being infallible so long as, and only so long as, its teaching was confirmed by the Pope .- Carholic Times.

Four persons were found dead in bed and two others inscusible, at Leeds, in consequence of an escape of gas into their houses from the main pipes. Railway collisions have occurred on several lines within the last few days, but without fatal results in any instance save one. At Newport an engine driver was killed and another man seriously injured.

The approaching elections of the Education Boards in London and the large towns continue to excite great interest. Lord Lawrence, late Governor-General of India, is a candidate in one of the metropolitan divisions.

Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped work. Much distress has resulted from this failure.

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Mackinochie from the sentence condemning him for Romanizing tendencies has been decided against him.

MURDER NEAR WARRINGTON .- The Warrington Guardian states that Mr. John Forrest, the collector, who was so brutally attacked on his way home to Sankey on Thursday evening last by some unknown person or persons, and robbed of his purse, has died from the effects of the injuries he then received. The deceased never recovered consciousness from the time when the injury was inflicted, and died at 12 o'clock on Monday. At present the matter is involved in the greatest mystery, as the deceased was never able to give any account of the transaction. St. Luke's station, under Constable O'Connor, and all efforts made by the police up to the present children were also murdered. The men then fired

> On Wednesday evening, (Nov. 2.) the Rev. H. S. Brown, delivered an able lecture in Myrtle street Chapel, on "Proverb's relating to War." Towards its close, referring to the assertion which had been made that Paris was a second Sodom and Gomorrah, he said that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If there was a Liverpool man who spoke in that way of Paris he would say to him, "Hush! no more of that; look at the ginshops, the number of beasts that beat their wives and the profanity of Liverpool. Paris may have been a hell upon earth by reason of its wickedness, but was she worse than other places? Her people were not more drunken than ours, and they could hardly be more dishonest. Things that had been done on the Bourse could be marked by what is done on our Exchange flags." The Rev. gentleman concluded with a strong condemnation of war.—Liverpool Al-

The Lords of the Admiralty have consented to grant a vessel to convey a party of savants to the South of Spain, in order to observe the solar cclipse at the end of the present month.

During some experiments at Chatham a torpedo accidentally exploded on the deck of a vessel, severely wounding the Hon. C. Eliot.

Upward of 500 medical students at Edinburgh have presented a protest against the admission of ladies to attend the lectures.

Some disgraceful rioting occurred at Chelmsford on the 5th of November, but several of the offenders have since been apprehended and punished. At Godalming and Guildford, where disturbances were

feared, the day passed off quietly, the policearrangements being adequate. . DARING ROBBERY AND SACRILEGE AT A CATHOLIC

Church.—A daring sacrilegious robbery has just been perpetrated at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, situate in Homer-row, Marylebone, of which the Rev. Father White is the Pastor. The church has been recently added to by a very beautiful front entrance, whilst the interior has been richly decorated. The robbery was either committed on Thursday night, after the church was closed, or on Friday morning, and the perpetrators walked off with their spoil under cover of the dense fog which prevailed at the time. An iron safe was forced open, and a magnificently wrought gold ciborium, remonstrance, chalice, and set of silver cruets were carried off. The thieves drank a bottle of sacramental wine. The value of the stolen articles is seventy or eighty pounds, and this being a very poor mission the loss will be very severely felt by the rev. pastor,

who has been labouring for years in this poor parish to erect schools and a church suitable for Divine worship. It is thought that the robbers secreted themselves in the church after service, and, as the door opening into Homer-row can be opened from the inside no difficulty would be encountered by them in making their escape after having secured their booty. No clue has as yet been found to the discovery of the miscreant perpetrators.—London

LATE ADDITIONS TO THE ENGLISH NAVY .-- An English Admiralty return was issued, dated 4th August, giving a list of vessels building, or ordered to be built, for her Majesty's Navy in the year 1870. It

all such acts, like as the pastoral care of the Pontiff the following: The Repulse, 12 guns, at Woolwich, is immediate over all the faithful. 3. Because the completed, cost £223,370; Devastation, at Portsspontaneousness of this Address will render it all mouth, 4 guns, marked "with turrets;" the Glatton, at Chatham, 2 guns, turret; the Thunderer, at Pemcase with the Address on the subject of the Definibroke, 4 guns, turrets; the Sultan, Chatham, 12 tion of the Infallibility so zealously promoted by guns, broadside; the Rupert, Chatham, 3 guns, turret; the Swiftshure, Palmer's Company, 14 guns the Triumph, Palmers, 14 guns; the Iron Duke, Pembroke, 14 guns : the Audacious and the Invincible, at Napier's, both 14 guns; the Vanguard, Laird's, 44 guns. These last six are all broadsides, not turrets. The Hotspur, at Napier's, 2 guns, stands in the list as "fixed turret." The Fury, Pembroke, 4 guns, turret, is marked "not com-menced." The list of vessels not armor-plated, building or ordered in the year, includes the Volage, 8 guns, completed; the Dido, 6 guns, completed; the Druid, 10 guns, completed; the Bittern, 3 guns, completed; the Vulture, 3 guns, completed; the Active, 8 guns; the Thalia, 6 guns; the Tenedos, 6 guns; the Briton, 10 guns. The last four were all to be completed this year. The Woodlark, 3 guns, is marked for completion in March, 1871. The time of completion of the following is uncertain: The Osborne; the Plucky, 1 gun; the Lively, 2 guns; the Vigilant, 2 guns; the Snake, 1 gun; the Scourge, 1: the Comet, 1: the Blazer, 1; the Thetis, 13. The Raleigh, 22 guns, and the Blonde, 26 guns, are marked "not commenced." All but two of these twenty-one vessels, not armor-plated, are building or to be built in her Majesty's dockyards. The Volage and the Active were built by the Thames Company, Blackwall, and completed at Portsmouth.

#### UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey, on Friday last, adminstered the rite of confirmation to 103 children belonging to the city institutions on Randall's Island, and to 60 boys on the school-ship Mercury.

Diocess of Boston.-On the 13th November, Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams dedicated the church of St. Ann, in Fall River, and in the afternoon confirmed sixty-two persons. This church is intended for French Canadians. On the 20th, the Bishop conwhich descended from him to the Roman pontiffs, firmed 182 persons in St. Joseph's Church, Lowell, and in the afternoon, conferred the same sacrament,

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE VISITATION, SOUTH them, which appertained to them, when they were BROOKLYN .- The corner-stone of the Catholic Church of the Visitation, at the corner of Richard and Ewen streets, Brooklyn, was laid on last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators.— Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, attended by Rev. Father Farrell and a number of the other dergymen of the diocese, officiated and delivered a few appropriate remarks. A large number of Irish societies were out in uniform and did much to add to the impressiveness of the occasion. The new church will iccommodate 2,000 people, and, when completed, be worth \$75,000.

New York, Dec. 1.-The cable of 1866, which failed last year, was repaired several months ago, but has failed again. A steamer has been engaged several days grappling for the broken cable, with a view to its repair. It is supposed that the cable of 1865 has been caught by mistake and broken by the grappling irons. The French cable, which works nearly as well as usual on business coming to America, developed several months ago a fault near the eastern end, which of late has rendered it exreedingly difficult to transmit signals from this side. It is hoped that the cables of 1865 and 1866 will be both repaired in a few days. The earliest information of any change in the situation will be given.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED .- John Armstrong and Charles Jolly while drunk murdered a whole family of five persons near Potosi, Washington County Mo., last Saturday. They called at the cabin of David Lapine, and a difficulty arose between Armstrong, Jolly, and a sister of Mrs, Lapine. Mr. Lapine then interfered to quiet the disturbance, when Jolly drew a revolver and shot the old man four times in the head, killing him instantly. Jolly, then turned upon Mrs. Lapine knocked her down with his fist, and then shot and killed her. Armstrong in the mean time procued an axe, with which he knocked down Mrs. Lapine's sister, and then completely severed the heads of all from their body. The two the cabin, and burned it to the ground with the butchered bodies in it. The murderers have not yet been captured, but their arrest is regarded certain.

The cattle and beef packing interests of Kansas are reaching an extent truly astonishing. Some of the packing houses give subsistence to five hundred families.

It is proposed to re-name New England, and call it New Ireland, so yast is the increase of the Irish-American population in the East. In Massachusetts the census of the whole State shows two-fifths to be Irish or of Irish extraction. Puritanism may yet be converted and Cassius and Secundus, and Minnie and Elvira, and other pagan puritanized names, may give way to Patrick and Michael, and Bridget and Johanna.

Washington, Nov. 30,-The most important features of the Postmaster-General's report may be summed up así ollows: First-He reiterates the recommendation of his last report for the repeal of the franking privilege, and presents an array of statistics in support of them; second, he speaks favorably of the postal telegraph system, but declines recom-mending its adoption till the tranking privilege is abolished, as he don't believe that any postal system can be made efficient with that incubus on the service; third, he favors the granting of subsidies to ocean steamship lines carrying the American flag, in cases where such lines, from their carrying trade, are enabled to make partial returns to the United States treasury; fourth, he alludes to negotiations for the establishment of an international postal money order system with Fngland; and fifthly, he states that the expenditures exceed the receipts of the department some seven millions of dollars.

The population of the New England States has increased very little during the last ten years, and that increase must be ascribed, not to the fecundity of the native population, but to foreign emigration. Comparing the census of 1879, with that of 1860, we obtain the following statistical facts: Maine had, in 1860, 628,270 inhabitants, and in 1870, 630,428—2 gain in ten years of a little over 2,000. New Hampshire had, in 1800, 326,073 inhabitants, and in 1870 only 317,906, showing a decrease of about 8,000. Vermont had, in 1860, a population of 315,098, and in 1870, 330,035—being a gain of nearly 15,000. Massachusetts had, in 1860, a population of 1,231,massichuseus had, in 1860, a population of 1,231,066, and in 1870, 1,488,655—being a gain of about
200,000. Rhode Island had, in 1860, a population
of 174,620, while in 1870 she has 217,319
—a gain of about 43,000; and Connecticut
had, in 1860, a population of 460,147;
while in 1870 she has 537,998—showing a
gain of about 70,000. The total population of the
five New England States was in 1860, 3,135,283, and
in 1870 it is 3482,001—showing a gain on the in 1870 it is 3,482,001—showing a gain on the whole of 346,710. New Hampshire alone shows a diminished population for the last decade. The civil war and emigration may be assumed to be the causes of this falling off., Maine, though a sparsely settled State, has made the least increase—only one-half of one per cent. Vermont has increased during the last decade 4-91 per cent. It is only in the manufacturing States that population has materially increased, durind the last ten years. The States, whose repulation and children, throughout England, to lay before the built, for her Majesty's Navy in the year 1870. It is devoted to agricultural pursuits, remain almost Common Father of the Faithful an expression of includes the ill fated Captain, completed last April, stationary in point of population, and we presume in wealth also, though we have no statistics on that

# AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

**DECEMBER-1870.** Friday, 9-Fast. Of the Octave.

Saturday, 10-Of the Octave. Sunday, 11-Third of Advent. Monday, 22-St. Damasus, P. C. Tuesday, 13-St. Lucy, V. M. Wednesday, 14-Ember Day. Of the Feria. Thursday, 15-Octave of the Immaculaie Conception.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The victory claimed by the French for their army of the Loire seems indeed to have been a success for French arms; but beyond giving confidence to the raw troops-no trifling thing it must be allowed—the victory has had little results. More important are the sorties said to have been effected by General Trochu, with the troops under his command, but neither have these as yet materially affected the relative positions of the combatants. Paris is still blockaded, and within the walls provisions are becoming scarcer day by day; if it cannot be relieved by French forces acting from without, its fall would seem to involve a mere question of time. In the meantime, however, rumors of a cessation of hostilities are again rife; and in the stormy aspect of the horizon towards the East and South-east of Europe, may be found | Canadien, in the name of the widow of the good reasons why at last Great Britain should actively interfere to bring about an end of the

For the Eastern Question is beginning to as she probably will, in her exorbitant preten- composed of Protestants and Catholics. In protectors. sions, it is not easy to see how war can be fact it could not be otherwise, since the only avoided, without great loss of honor to Great Britain. Yet a war with Russia, allied as the Civil Courts in Canada the power to determine latter would most likely be with Prussia, would a person's spiritual status? and (2.) Can any be more than, single-handed, Great Britain could safely venture upon; yet where in Europe is she by the secular arm, the spiritual services of the to look for an ally except in France, now bleeding | Catholic Church? That the friends of Guibord at every pore, and exhausted by her disastrous had a legal right to demand that his body contest with her German neighbor? War should be buried; i.e., that it should be put with Russia would of course bring a renewal, into a hole or grave, and covered over with in their most extravagant and offensive form, of earth, so that it might not be disturbed, or bethe Alabama claims; and by it no doubt a come a nuisance to the neighborhood, no one favorable opportunity for the renewal of the ever pretended to deny; and, therefore, burial Irish difficulty would be offered to the dis- within the ground belonging to the Fabrique of affected in Ireland. The position in short is Montreal was freely offered to the body of the very grave.

We have nothing new from Italy and Rome, Victor Emmanuel has not yet dared to show his face in Rome, where his arrival was at first only to bury the body of Guibord, but to bury anxiously looked for by Revolutionists; to-day it with the same spiritual honors and ecclesiashe would receive from them but a cold receptical ceremonies, as those which she reserves for tion, so irritated are they with the long delay; her spiritual children. to-morrow it is probable the Revolution will take the game in its own hands, and the unhappy man will not be allowed to enter Rome | no Protestant sect however humble would reat all. According to a letter published in the London Times, the respectable citizens of Rome manifest no desire to avail themselves of those the anti-Catholic prejudices of the vulgar, and political privileges with which their annexation | to the tyrannical edicts of the days of absolute to Piedmont has invested them. This very monarchy in France when the Parliament of significant fact is attributed by the writer in the Times to the belief, very prevalent, that ere long the invaders of Rome will be expelled, and the Pontifical States restored to their legitimate sovereign. Freed from the presence of the Piedmontese troops, and left free to shape their own destinies, there can be no doubt that the people of those States, as distinguished from the hordes of brigands, escaped galleyslaves, and villains of every description who followed in the wake of the ivading army, would by an immense majority re-establish the Sovereign Pontiff in his ancient authority; backed however as they are by the foreign mercenaries of Piedmont, a handful of Revolutionists manage for the moment to rule the country.

The newly elected King of Spain seems to

On one side he will have to encounter the Republican party who want no King to rule over them; on the other hand he will be opposed by the Carlist party which has never abandoned the hopes of restoring the crown of Spain to its legitimate owners—the heirs of Don Carlos.

A Tours correspondent telegraphs that the Government has advices from General d'Aurelles' hendquarters to the 3rd, and from Paris to the night of the 2nd. The engagement in issue. which the 14th and 16th corps participated on Friday, occurred with Stephen von Pappenheim's division of Von der Tann's corps, supported by Duke Albrecht and Stolberg's cavalry division, and Von Willich's 22nd infantry

The fight lasted all day without decisive results, the French fighting with extraordinary courage and great skill. At nightfall the 15th Corps held Arthenay, and the Eight Corps positions extending northward along the Railway toward Paris.

A Paris despatch states that the advantages gained by Ducrot and Vinoy are highly important. Vinoy with two divisions of the Second Corps was perfectly successful in cutting his way out on the 29th as far south as Rungis and only retired in order to allow Ducrot to overcome the obstacles retarding his further advance.

London, Dec. 4.—Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued a powerful protest, which was read in all the Catholic churches today, against the invasion of Rome by the Italians, and the attempt to deprive the Pope of his Temporal Power. He denounces the act as sacrilege on the part of the King, treason on the part of the people, as a violation of national and political justice, and an offence against international law. He declares it subversive of religion and morality, and dangerous to the stability of governments and thrones.

THE BEST JOKE YET .- The Institut Canadien has protested through its lawyer, Mr. Doutre, against the Catholic Judges, as being, on account of their religion, incompetent to give an honest decision in the Guibord case, which is still before the Courts. Our readers will remember, we suppose, how, last year, a man named Guibord, member of the Institut Canadien, an anti-Catholic Society, membership with which excludes of course from communion with the Catholic Church, died rather suddenly; whereupon he was refused, not burial, but burial with the special religious rites which the Church accords to all those, but to those only. who die in her communion. The Institut deceased, took legal action to compel the performance of the refused religious ceremonies, and after a long and tedious litigation, a unanimous verdict in favor of the ecclesiastical questions at issue were these:—(1.) Have the person in Canada claim as a right to be enforced deceased Guibord; this did not content the Institut Canadien, which calls upon the Civil Tribunals to compel the Catholic Clergy not

It is this monstrous claim, a claim incompatible with religious liberty—a claim which cognise or condescend even to listen to, that the Institut Canadien seeks to enforce by appeals to Paris undertook to prescribe the administration of the Sacraments, and to determine the conditions on which the priest might refuse to admit to holy Communion. Of course, we say, the claims of the Institut Canadian could find no favor in the eyes of our Judges, whether Catholic or Protestant; and from a Bench on which both Protestant and Catholic Judges presided, these claims were, without a dissentient voice, pronounced to be utterly baseless.

Not content even with this the Institut Canadien though its advocate proceeds to recuse the Catholic portion of the Judges as incompetent to deliver an impartial or honest verdict. The decision of the Court on this act of recusation or protest was to have been delivered on Monday the 5th inst., and should it reach us in time will be announced in this week's issue of have a nice warm time in store for him should our paper. The issue is we think however

all Catholics be henceforward excluded from the Bench, we cannot see how the absurd recusation of the Institut Canadien can for a moment be seriously entertained.

We give below, as we find it published in the Montreal Herald of the 5th inst., the first plea of the act of recusation against the sitting of Catholic judges in cases in which Catholic interests, and the rights of the plaintiffs are at

The first plea in fact contains the pith of the matter: to wit-that, as Roman Catholics, Roman Catholic judges are in an especial manner "protectors of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the body and community of Roman Catholics, of whom the defendant forms part." Therefore, by implication, since the plaintiffs profess to fear that, as protectors of the religious body of whom the defendants form part, the verdict of Catholic judges will be unfavorable to them, the plaintiffs—it is the logical conclusion that the said plaintiffs by this their plea, confess that they-to wit, the widow Guibord, and the members of L'Institut Canadica -do not form part of that body and community of which the Judges complained of are, as Roman Catholics, the protectors. But this, by logical implication, is a confession that the widow Guibord is not, that her deceased husband was not, that the members of the Institut Canadien are not, members of the Roman Catholic Church; for if the said deceased Guibord, at the time of his decease, was-if the widow Guibord is, a Roman Catholic; or if the real plaintiff, that is to say, if the members of the Institut Canadien, skulking beneath the petticoats of the said widow Guibord, were Roman Catholics—then, as Roman Catholics, the judges whom they protest against would be their protectors.

Now it is only on the false pretence that Guibord died a member of the religious body or community known as Roman Catholics, that Roman Catholic, or ecclesiastical as distinguished from mere civil, burial, can be claimed for his remains; and thus by virtually distinguishing or separating themselves from that body of which Roman Catholic judges are the 'protectors," the plaintiffs in the Guibord case confess themselves not to be Roman Catholics, and so cut away the very ground from under their own feet. They reduce the whole case at issue to this simple question:—

"Can ecclesiastical burial according to the peculiar rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church be legally claimed for the remains of those who at the time of their decease avowedly formed no part of the Roman Catholic body or community?"

In short the plaintiffs have by their act of ecusation placed themselves in this dilemma.

Either they form, or they do not form, part of the religious body and community of which the Roman Catholic Judge also form part, i.e. the Catholic laity, and of which body the look very dangerous; and if Russia persist, authorities was given, in appeal, by a Bench said Judges are in an essential manner, the

> If the plaintiffs do form part of that body they have nothing to fear from those who are the protectors of that body.

> If they do not form part of that religious body, to wit-the Roman Catholic Church, they have no shadow of a reason for claiming the religious services of the ministers of that body, for Guibord, or for any other members of the Institut Canadien.-Q. E. D.

Donoso Cortes begins his great work on Catholicism by a quotation from M. Proudhon who in his Confessions of a Revolutionist remarks,-that-" it is surprising to observe how constantly we find all our political questions complicated with theological questions." M. Donoso Cortes rejoins that-"there is nothing in this to cause surprise, except it be the surprise of M. Proudhon."

Nevertheless M. Proudhon is not the only one who notices and marvels at the continual mixing up of theological questions with political questions so-called. The Protestant press of Canada marks the phenomenon with auxious eyes, and is interested and curious to learn "how often, and to what extent the Papal opinion is invoked in our legislation." We reply:-That so often as a question in which the moral interests of the community are concerned, and the idea of "right" involved, so often must authority in the moral order, and in the theological order-since "right" comes from God alone-be invoked-Now to Catholics, the Church, personified in the Pope is the one authority to which alone Catholics, who enter largely into the composition of our legislative bodies, bow, and to which therefore they necessarily appeal. Every political question in which the idea of "right" is involved, involves a question of God-for all right is from God—and can therefore only be determined by appeals to an authority speaking in the name

Now asuredly the question of Divorce is one in which the moral interests of the community are deeply interested; and one also which involves the idea of "right"—the "right" for instance of man, to determine the conditions under which man and woman shall live togehe attempt to take possession of the throne. scarce doubtful; and unless it be proposed that ther as one flesh. Has God given man this that State amount to 20,000 per annum."

right? or has He Himself determined those conditions, so that man has but to obey them, and by his legislation to give effect to the divine decrees? These are questions surely which cannot be treated without the stirring of theological questions. In justice to the Montreal Herald one of our Protestant contemporaries, we may here add that, on the question of expediency certainly, and we think also on that of right, our able contemporary inclines to the Catholic, or we should say Christian view of marriage; that is the indissoluble union of one man with one woman; for he says "we are very much of Catholics in personal opinion on this one question of divorce." We are glad to hear it, and as with St. Paul to King Agrippa, we feel tempted to exclaim-"Would to God that in all other things he and his readers were altogether as are the Papists."

What is Divorce? What does a Divorce Act, or the sentence of a Divorce Court, really effect? Does it alter the nature of things? does it make that moral, and pleasing in the eyes of God, which, without it, would be sin? This no one will we think be silly enough to pretend. God has not given to the human legislator the power of binding and losing; morality does not in any manner depend upon what an Act of Parliament may decree or prohibit; the status as before God of the married man, or the married woman, cannot be effected by aught that the Dominion Legislature may prescribe, or the Judge of a Divorce Court determine. If it be adultery, that is to say mortal sin. for a man once married to cohabit with she, without hesitation, confers the Sacrament a woman other than his wife, during the life of Orders upon the issue of such marriages; time of the latter, without a special Act of Parliament, or the verdict of a Divorce Court in his favor—it is none the less adultery, none the less mortal sin which consigns the soul to hell, for him so to cohabit even with the sanction of such an Act, or with such a judicial sentence in his favor.

What then does such a sentence effect? I does this, and no more. It releases him who would otherwise be open to a criminal prosecution for bigamy, from the legal pains and penalties, which the human legislator, legislating when the idea of a Christian State still survived, saw fit to add to the spiritual pains and penalties which God has appointed for the adulterer. It repeals the legal, or man-created penalties assigned to the offence, and that is all. But the question arises, why in these days when the State is practically divorced from the Church-why should the laws against bigamy | Territory to the attacks of Italian Fe. be maintained? Why should not, in so far as nians and revolutionists, instances the case of the law is concerned, every man and woman be the poor creature called the Patriarch of Conleft free to arrange the terms and conditions of stantinople, who "can exercise full power over their own sexual unions? Why should not the Greek Church without any temporal these unions, by courtesy called marriage, be sovereignty-" as a proof that the Temporal terminable at any time, by and with the con- Power of the Pope is not necessary to enable sent of the contracting parties? due notice, in him to exercise the full authority which perthe interest of third, or possible third, parties tains to him by virtue of his high spiritual of being given in the shape of so many months fice." previous notice in the Official Gazette, and local

Bigamy too-though the name is bad, since bigamy is impossible—should, according to the spirit of the age, be treated simply as a breach of contract; and as an offence cognisable by the civil magistrate, then only when by false reprcsentations, as by representing himself as single when really married, a man induces another woman to cohabit with him as his wife. This is the idea of sexual unions, which the great organ of advanced Protestantism, the Westminster Review, advocates; and to this we have no doubt will it come at last, as modern society recedes more and more from the Catholic Church and her teachings on the duties and obligations of man and wife. But for the penilties which human legislation has attached to what it calls bigamy, there would be no need of application to Parliament for a Divorce Bill, or for the creation of Divorce Courts. But on the other hand, neither a Divorce Bill nor the sentence of a Divorce Court can in any manner add to, or take away from, the obligations of the divine law.

By simply repealing, therefore, all civil laws against bigamy, we should be spared the scandal of the pleadings in divorce cases, whilst the moral laws condemning adultery, and prohibiting bigamy, would remain in force the same as ever. Why then is not this short and easy method of getting rid of all these nasty cases which are often turning up, resorted to? Because our legislators have still some lingering Christian prejudices; because they hesitate to take the step which would entirely sever them from Christendom, although that step is the logical consequence of their own anti-Christian and immoral theories on marriage, as a mere civil contract, and the power of a human legislature to put asunder those whom God has joined to-

CHILD MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES. -The annexed paragraph from the Toronto Globe, of the 21st Nov., is significant:

"Fully one-third of the whole population of Massachusetts is now composed of Irish children.-The baptisms of infants in the Catholic Church in

To Correspondents.-L. B. wishes to know if it be true, as asserted in the Montreal Witness of the 30th ult., that in the cyes of the Roman Catholic Church the marriages of all Protestants are invalid, and the issue of such unions, bastards?

We feel as if we almost owed an apology to our readers for replying to such a question, but it is as well to speak out frankly. The Witness, in the passage alluded to by our correspondent, has lied either through ignorance or through malice, probably through the latter cause. The marriages of Protestants are in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church, valid. honorable, chaste, and indissoluble unions, and the children issue of such unions are legitimate. This is why Catholic writers inveigh so strongly against the infamous Divorce Laws in operation in Great Britain and the United States, and which it is to be feared may in time be extended to Canada. If Protestant marriages were not valid in the eyes of the Catholic Church there would be no reason for the opposition offered by our Catholic members of the Legislature to the Bills occasionally brought into Parliament for the dissolution of those unions; it is because, and only because, in the eyes of the Church such unions are truly Christian marriages, and therefore in their essence indissoluble, that her statesmen so strongly evince their horror of the Divorce Bills from time to time laid before them; it is because the Catholic Church looks upon Protestant marriages as chaste and honorable, that it is because she recognizes those unions as truly indissoluble marriages, that she refuses to confer the same Sacrament upon those who married as Protestants, return to her bosom Being married they cannot become Priests.

These facts, patent to all the world, suffice to show how maliciously false are the allegations of the Witness. The object of the unprincipled editor of that journal seems to be that of stirring ill-blood betwixt Her Majesty's Protestant and Catholic subject in Canada, now living together as good brethren should live, in peace and amity. It should be the object then of every man, whether Catholic or Protestant, to try and frustrate the malice of the Witness.

A BAD ILLUSTRATION. - The Montreal Witness speculating on the probable cousequences of the abandonment of the Papal

No doubt the Witness, and the sect to which it belongs, would be glad to see the Pope degraded to the level of the Patriarch at Constantinople, who is a mere tool or puppet in the hands of the Turkish Government; its creature, its thing or chattel, bound to do its behests. and incapable of one single free act.

No! Ruther than see the Pope reduced to the creature of the Civil Power, we would see him in the catacombs. There are but two kinds of independence; the independence of Sovereignty, and the independence of Persecution. We do not invite the latter; but if it be God's will, we are prepared to accept it, trusting in Him for strength to bear, and grace to profit by it. The Pope may be robbed of his legal Sovereignty, but never will he submit to the degradation of being the subject of any human sovereign.

Here is an account, which we clip from the Montreal Gazette, of Catholic missions, and missionaries to the Indians, in the Arctic regions. The Catholic priest will have it all to himself there; no Protestant missionaries with their wives and little ones, and their domestic comforts will ever penetrate to those dreary and inhospitable regions we may be pretty sure .-They prefer "Home Missions" to Papists, or "Foreign Missions" to genial climes, where there is good eating and drinking, and some thing better than an occasional turnip for Sundays, or other Feasts, on which, as we learn, our Romish priests, with their corrupt faith, make merry on gala days. No, we may rest assured that the Catholic Arctic Missions will never be interfered with by Protestant missionaries and missionaresses. These have "po call" for such work as awaits them in such rigorous climes :---

JOLIET, III., March 1870.—I propose to conduct your readers, in spirit, to the mission of Divine Pro-vidence, which is situated within the Arctic Circle. Imagine to yourself that you are present at a missionary residence some 800 or 900 miles from an other white man's dwelling. Here there are tw missioners. One of them is going on a journey; will take some three or four months. The preparations are soon made. Here is the list of the mis sioner's baggage; and remember that my list is no fictitious one, it is a stern reality : two blankets one half buffalo robe, twelve pounds of pemical that is grease and buffalo flesh mixed; a small trun

containing the necessary articles for saying mass, breviary, beads, crucifix, &c., and some fishing hooks. This traveller is the Right Rev. Dr. Grandin, Bishop This traveller is the Right Rev. Dr. Grandin, Bishop of Satala, in partibus infidelium, and who governs and directs the Catholic missions which are scattered along the banks of the Saskatchewan River. His guide on the present occasion was a young lad about 16 years of age, who was to aid his Lordship in conducting a bark canoe, and also to assist in fishing for food to keep himself and his master from starving. The venerable prelate directs his steps to a certain part of the interior where no missionary has as yet visited. The Indians have never seen tribe of Indians, your readers might like to have a glimpse at his doings; so let them just a glimpse at his doings; so let them just open their eyes a little, and keep a sharp look out on that large tent or wigwam which lies direct north of us. It belongs to the chief. There is a council held on the arrival of the strangers. After the calumet has been smoked; the old chief desires the stranger to state his business. He tells them about the creation, redemption, to. They call him the man of prayer,—"Ayamehavin." They tell him that they are surprised at his sayings and cannot understand them. This suffices for the zeal of the new apostle; he tells them that he will be ready to instruct them at any hour they wish. From that moment until he leaves the camp, he is surrounded by a crowd of eager listeners, who he is surrounded by a crowd of eager listeners, who wish to hear about the "glad tidings of salvation." His words are crowned with success, for he returns in the spring to the priest whom he left alone four months previously. On his arrival he is received with open arms, and each begins to question his auditor about the trials and blessings of his ministry, along last they parted. In this instance, the years since last they parted. In this instance, the venerable pontiff had conferred the sacrament on 500 perable ponder has conserved the sacrament on 500 persons, nearly all adults. This more than amply repaid for all his fatigues and sufferings. The Indians seemed so well disposed toward the Christian religion that it was then and there resolved to establish a mission among them. Bishop Grandin was very anxious to go and reside there, but he was doomed to be disappointed, for the Holy See had, at the request of Bishop Tache (to whom Monsieur Grandin was then coadjutor) created two new bishoprics in the territory of Hudson's Bay Company. It was called Divine Providence, from the fact of the savages having been so well disposed toward our holy faith, when the first black gown arrived among them. The building of a church, &c., was only the labor of one season for the bishop and two of his fellow laborers in the Lord's vineyard. This accomplished, ther wanted some nuns to attend to the educating of the Indian girls. So they set to and raised a dwelling for this purpose. His Lordship was now in much p splexity, for he had much difficulty in obtaining food for himself and his companions in those regions of "eternal snow," for this mission is three Constitution will not be worth a quarter of a centhousand miles almost direct north of St. Boniface, tury's purchase." and if he had Sisters of Charity there, he would not like to see them starviu: As soon as the house was commenced, letters reached the settlement, stating the fact. By the next mail letters were sent to the Superioress of the Gray Nuns of Montreal C. E., containing applications from several of St. Boniface community, for permission to bury themselves within the Arctic Circle Mission, and devote themselves to the welfar of the Indians. The applicants were all refus 1; but four young ladies, who had lately made ti. ir profession, were placed under the direction of an experienced religious, and sent off on this heroic errand of mercy and selfsacrifice. I am certain that very few of your readers will, at first sight, see fully into the nature of the permission which they received. They belong to some of the most respectable families in the city from which they hail: they have been caressed in the midst of all the luxuries and comforts which wealth can purchase; their parents have doted on their wants. Now they are to leave for another clime, where they will only see Indians, and where they will live principally upon fish, and even that same will fail, unfortunately, too often. The climate is pretty cold: the centrigrade thermometer falls as low as 54 and 56 degrees every winter, and 62 degrees is not unknown there. This is where they went to. Surely their heroic conduct should shame us wordlings into doing something for our poor brethren, who are to be met with on every side. The Scribe seen these ladies in St. Boniface, and was present when they started from there for the McKenzie River: he shall never forget their joyous and cheerful "Farewell" to their sisters in religion, who were in tears, and unable to say a word in re-ply. Often and often have I recalled their bravery to mind, and as often have I said to myself: "Surely, these good Nuns must love Almighty God very tenderly when they offer Him their lives, in suffering such a lingering martyrdom as theirs must be! These Nuns are now in their convent, and as yet I have not heard that they have suffered from want of food,-Gazette ,8th April.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM HAS COME TO IN of faith, to a blank infidelity. This is what German Protestantism has come to, by the testimony of one whom no one can suspect of Romish proclivities. No less a person than the Berlin correspondent of the London Times who by which I deeply regret to say, three lives were thus describes the religious condition of the great mass of the Protestants of Germany.

As our readers may perhaps remember there was held the other day at Worms, a meeting of delegates from the several Protestant Societies of Germany to Protest against the Pope, Popery, and the General Council. Very he received was, that Mr. Spicer was out duck-shootstrong Protesting Resolutions were passed.

"The Resolutions," says the Times correspondent, "passed by the assembled 300 are as strong as they well can be, denouncing in beautifully direct landary and the same and the guage all hierarchical aspirations, and exposing the demonstrative and not very charitable spirit that has lately manifested itself at Rome. They call the Jesuits the eternal enemies of intellectual culture and progress, represent them as the now dominant party in the Catholic Cnurch, and solicit the assistance of all Germans, both Catholics and Protestants, to wage war against an institution so opposed to the best feeling of the nation and the enlightened spirit of the age. No less than 20,000 people were present at the solemn announcement of these modern theses in the market-place of Worms. Loud was their applause, and full and joyous the chorus that sang Luther's "Feste Burg" at the close of the cere-

So far all was well, for so far the business of the meeting was essentially Protestant, or negative. But in other respects it was not so well; for of the thousands assembled to do honor to this great Protestant demonstration there were some who expected, or rather who hoped, that side by side with the Protest or negation, something positive or affirmative of Christian truth might be brought forward. In this hope they were of course disappointed; for how can Protestantism affirm any thing? The Times correspondent thus continues:-

There is, indeed, no doubt that the immense ma- nounced by a Judge so competent as the Laval

jority of educated men in this part of the Continent heartily concur in the principles enunciated by the meeting. Yet properly to estimate the degree of importance attaching to this public display it may be as well to observe that of the 20,000 spectators present but a minimum thought it worth their while to join the Protestant societies there represented. In the eyes of the people these societies have one great shortcoming. They are distinct enough in what they repudiate, being implacable in their antagonism to the dogmatic views advocated by the Protestant and other Christian Churches; but they are less definite in what they affirm. Indeed, beyond has as you visited. On arriving among a numerous recommending the lofty moral principles inherent in Christianity, they leave their members very much to find out for themselves what to believe and what to reject on the great questions of Providence, prayer, immortality, &c. The reason of this singular reticence is a wish not to deter any latitudinarians from joining, however different their opinions may be on the all important topics just alluded to; but, instead of effecting this comprehensive object, they have missed their aim entirely. It seems that a creed which does not shock some, lacks the power to attract others. What the beople really want is not an outery against the Pope, but to have their own religious doubts set at rest by rome powerful mind, pious and at the same time enlightened. Educated men may not even require this, at least not consciously, being either too in-different on the subject or else devising some novel system for themselves; but the masses are yearning for some one to restore the faith they have lost, or to teach a new, and to them more acceptable, form

We fear that unless they return to Popery, yearnings be satisfied; but as the mind of man | cannot live upon bare negations long, we hope cannot live upon bare negations long, we nope of the parish, O'Connor of Sandwich, and Laurent also that ere long numbers may be induced to from Amherstburg. The last named gentleman submit themselves to that Church which alone preached, with his usual eloquence, a sermon well can satisfy all the moral and intellectual cravings of the human heart.

WHERE ARE MISSIONARIES NEEDED?— struction. Then he thanked the inhabitants of the The following paragraph which we clip from a parish for the severe sacrifices which they have so WHERE ARE MISSIONARIES NEEDED?late number of the Montreal Witness suggests the answer to this important question:-

"Lord Shaftesbury believes that the next census will show a population in London of nearly 4,000,000, a serious proportion of whom are, he states, in a state of social and moral degradation so great that, unless something is done to improve them, the British

This looks as if the "open bible" of which we hear so much, had not done a great deal towards the social and moral elevation of the people of the capital of Protestant England.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- In the Montreal Herald of August 15th, we find the following

"The Sandwich Islands are so far advanced in ivilisation as to have passed a divorce law."

This is the best confirmation that we have as yet met with, of the loud boasts of the Protestant press of the success of their mission. A relaxation of the stringency of the marriage tie, them, and have endeavored to foresee and supply a disregard for Christ's law concerning matrimony, and legislation in favor of adultery, are the almost invariable concomitants of Protest-

A sad accident, whereby three lives were lost, occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway near Brighton, Ont., on Friday night last week .-With his usual love of truth, and his ordinary regard for fair-play, the Montreal Witness, without waiting for the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, at once proceeded to attribute the calamity to the culpable negligence of the Superintendent, who, according to the representations of the "only daily religious paper in the world"-(judging from the specimen before us we thank God that there is only one)was neglecting his official duties for duck shooting. This cowardly and mendacious attack GERMANY.—To a bare negation, to a total loss has elicited the subjoined reply from Mr. Hickson, Secretary and Treasurer G. T .: -

Sir,-My attention has been called to a report in

Amongst other things, the report says-; "It is impossible to explain at present the cause of the nccident; but it is supposed that the night operator went to sleep at his post. He has been on duty six days and six nights, the agent of that station having been arrested for embezzlement. It is said the operator telegraphed to head-quarters, stating that he could not hold out any longer, and the only reply ing, and nothing could be done to relieve him until Mr. Spicer's return."

I beg to be allowed distinctly to state, in reference to the foregoing

That it is not true that the telegraph operator was asleep at his post.

That it is not true that Mr. Spicer, the Superintendent of that part of the line where the accident happened, was away from his duty, either duckshooting, or on other business.

As a Coroner's inquiry is pending as to the cause or causes leading to the death of the three men, it is improper for me to enter into any discussion of the matter; I only desire, if possible to arrest the further circulation of these unfounded statements, which I believe all right-minded persons will agree with me in thinking no respectable journalist should have published, in regard to a matter so serious, without previous and most careful inquiry as to their

I am, Sir, Your very obt. servant, J. HICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer, G.T.R. Montreal, 3d Dec., 1870.

DEUX POEMES COURONNES PAR L'UNIVER-SITE LAVAL,-By L. Pamphile Lemay: P. G. Delisle, Quebec:

Incompetent as we are, as most Englishmen are, to appreciate the beauties or the merits of French poetry, which is so essentially distinct from what Englishmen call poetry, we accept sans recusation des juges - the verdict pro-

University. The little volume is handsomely Thos. Conklin, residing in London, was arrested reprinted, and reflects much credit on the printing business of Quebec.

EVANGELINE — Quebec, P. G. Delisle, Printer.—This is a very neatly printed translation by M. L. Pamphile Lemay, of Longfellows well-known poem. The best testimonial to the merits of the translation is to be found in a letter to the translator from the author, in one of the principal promoters of the new manufactures of the new manufactures.

This sum, the whitby Chronicle says, will be increased which the latter expresses his satisfaction with to \$100,000. Agencies, are to be opened at Whithy M. Lemay's work.

A most interesting ceremony occurred on Sunday. 20th ult., in the Township of Anderdon. The new church known as St Joseph's Church, at River Canard, was inaugurated and mass celebrated in it for the first time. The spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity—a circumstance which shows the rapid increase of the population in this part of the county—as most of the persons present were residents, there being comparatively few foreigners,

Few years ago the sturdy elm and the giant oak tood yet undisturbed in the very spot of the unredeemed forest which has since become the seat of a noble place of worship, erected by the hand of man to Almighty God. There were scarcely a few imperceptible pathways winding through the mighty forest, where now are commodious highways and flourishing farms, some of which rank amongst the they will have to wait a long time ere their most fertile of this the most fertile county in On-

The celebration was held by the Rev. Father Faure, assisted by the R. R. Father Marseille, pastor appropriated to the circumstances. Healleded with well deserved praise to the zeal of the reverend pastor through whose exertions notwithstanding long spells of poor health, the church has been chiefly brought up to the present advanced state of congenerously imposed upon themselves, in building material, money, and unrelented labor of man and beast-deserving thereby so much more credit as the parishioners are for the most part new settlers, having had to strike the first blow to conquer a home in these regions lately so desolate and gloomy, and which they have made now so fertile and so promis-

The building, which is one of the largest and most substantial frame buildings in Canada, reflects great credit on the superior skill of Messrs. Petrimeau, Pepin and Cote, all of them so well known on the list of the best mechanics in western On-

May the pastor, who by the way, is as true a type of the genuine country paster as may be found in Lorraine or in French Brittany, pious, modest and learned, remain for many years to come the head of the parish which he has, we may say, founded, and lost the American markets it was a happy loss. It in which he is so deservedly respected.—Cor. of Do-taught us that nations should not be absolutely de-

THE GUIBORD CASE.-This, Monday morning, on the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, his hon. Chief Justice Dural stated that it was impossible to render judgment on the petition of appellant Guibord for recusation of four of the judges, in consequence of the absence hitherto of Judge Drummond. The latter had, however, sufficiently recovered to take his seat on the bench to-day; and to-morrow, Tuesday morning, a day would be fixed for annuancing the determination of the Court in the matter. - Witness, of Monday.

The Roman Catholies of the Parish of St. Damien, at Bedford, have given the contract for building the Presbytery and belfry of their Church to Mr. Sheridan, architect and builder of Montreal. Both structures are to be built of brick—the house 30 x 36, two stories in height, \$2,600, the latter \$600. The construction is to be actively proceeded with in the spring. They design "bricking up" the Church as soon as their finances will admit. It is a structure weighs 1,025 pounds.

WATER POLICE.—The Water Police were, according to a standing order, disbanded last week, only the Chief and two men having been retained.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONNS ACT .- A clause of the summary convictions act does not yet seem to be quite understood by the Sheriff of this district. This law makes it obligatory on the Sheriff to make a return of every prisoner committed for trial for any offence, save those specially reserved for the Court of Queen's Bench, to the Judge of Sessions, who is to offer the prisoner a trial at once, when he may, if he condemn the prisoner, sentence him to the same term of imprisonment as he would when presiding over the Court of Quarter Sessions, thereby doing away with a large amount of expense, and at the same time shortening the term of the suspected prison's imprisonment. We believe that but two trials of this nature took place during the past year.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER MOTHER.—A woman named Gorman residing in the 1st concession of Gouldbourn. was killed lately by accident, she heard a noise among her hens outside of the house, and when she went out found a weasel fastened on the throat of one of them. She knocked the animal off and it ran under her clothes and bit her. She screamed and ran towards a fence. Her mother, alarmed at the noise, ran out to her assistance, and placed her hand on top of the fence to climb over. The top log gave way and rolled over on her daughter's head, killing her instantly. The poor mother is nearly out of her senses in consequence ever since. Ottowa Free

Every man in Renfrew who can muster a barrel of pork and flour, two or three hundred acres of limits, and a dozen of axes, is away lumbering. Never was there such a stir in the timber-making regions, and operatives never received such high The ravages made in the woods by the late fires render it an imperative necessity to make all the timber possible in the burnt districts, for next year it will be useless for manufacturing purposes.

The Prescott Telegraph says minks are uncommonly numerous in the neighborhood of Prescott this season, and approach the farmhouses with great boldness. One day last week, a farmer's wife named Bass, living in the township of Augusta, caught one by the tail as it was entering a hole, and held on to it an hour before assistance came, when it was despatched. Mink skins are worth from three to five dollars.

Small-pox is said to be raging along the upper parts of the Ottawa river, and several of the stopping places along the way have the infection very badly, It is likely the municipalities will shut up such places until the disease cases.

Toronto, during the past year, has made considerable progress. There have been no less then 550 new buildings erected in that city during that time, the aggregate value of which is nearly \$1,200,000.

Napanee has made a long stride this year. Over one hundred buildings have been erected at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

The Caughnawaga Canal route is sanctioned by the Government. There will, it is understood be only four locks, one, the "Guard Lock," at the entrance to Lake Champlain, and three others.

A brakesman on the Great Western Railway, named

cently on a telegram from St. Catharines. The prisoner is charged with having committed an assault on two young women. They were travelling on the cars, and wished to get off at Paris; it is stated that Conklin took them past their destination, and having inveigled them into the baggage car, there committed the assault. The prisoner was removed to St. Catharines for trial.

The large sum of \$83,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Dominion Bank, in Ontario County, through the exertions of Mr. James Holden, Oshawa, and Oxbridge.

The fine open weather now prevailing will prove of great benefit to those who would probably become short of fodder for their stock ere the advent of spring. There has as yet been but little feeding done most kinds of stock finding sufficient food in the fields. The mildness of the temperature is also a favour to the poor, upon whom clothing and fuel are items that bear heavily during the long months of winter. Altogether there are strong grounds for national thankfulness.

The following paragraph is from Le Courrier & St. Hyacinthe:—"We learn with much pleasure that resh conversions are being made among the perverts of Upton by the example of the terrible death which befell one of them a few days ago. Three of them have already returned to the bosom of the Catholic Church, and we are happy to believe that several others will soon be brought to better sentiments, notwithstanding the bad example set them by the hiefs of this apostasy."

Loss of LIPRING THE EARTHQUAKE!-Further tidings of the earthquake continue to reach us. It appears that besides the swallowing up of an entire house and the issue of a stream of water from a long crack in the earth, at St. Paul's Bay there occurred a fatal catastrophe at St. Genevieve de Batiscan, where a dwelling was submerged with all its five inmates, After great exertions the neighbors succeeded in extricating them,-two dead, two unhurt, and one seriously wounded .- Quelec Mercury.

A sad accident occurred on Monday last at the new bridge now being erected over the Grand River at Freeport, by which three workmen were severely injured. It seems that they were engaged in placing the joists when one of the needle beams gave way, carrying with it three of the workmen, named Aaron Baer, Samuel Burkholder and Henry Gimbel. The latter was knocked insensible, and received a pretty severe wound on the head, but recovered consciousness after the wound had been dressed, and is now getting on well. Burkholder was bruised about the shoulder and side. Baer, it is feared, has been seriously injured in the skull, for up to Wednesday afternoon he was still unconscious.

THE FISHING INTERESTS.—The Halifax Express, in ceply to General Butler and a portion of the Boston Press, states that 6 our fishermen never were more busy than they have been, and are, this season. They have got fine prices and ready sale for their fish. They have not an idle boat. Not a barn or warehouse is idle in the fishing business. If we have pendent on each other, and that we were wrong in depending on the United States. It led us to seek new markets and we have found them, and now a long time has elapsed since the Treaty was abrogated, and our hardy fishermen are just as active as ever they were.

Mr. Pringle, of Scaforth, who was lately engaged in the wheat business, has invented a new heating apparatus for evaporating the brine from the salt wells, and also for heating up large buildings and manufactories of all kinds. Mr. Priugle intends to apply for a patent,

Two wonderful cases of long-vity have existed in Stanbridge Township for some time, a Mr Schoolcraft and his wife at the North Branch. Death removed the old gentleman on Tuesday the 22nd ult. at the advanced age of 103 years. Mrs, Schoolcraft although one hundred years old, is still smart and active, and on Wednesday last she walked a mile and a half to visit her adopted daughter.

BREAKFAST .- Epps's Cocoa. - GRATEFUL AND COMparation has remiered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- "By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sandwich, A. E. Salter, \$2; South Hinchinbrook M. Fallon, \$2; Mascouche, H. Lyons, \$2; Dixon's Corners, C. Driscoll, \$1; Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; Orillia, T. Mulcahy, \$2; St. Valier, Rev. L. A. Proulx, \$2; St. Hyde Bear C. F. Rootin St. stock, J. Dunn, \$2; St. Jude, Rev. C. E. Fortin, \$6; Brockville, J. L. Dowlin, \$2; Panmure, J. Mantil, \$2; Longueuil, Mdme. Hicks, \$2; Rev. Mr. Thi bault, 62 c.; River Beaudette, T. McEniry, \$2; Kingsey, Rev. J. F. X. Desaulniers, \$10; Picton, A. Shannon, S2; St. Athanase, T. Dunn, \$6; Frank-town, J. McAlinden, \$2; Knowlton, Mrs. J. Kilmartin, \$1; Marysville, Rev. M. Mackey, \$2; Newton Rolinson, Mrs. Flynne, \$6; Carleton Place, Rev. E. Vaughan, \$2; Appleton, E. Dowling, J.P., \$2; Lennoxville, P. Murphy, \$2.50; North Bristel, J. Mullin, \$1; Sierra, A. R. Kennedy, \$2; Marysville, P. Kilmurry, S2; Seneca, Rev. J. McNulty, S2; Antigonish, N.S., D. McNull, \$4.38; Peterborough, M. McMartin, \$4.

Per C. Donovan, Hamilton—W. Harris, \$2; W. Kavanagh, \$2; T. Beatty, \$2; J. Lynch, \$2. Per Rev. H. Brettargh, Trenton—L. Lebelle, \$2. Per C. Crossin — J. Crerand, Letterkenny, Co.

Donegal, Ireland, \$1.

#### Birth.

At West, Stewartstown, N.H., on the 24th ult., the wife of Timothy Henry Workman, of a son and heir.

On the morning of the 1st instant, of apoplexy, Mary Sophia Ready, wife of H. L. Routh, of this

At West Osgoode, on Saturday, the 26th ult., in the 24th year of his age, Mathew McEvoy, Merchant of the City of Ottawa,

Deceased was the third son of the late Michael McEvoy, and a native of the parish of Ste. Scholastique, P.Q. May he rest in peace. Amen.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	I	)EÇ	. 6.
Flour # brl. of 196 th.—Pollards\$	3.25	<b>@</b>	\$3.50
Middlings	4.00	a	4.20
Fine	4.75	1	4.85
Superior, No. 2	5.G0	(a)	5.10
Superfine	5.50	@	0.00
Fancy	5.80	æ	5.95
Extra	6.20		0.00
Superior Extra	6.40	0	6.50
Bag Flour # 100 fb	2.65	0	2.75
Oatmeal # brl. of 200 B	5.87	0	0.00
	1.20	100	1.23

			15.	<del></del>
Ashes W 100 B., First Pots	• • • •	5.80		0.0
Seconds		0.00	æ	5.00
Thirds	• • •	4.50	a	0.00
First Pearls		6.30	æ	6.40
Pork # brl. of 200 b-Mess		23.50	æ	26.00
Thin Mess				
Prime		17.00	æ	00.00
Butter # h		0.20	æ	0.23
Cheese # B		0.11	0	13
Lard # B		<b>D</b> .13	a	0.14
Barley 4 48 b		0.60	æ	0.63
Pease # 66 h		0.,92	æ	0.85

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.							
. Di	ec. eG, 1870.						
RETAIL	W.HOLESYTE						
sd sd	ød s						
Flour # 100 lbs00 0 to 0	14 0 to 0 0						
Oatmeal, " " 00 0 " 9 0	12 6 " 0 0						
Indian Meal, (Ohio)00 0 " 0 0	11 0 - 0 0						
GRAIN.							
Wheat \$7 56 lbs 0 0 " 0 0	00"00						
Barley " " 3 4 " 3 6 Pease " " 4 6 " 4 9	00 4 0 0						
Pease " " 4 6 " 4 9 Oats " 2 6 " 2 9	0 0 4 0 0						
Oats	00400						
Indian Corn. (Ohio) 9 0 " 0 0	00400						
Rve. 4 0 0 " 0 0	00"00						
Flax Seed. 6 8 0 6 8 3	00"00						
Timothy, "14 0 " 15 0	00400						
RTARM.							
Beef, per 100 lbs \$0.00 = 0 0	\$6,00 " 7,50						
Pork, fresh "\$0.00 " 0 0	\$7.50 " 8.00						
Beef, per lb 0 4 " 0 0	00400						
Pork. " 0 7 " 0 8	00"00						
Mutton, " 0 4 " 0 5	00"00						
Lamb, perib 0 1 " 0 5	00.00						
Veal, per lb 0 6 " 0 7	0 0 0 0						
DARY PRODUCE.							
Butter, fresh, per lb 1 2 " 1 6	0 0 0 00						
" salt, 0 11 " 1 0	0 0 0 0						
Cheese, 0 11 " 1 0 0 0 " 0 0	00"00						
MISCELL ANEOUS.							
Potatoes, per bag (new)., 3 6 " 3 9	00"00						
Turnips " 3 0 " 3 3	9 9 6 9 <b>9</b>						
Onions per minot 60 " 66	00"00						
Maple Sugar, per lb., 0 5 " 0 6	00.00						
Honey, per lb 0 5 " 0 6	0 0 4 7 0						
Lard, per 1b 0 11 0 0	09"00						
Eggs (fresh, per doz, 10 " 13 -	00"00						
Eggs per doz, by bri 1 0 " 1 01	07 " 08						
Halibut per lb 0 0 6 0 0	00"00						
Haddock 0 0 " 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$0.00 " \$0.00	\$2.00 " \$3.00						
Hay \$1.00 \$11.00	\$0.00 * \$0.0						
lum Constant	\$0.00 i \$0.0						

#### CIRCULAR.

Straw,....\$6.00 58.50

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mossrs, 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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORSMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRED 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 t public unsurpassed by any house of the kind

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt turns will be made. Cash advances made o just two-thirds of the market price. References kind 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, June 14th, 1869.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages.

Ä. L. FRECHETTE, Esq.,

or W. VALLIE.

Chambly, Oct. 4, 1879.

#### 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.

#### WANTED.

FOR the Roman Catholic Male Separate School of Belleville & FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER (& Normal School Teacher preferred). Salary liberal. Application to be (if by letter, pre-paid) on or before the 20th inst., to

D. BRENNAN, Chairman. Belleville, Ont.

Nov. 21st, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

#### In the matter of JAMES KEOUGH and FRANCIS

KEOUGH, of the Town of Joliette, trading under the name and firm of J. & F. KEOUGH,

THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet in their place of business at Joliette, on Friday, the Sixteenth day of December next, at eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
Joliette, 26th November, 1870.

A. MAGNAN,

Interim Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. No. 2464.

DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archbald James Arnott, late Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now of the said City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice.

Plaintiff.

and
The said ARCHBALD JAMES ARNOTT,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action on separation de corps of de biens against the Defendant in this cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870. LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 16th Nov., 1870.

ad the sound will be to be

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 9, 1870.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

REVOLUTION INSIDE PARIS.—Paris had a narrow escape from falling under the power of the Reds on the Vigil of All Saints. The malcontents had been wrought up to frenzy by the fall of Metz, the negotiations about an armistice (they of all others abhor any mention of an accommodation with Prussia), and lastly by the recapture on Sunday week of Bourget; which a mad and foolhardy exploit had taken by surprise from the Prussians; the heroes of this loss when the Prussians returned in force. On Monday week the Reds, headed by their leaders, Flourens and Blanqui, with a riotous concourse of their followers, took possession of the Hotel de Ville, made prisoners such of the Government of Sept. 4 as were present, Trochu. Favre, &c., installed themselves in their places, and began issuing orders and making appointments. One of the members of the Government, however, M. Picard, managed to escape and raised the troops, taking measures for the safity of the other Government officers, leagues. The National Guard assembled 18,000 strong, and were staunch on the side of the authorities. It is said that 80,000 of the Mobiles from the provinces manifested their determination to support the Government. After a long parley, about four in the morning, the insurgents gave in, liberated their prisoners, and were allowed by great forbearance of the victors to go about their business. It is not a little surprising that amidst so much intense excitement, during which rifles are said to have been levelled at General Trochu, no life was taken, nobody even wounded. Subsequently, however, several of the ringleaders, having again manifested turbulent proclivities, have been arrested. The events of the night of the 31st ult., are excellently described by two distinct correspondents in the Times of Tuesday, whose letters, dated Nov. 1, were despatched out of Paris by balloon post. Subsequently to these events we hear of an election of new maires in Paris, and a vote of confidence in the Government by an immense majority. All Frenchat length convinced that any more political changes must be speedy ruin. During the ex-Oct., the Prussians might have captured Paris by a coup-de-main almost without opposition, had they been aware of their opportunity. OUTSIDE PARIS .- Still the Prussian bat-

teries hang fire; the failure of the negotiations has not caused them to open now; positively at last they are said to be ready, and only to await the monarch's word to begin their murderous work. The weather from being rainy has turned to cold and frost, and the besiegers are said to be suffering. "Hunger-typhus," besides dysentery, is said to be prevalent. It is said that the Prussian Parliament is ordered 29th ult. The first sortic of the French garby the King to assemble at Versailles. What rison at Paris was begun at Choissy Le Roi. an ingenious humiliation for France!

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times Versailles Paris branch of the French Government will be retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown. Advices have been received here of a battle between the French, under Breand, and the Prussians at Etrapagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a pation of the Quirinal. quantity of small arms. It is said the Prusderibela in the Department of Loire.

francs has been opened to settle the actual contracts for the armament, and a credit of 11,-000,000 for ulterior purchases; in addition to these a credit of 1,200,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain in Algeria. The exportation of cereals from Algeria elsewhere than to France has been prohibited. Bourbaki has taken command of the 19th corps. The following despatch has been received from Nuits, dated yesterday:-An engagement occurred at Geruley to-day between a body of the francs-tireurs and the Prussian column. The latter was well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon, the fight was extended to the place where the francs-tireurs were supported by the Guards Mobile, from the Vosges, which came up from Beaune. The French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewing the roads in all directions. Only 15 prisoners were taken by the French. It is announced that General Ducrot, with 100,000 men, made a gallant or by whatever agency the rights of the Sovsortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the ereign Pontiff are to be regulated, and that she river Marne. The movement was successful. The details of the action are momentarily expacted.

evacuated this city, also Blois, Chateau-D'un, war against us. And yet France was the coun-unsettled accounts. and Chateau Neuf Sur Loie. To-day they try towards which the Pope had shown so many Next come the

twice assaulted Mezieres and were repulsed. The fight lasted nine honrs, and the French

The morale of the French army is excellent. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Despatches from Paris, dated 30th Nov., say operations by the French commenced yesterdey at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force, marched out of Paris, and occupied Montreuil Sur Bois, which however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest fighting was done at Champigny, Brie, and Villieres sur Marne. The French are now renewing the attack on the affair being some of the Francs Tireurs and south. A despatch from Tours, dated Garde Mobile, who had to retreat with severe Thursday the 1st Dec., says the news of the successful sorties around Paris had caused most indescribable excitement. A special despatch to the Times from Tours, King of Saxony, describing the fighting at acts of the Italian Government. Noisy and Villieres, which states that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights ferred until after the elections, which take place between the two vilages, leaving behind hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking forces numbered 50,000. The loss of the Saxons was 12 officers and 100 privates. Pri-Lloyds assert that Gen. Trochu succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines on the north of Paris, in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with a general rout. A great battle is now going on to the west of the city. There is much excitement here and throughout England over the war news received from France. The Telegraph to-day says the French have won a great advantage in the department of the Scine and Marne, and now possess a military preponder- messsenger." The Albani Villa pleases Rome's ance never enjoyed by them since the opening of the campaign.

the despatches from Gambetta announcing men alike, except a few hopeless fanatics, are great success at Paris, where sorties were made in force, defeating the Prussians along the entire line. The line of battle was many miles citement and tumults of the night of the 31st | in extent. A great number of prisoners and | Rome included. One in particular, accomcannon were captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Generals Trochu, Ducrot, and Vinoy. Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens. The health, dreads the severity of a German winter Prussians there hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army. The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 21st, and at last accounts the garrison remained outside the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

Tours, Dec. 2 .- The Moniteur of this city has the following details on the morning of the existence to Napoleon III, has refused him Le Haye, and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted all the night of the 29th despatch this morning says :- The acceptance and all the next night. General Ducrot then of the Prussian conditions of peace by the crossed the Marne, and occupied Mesly, subsequently he evacuated that point, and engaged of conspiracy which would prove dangerous required before the capitulation of the city. - | the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to About one third of the town of Thionville was Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, 12th Nov. destroyed by fire during the bombardment by recrossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, the Prussians. The Army of the Loire is and maintained his position on the bank. He took two guns from the Prussians. He has since taken up a position at Thernay.

ROME.—Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of the Pope, has protested against the Italian occu-

THE HOLY FATHER.—In a private letter sians have suddenly evacuated Amiens, retiring from one of the Pope's Court we read: "I see on Paris. This movement is regarded at Lille the Holy Father almost daily. He is grander as very significant. In the latter city it is than ever, and all our miseries disappear in his believed a great battle is proceeding around presence. He looks very well, and keeps up Paris to-day. The Paris Monitour chronicles the courage of all who come near him. The six military executions in its last number. The Romans, with few exceptions, behave well, and French claim to have won the victory at Beaune | those who represent the Roman people are la Roland, a little village in the Department of rabble from all parts of Italy, who are paid, Loire. The victors were young conscripts and kept here to make demonstrations against under fire for the first time. The French the Pope." A visitor, recently returned from forces have recovered within the last few days Rome, has assured us that a poor Italian ad-Bessie, Nogent, Le Barnard, and St. Calais in mitted to him that he was paid so many soldi a the Department of Sarthe; Montouc and Mon- day to join in Italian demonstrations, and comeribela in the Department of Loire.

Tours, Dec. 1.—A credit for 35,000,000 lungs were weak.—Tablet.

ROME AND THE GOVERNMENTS,-A telegram from Berlin, published on Tuesday, said that M. Thiers had written to the Pope informing him that he had advocated his cause at the Courts he visited on his late diplomatic journey, and that the Courts were ready favourably to consider his case. Whatever may be the actual truth of the statement (in high political quarters movements are necessarily slow) by the intelligence which reaches us from Rome, we believe that the Governments of Europe refuse to recognize the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel. A letter in the Journal de Bruxclles says that very serious remonstrances have been made by several of the Powers to the Cabinet of the Italian King. Austria and Bavaria have already protested; Prussia has already protested even more energetically than they, and has given the Italians to understand that on behalf of the German Catholics she means to have a voice in the European Congress, will take care that the religious interests of so considerable a portion of her people suffer no prejudice. All such declarations have, it is BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The Independance Belge, needless to observe, an important bearing on referring to the retreat of the French army of the subject of the Pope's restoration. A the North towards Arras, says it will doubtless | writer in L'Univers says :- " I make the occupy the great quadrilateral formed by the statement with mingled grief and admiration, dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he fortresses of the North, and which is impregnat the principal movement in behalf of the Roman ble. The following from Vendome has just restoration comes from Germany, from those been published here — The Prussians have very people who are making such a bitter that the printer's bills are not among their father's

preferences. What do we do in return? We take as our comrade in arms the miserable captured one officer and 345 men. The French braggart who described the Papacy as the loss is small. tinent that in Germany an energetic movement has been set on foot in favour of the Holy See, and a collective and personal application (demarche) by the German Episcopate to the King of Prussia has been decided on. And an article in the Norddeutscher Zeitung, non-Catholic paper and the semi-official organ of Count Bismarck, gives us reason for believing that it or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke will be favorably received. The article says-"The Gazetta Ufficiale publishes a decree by which the City of Rome and the Pontifical States are declared integral parts of Italy. A telegraph despatch adds that the arrangements enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hiberby which the free exercise of his spiritual authority will be secured to the Pope are to be dated 1st, says the Army of the Loire has fixed by legislation, that is to say, by arbitrary effected a junction with Trochu's forces; the decisions passed by the Government and legis-Germans under Prince Fredrick Charles retiring lature of the Italian Kingdom. But it must before the united armies. It is said Trochu be observed here that a decision about what the has with him outside the walls 150,000 and 300. Catholic Church and its visible Head recognize cannon. There have been sudden rises in the as sufficient securities for the free exercise of misses all thought about it further. If the editor rivers Loire and Cher, The former have risen the Pope's spiritual authority, is a matter that sends a man directly to him at the end of two or five feet, and the latter seven feet. A hard cannot possibly be regarded as purely internal three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but frost now prevails. A despatch from Prince to any Catholic States. The Holy Father has

ROMAN FACTS. - The King's visit is deon the 30th inst. A letter from Rome says, "the Government interceps the greater part of the correspondence addressed to the Holy Father. I know as a fact, that since the 15th vate despatches to the Stock Exchange and October not a single number of L'Unicers has been forwarded to him. There are sent to the Holy Father, for the relief of his present distress, many letters containing money. None of them reach their destination. If the Italians caunot get at the cash, they destroy the letter, hoping thereby to increase the straits of those good persons who wish to make remittances to the Pope, to send their gifts through the medium of a banker or by some trustworthy masters, but it does not please Prince Torlonia found? that they should have it. Instead of selling LAVAL, Dec. 2.—This city is overjoyed with his villa to the Pope's enemies, he has presented the Holy Father with 50,000 lire. Touching acts of adhesion and of condolence, very numerously signed, are pouring into the Vatican from all parts of Italy, the Pope's own panied by a personal offering from each, has been addressed to him by the ladies of Rome of all degrees from the princesses downwards.-Napoleon III., fallen, captive suffering in and has manifested a desire to be removed to the Isle of Elba. The King of Prussia was willing to gratify him, and, as Elba belongs to the Italian Kingdom, permission was requested of that Government for the Emperor to make it his place of refuge; but the Italy, which owes its this small boon, a boon which it has conceded to so many offenders condemned to domicilio coatto. The reason given by Visconti-Venosta is that Italy would not merit the gratitude of Europe if, allowing the Emperor to sojourn in Elba, it were to aid in the formation of a focus alike to France and to Italy itself.—Tablet,

#### CHINA.

London, Dec. 2.—A despatch just received from Shanghai, dated November 8, says 2 Tartar insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. Twenty thousand insurgents were threatening the town of Oorga, the capital city of the Province. A force armed with Russian rifles had gone to oppose the movement. A telegram from the Secretary of Legation at Pekin, dated Nov. 16, says the French Minister had returned from Tien-Tsin, where public confidence has been completely restored, and expresses satisfaction with the new Governor General. There was no alarm elsewhere. The British, American, French, and perhaps Russian gunboats will remain at Tien-Tsin during the winter.

It has been decided that a bronze statue of Benamin Franklin shall be erected in Printing-House Square, New York.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty two passengers from foreign ports arrived at New York for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS. - We invite attention to the following classification of newspaper subscri-First come the

Uprights.—These are the men who take newspapers, pay for them, and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done : The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period, than Sinday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years and see their sons' sons to the fourth generation.

The second now in mind is the Do Wells—This class is nearly related to the other—so near, that it is hard to tell when one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by-sometimes a littlesometimes for quite a period. But their recollection. though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time-" The printer is not paid," and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights. If such a man may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part

Easy Doers.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them too Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year —at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they have done so they sit down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for and this idea having once got into their heads, refuse obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year; a truth once, now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years. The editor marking the elongated and elongated space in their accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bill—they know books tell better stories than mosscovered memories. If the publisher has faith nating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, wee he to him. The next class is that of the

Down Hillers .- Here we begin to slide to over the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall dispatch the Down Hillers suddenly. One of those may take a paper because wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbour persuades him. When it begins to come, he diswith growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of sainy of the other tovernment of the can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of and came to the rescue of his col- George of Saxony has been received by the been firm hitherto in his protest against the all. Still, he hates lawsuits and constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, let have been stored by the confirm every weight or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is all set forth in the Prospectes. It performs precisely ways sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of

The Nix Cum Rouse.- No limiter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it-not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so. He sent only through the preparation of her "Soothing Symp it back once more than a year ago-besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn't had only two or three of them, at any rate, Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drugand those he hadn't read." Wipe him off,

Here comes the Scapegrace.-It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper-two or three of the august prisoner. It is recommended to them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can,

Reader, in which of the above classes are you

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.-It is a maxim in war to assault the enemy before he has concentrated his strength for attack. It should be the same in conflict with disease. Even Briston's Sarsaparilla, an antagonist with which few mortal maladies can cope, does its work of cure and regeneration more swiftly when resorted to in the early stages of a disorder, than when the latter has become intrenched in the system. Scrofula, that has not pierced deep into the flesh or touched the bone, vanishes as if by enchantment under its influence. So it is with skin diseases, liver complaint, affections of the bowels and the kidneys, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and rheumatism. But let it be also understood, that when the struggle between the physical powers and the malady has become a short and seemingly doubtful Rattle for Life, Bristol's Sarsaparilla can still turn the scale in favor of the patient. The merest wreck of humanity is not past salvage with its hygican aid. For

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

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

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC .- A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr Ham when you get there.—Lowell Daily News. [150.

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By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU. . His attorney ad lilem.

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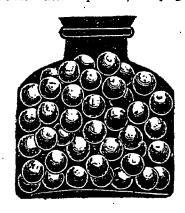
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By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients. And yet, if the question was asked why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer. Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

All mineral substances, when taken into the stomach, are cumulative in their nature—that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, arsenic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking 'long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always

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## BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums-the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.— The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

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In every case when there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a complete cure more speedily ensues. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

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Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street.

| Montreal, May, 1870.

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