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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1870.

NO. 8

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;  
OR,  
THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

Being bareheaded, and caught in the unlawful act of firing a gun, Mike looked rather sheepish, as Kate and Brigid approached him. "Good morning, Mike," said Kate. "But what, in all the world, are you doing down here?"

"Tit-tit-trying to shoot Mim-mim-Mackenzie through th-th-the head," said Mike, as he pointed to his hat.

"Tut, tut!—bad boy, Mike, to be engaged t such naughty work," said Brigid, advancing closer to him.

"Nin-nin-not naughty work," insisted Mike. "If I'm m-m-mim-mim-naughty, sis-sis-so is John Mullan," and both Kate and Brigid joined in a simultaneous laugh.

"And what is this for?" inquired Kate, stooping down to look at the pike.

"Did-did-don't t-t-touch that," shouted Mike, "mim-mim-might hurt you."

"There is no fear of it hurting me," insisted Kate, who really was glad of an opportunity to examine a specimen of the favorite arm of Irish warfare.

Brigid and Kate lifted and examined the pike with great curiosity, and evidently against the wish of Mike, who thought that girls should mind their own business, and leave such articles for men!

"Who intrusted you, Mike, with these weapons?"

"Nin-nin-nobody," he answered; "Pat sent mim-mim-me with them to-to-to old Roddy, bib-bib-but he gig-gig-gave me leave to have tit-tit-two shots at my own hat on-n-n a bib-bib-bush, and I mim-mim-must now away."

As Mike prepared to depart, both Kate and Brigid would have liked to learn something about Cormac and John; but, fool and all as Mike was, these girls felt a sort of bashfulness in alluding, even remotely, to either of the young men.

"What a pity," said Brigid, "he didn't speak of John or Cormac."

"What matter?" replied Kate.

"Oh, of course not; but I just wanted to know if there was any stirring news. I'll call after Mike, Kate, and inquire."

"No, no, Brigid, there's no necessity."

But Brigid did make a show of following Mike, and Mike, thinking that she followed him with some design of retaining the arms intrusted to him, quickened his pace, and soon left Brigid far behind. He had not yet gone out of sight, when a man was seen approaching, and remain some minutes in conversation with him.

Kate and Brigid both observed some angry gestures on the part of the stranger. Mike kept himself in motion, going round about as if to avoid too close a contact with the stranger. The sound of their voices could be heard, and it was plainly evident that an altercation of some sort was going on between Mike and the stranger. Suddenly the latter made a spring on Mike, and snatched the gun from him.—Mike dropped the pike, and caught his antagonist by the neck. When roused, poor Ginty was a match for any ordinary man. A scuffle ensued, during which Mike became master of the gun. Snatching up the pike from the ground, the poor fellow retreated his steps to where Brigid and Kate stood. He was closely pursued by the stranger. When Mike approached the girls, he bawled out, "Th-th-that devil-l Fleming wants to-to rob me.—Here, Mim-mim-Miss O'Neill, you and Brigid ji-ji-just watch these articles fit-fit-for a minute, ti-ti-till I pitch into him." Saying which, he deposited both gun and pike on the ground, and made a spring with such force on his antagonist, as brought both of them to the ground. Mike kicked up his legs, rolled about with Fleming as if he were a bundle of straw in his arms, hitting and biting whenever he got the opportunity.

Kate kept screaming at him to desist, but all was of no use. He kept Fleming pinned down to the ground, and whenever the latter endeavored to regain his feet, Mike was sure to give him another toss. The only articulate sounds heard during the encounter proceeded from Mike, who, at every blow, kept up a running volley of "Wud ye—wud ye—wud ye?"

Kate and Brigid were such interested spectators, that they did not observe the approach of a man who was hastily crossing a field leading to the spot where Fleming was in the unrelenting grips of Mike.

Suddenly the man was down on the combatants, and, releasing Fleming, held him by the arm, looking straight into his face. Mike gave a cry of joy when he beheld Roddy Flynn, to

whose house he had been commissioned to take the gun and pike.

"And so you would leave your lodgings, young man, before settling your bill," said Fleming's pursuer, who proceeded deliberately to bind Fleming's hands behind his back.

Kate kept insisting on Brigid to return, but Brigid kept as persistently repeating, "Wait awhile."

"Here, Mike, give us a hand," cried Roddy. Mike was quickly obedient, and assisted in tying Fleming's hands, the latter crying out, "I'll make the whole of you rue this, yet.—Your kindness was a plot, a devilish plot, to keep me to be murdered," he said, addressing Roddy.

"Ji-ji-just you-u be quiet, now," insisted Mike, "till you're rir-rir-roped, and then talk," and Mike laughed and giggled at a great rate.

"I suppose you two young ladies saw the attempt to rob this poor fellow," said Roddy, addressing Kate and Brigid.

"We saw him strike the poor fellow, and snatch something from him at the same time," said Brigid, speaking for herself and Kate.

"It's a lie," said Fleming, dashing a fiendish look on Brigid, which startled both girls into a speedy flight.

But the word had scarcely passed his lips when Mike sprang at him again, and would have inflicted heavy punishment on the speaker but for Roddy, who made him desist.

"Turn now, ungrateful creature, and march back the way you came," said Roddy, addressing Fleming.

"Yes, tit-tit-turn now-w-w, 'grateful creature, and trot off-f with you th-th-the road you come," added Mike, imitating the words of Roddy.

Kate and Brigid, not a little frightened at what they witnessed, returned homeward as quickly as possible.

Judge their astonishment, to find John and Peter Mullan, Cormac Rogan and Pat Dolan, with his two sons in the kitchen, engaged in earnest conversation with Father John.

After an interchange of compliments, Kate rehearsed what had taken place.—Cormac looked at Pat, as much as to say, "What's best to be done?"

Soldiers and yeomanry were out that day scouring the country, and danger was impending everywhere.

An appeal was made to Father John for advice, but he declined, leaving those around him to be the judges of their own business.

Cormac and Pat retired outside, and after a few minutes' conversation, returned. It was arranged that Pat, accompanied by his two sons and Peter Mullan, should at once proceed to follow Roddy Flynn and Mike.

The carrying of arms in open day might probably bring them into trouble. Pat was not aware when he entrusted Mike with them, that anything could have occurred with Fleming, who would now, in all likelihood, call out for help, if he saw any one near at hand, and likely to be able to render him any assistance. This arrangement was an agreeable surprise to Kate and Brigid, who never dreamed that it was made by the young men in order to afford them an interview.

Father John had retired to his room, and John Mullan proposed that all four should go out to enjoy a walk. Kate alleged that she and Brigid had just returned.

"Of course," said Cormac, approaching, and taking the girl by the hand, "we know that, dear Kate, but come now, and we shall shortly return."

"Here are two cloaks and two hats," said John, approaching these articles.

"Just you allow them to remain there," said Brigid, saucily, seeing that John was singling hers out. "Kate has not decided yet whether we are to go out or remain within."

"But, surely, Brigid O'Hara has something to say to that matter herself?" inquired John.

"Nothing, whatever," replied Brigid: "I leave all such arrangements to Miss O'Neill."

Kate consented, and the party went forth. For a while they walked together, but then separated; Kate and Cormac remaining behind at some distance from John and Brigid.

"Matters are coming to a crisis with us," said Cormac to Kate; "we don't know the day we shall be required to take the field, and, till then, whenever it does take place, we shall be as busy as possible, and, in some places, night and day."

"I was just beginning to think as much," said Kate. "I suppose we shall not see you again for a long time."

"That is what troubles me, Kate," replied the young man, taking the girl's hand; "I cannot tell anything as to how or where I shall be situated. I am under orders, and shall follow them. I may mention to you that the late numerous arrests made by the Government have somewhat disheartened and distracted the leaders here in the North. The Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent forces, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, is not sure of his life a single day, and, after to-morrow, I shall be engaged between Belfast and here as dispatch carrier."

Kate leaned heavily on Cormac's arm, and the young man interpreted that to a feeling of anxiety as to his safety.

"And has my dear Kate so little to say?" said Cormac, in his most familiar manner.

Kate was silent.

"I thought to find you remarkably glad to see your friend Cormac, and to wish him all sorts of good luck, and give him lots of promises of fidelity, and—"

"I was glad to see you, Cormac," replied Kate, "and wish you all sorts of good luck; but as to my promises of fidelity—"

"Excuse me, Kate," said Cormac.

"Yes, yes—I know," said the girl, "it was only banter. You shall have all I can give you—my heart's love, and prayers for your safety, and for the triumph of the cause you are engaged in."

Cormac stopped walking, and, turning round a little, gazed into the sweet and truthful eyes that met his with a loving tenderness.

"Kate," he said—and he evidently spoke with emotion, for his voice trembled—"I am poor, at least moderately so; I am engaged in the cause of my country—"

"And of my country," eagerly said Kate.

"Yes, of our country, Kate; but independently of my poverty, should I come safely through the trials which are common to all those engaged in the same good cause, I shall then, dear Kate, be able to lay before you, for your acceptance, an undivided heart, and the labor of a life which shall be yours till death."

The earnestness of Cormac's language, his manner, which amounted to enthusiasm, and the kind, loving look of his face penetrated deeper than ever into the pure soul of the half-silent, gifted girl, who stood before him.

She felt the full influence of the truth that beamed from his every look; and her clasp of his hand was a sufficient index of the goodness and faithfulness of her own heart.

"I can only hope, Cormac," she said, "that you shall ever find me worthy of your manly and unselfish love."

Tears filled her eyes as she spoke. She would have said more, but that suppressed language which appears, although not spoken, beaming in every look, plainly conveyed to her accepted lover the fulness of her heart.

"But see, Cormac, we are far behind John Mullan and Brigid. Let us overtake them."

Cormac paid no attention to this gentle reminder. He walked along with his head half bent, half sorrowful looking, and somewhat dejected.

"You hear what I have said," repeated Kate; "we are lagging behind. See John and Brigid await us."

"Pardon me," returned Cormac; "we shall shortly overtake them."

In a few minutes our party joined.

"This is rather a friendly sort of walk," said Brigid.

"It was your fault," answered Kate, "you walk so quickly at times."

"And Miss O'Neill walks so confoundedly slow, sometimes, you know," said Brigid, addressing John.

"Quick or slow, here or there, I think we are all to blame; or, rather, none of us are to blame," said Cormac.

"We shall return, then," said Kate.

They did so; and this time it was John and Brigid who were behind. It is almost unnecessary to repeat what took place between them. The light-hearted girl was serious-looking; so was John Mullan.

Arrived at Kate's residence, they all entered; but as yet there was no appearance of the other party. Father John was present, and all were laughing and chatting, when Mike Ginty entered, the tears rolling down his cheeks.

Captain Mackenzie and his black yeos were out. Roddy Flynn, Pat Dolan, Phil and Ned, and Peter Mullan were taken prisoners, and were now on their way to Antrim.

"Quick, Jack. Let us be off; we can call at the Smiddy. There is a meeting there to-day. This looks like work," said Cormac.

There was a hurried hand-shaking; and neither Mullan nor Rogan heard the prayers that Kate and Brigid offered at their departure.

CHAPTER XX.—MACKENZIE OUTWITTED—AN UNPLEASANT ENCOUNTER—CORMAC ROGAN'S ADVENTURE.

"But a voice of thunder sending,  
Through the tyrant brother's cars!  
Tell him he is not thy master—  
Tell him of man's common lot—  
Feel life has but one disaster—  
To be a slave, and know it not."

Pat Dolan had only proceeded about a mile and a half on his journey when he saw Roddy and Mike ascend a hill. Fleming was walking in advance. Suddenly he ran forward, and two men approached him, then five or six others; and Pat hurried forward.

Fleming was quickly released, while Roddy and Pat Dolan were immediately put under arrest.

Pat's sons and Peter Mullan were permitted to go away; but at the instigation of Fleming they were recalled, and also put under arrest. Mike retreated with the swiftness of a deer and was fired at.

The party then marched forward, and in the course of a short time, were re-inforced by additional members of the yeomanry corps under

Mackenzie. Fleming's hilarity knew no bounds. He informed Mackenzie that he was taken prisoner by a body of United men one evening when returning after a patrol.

Roddy heard him, and knowing that such was not true, told him "not to sin his soul with a parcel of lies. You know," said Roddy, "that you were found wounded, and that after taking care of you for several weeks, and attending to your recovery, you run off to-day without as much as saying, by your leave. I'm a poor man, and as I thought I was entitled to something for all my trouble, I followed you to make you return."

"It's all a conspiracy," shouted Fleming; "you saw that brute that has escaped strike me with the gun which you now hold."

"I saw nothing of the kind," retorted Roddy. "I saw you try to injure the poor creature."

"Poor creature, indeed!" sneered Fleming; "your poor creature, as you call him, is gone to alarm the whole country."

"Do you think so?" said Mackenzie, with evident uneasiness.

"No, I don't think it, I know it," answered Fleming.

Mackenzie then gave the word to halt, and turned his men in another direction.

Pat and the others saw that their chances of escape were thus lessened by that order; however, they never betrayed the lightest uneasiness at the turn of ill-luck.

Peter Mullan showed a good deal of stubbornness, which subjected him to a good deal of violence at the hands of his captors.

Phil and Ned Dolan were more guarded, and learned by a few glances from their father that their better plan was not to speak, and to appear to treat the whole thing with indifference. Their father began to whistle some popular air, but was instantly ordered to stop.

Roddy Flynn kept up his banter with Fleming, maintaining that this—referring to his being made prisoner—was a poor reward for all he had done for Fleming, from the night that he found him all but dead, and kindly took him into his house.

Fleming at last began to think that probably he had been over hasty in his suspicions of Roddy; however, in order to be on the safe side, he did not allude further to that part of the business.

Cormac and John were not long in arriving at the smiddy. The meeting was over, but some ten or twelve young men were loitering about, smoking and chatting.

To these Cormac immediately issued instructions, and told them what had befallen Dolan and his sons, and John's brother.

Mike had inadvertently conveyed word to Pat's wife and daughter. The latter ran out of the house half-distracted, and besought Cormac Rogan to hasten to her father's assistance.

"And poor Peter," she exclaimed. "Oh, I see how it will be. They'll be taken, and once that villain, Mackenzie, gets his toils around them!" and the poor girl ran up an down half-frantically, shouting, "Oh, my father, my poor father!"

"Sis-sis-send Mackenzie after Cic-cic-cic-Cameron, by the bokey," shouted Mike, as he witnessed the girl's sufferings.

"Come on, lads," shouted Cormac, after he had arranged his men.

Naturally enough, Cormac took the road on which he expected to meet Mackenzie and his prisoners; but after travelling a good distance he found, to his great grief, that he had missed them. Undecided as to what he should now do, Cormac felt woefully perplexed. How happy he felt only a few hours ago, and now he was perfectly miserable. His heart yearned for action against the enemies of his country, and all these were enemies, bitter enemies of his creed, although there were many brave and noble hearts engaged in the same movement with himself who differed from him in religious opinion. After a short consultation with a few of the leading spirits that surrounded him, Cormac ventured on the bold expedient of turning, and by another route enter Antrim. For this purpose he divided his men into parties of two and three, and these he sent in different directions, but in such a manner to be within easy distance of each other.

The plan succeeded, for immediately on entering the town, Cormac perceived Mackenzie and his prisoners entering by a narrow way adjoining Shane's Castle demesne. A sharp whistle collected his men, and Mackenzie immediately found himself surrounded by Cormac's party. To show fight was the thing farthest from Mackenzie or his men, for their chances of victory were not only doubtful, but their lives likely to be imperilled.

As Cormac approached, Mackenzie addressed him:—

"In open violation of the laws of the country, I find that you, sir, and your followers, are about to forbid my passage with these prisoners."

"In open violation of the laws of the country!" replied Cormac, with a bitter sneer.—"It is you, sir, and your cowardly minions, who violate and outrage every law."

Here Roddy Flynn cut a caper on the road,

which very much resembled an inclination to dance a jig.

"Come here, my fine runaway," he said, grasping Fleming by the arm. "Never you run away again, till you pay your lodging money, you thief that you are! When my wife gets hold of you, she will—"

"Hold," said Cormac, after a short parley with John Mullan and Peter Dolan. "Captain Mackenzie," he added, "consider yourself, and these men who accompany you, my prisoners. You will require to retrace your steps for some distance; on your acquiescence to my orders depends your own and the lives of others."

Mackenzie appeared irresolute; observing which, Pat Dolan pointed the way, desiring the men to move forward. Fleming had the hue of despair in face, and his good looks were not restored by the banter of Roddy Flynn. On their backward route, Cormac was joined by about fifty men, so that the capture of Mackenzie assumed the character of a demonstration.

The people turned out of their houses, and gave vent to their feelings in loud cheers.—"Hang every man of them!" was shouted from many a lusty throat.

Cormac had taken the precaution to proceed with his prisoners through by-roads and places not often traversed by the general public. He had arranged with Mullan and Dolan to take them on towards the smiddy. There was an old house in the vicinity, and in that house Cormac determined the prisoners should be kept, and disposed of according to orders from headquarters. He knew, right well, that the report would soon spread that Mackenzie had been arrested, and therefore it became necessary to send intelligence of the event as quickly as possible to Belfast.

Arrived at the place, Cormac informed Mackenzie that he should remain in the place selected for their detention. A proper guard would be placed over the house, and the penalty of the slightest attempt at escape, would, on discovery, be immediately followed by death to the party so attempting.

Mackenzie was silent and morose. After his capture he spoke very little, either to his captors or to his own men.

"This is an important piece of work," said Cormac to John, after their prisoners had been properly attended to.

"There cannot be a doubt of it," replied Mullan; "but we may make up our minds for hot work, immediately after it is discovered."

"I know it well," replied Cormac, thoughtfully. "We must have advice before to-morrow morning. How we are to proceed; shall I go myself, or send you and Pat?"

"Go yourself, by all means, and proceed alone," answered Mullan.

Pat was advised with in the matter, and seconded John's proposal.

Shortly afterwards, Cormac proceeded on his mission. It was late when he arrived in Belfast, and, in consequence, required to act with exceeding caution.

Meetings were then being held every night in different parts of the town, and especially in the suburbs. These meetings seldom consisted of more than five or six persons, and were not unfrequently held in utter darkness.

Cormac proceeded to a certain rendezvous, where he expected to find either McCracken or Milliken. After some difficulty, he obtained permission to enter, and was not a little surprised to find himself surrounded by others whose number he did not know, and whose faces he could not see. He gave the password correctly, and, on that account, was admitted. Finally, he began to think that he had fallen into some trap, when, a light being procured, he found himself among a party of seven men, sitting round a small table, in the basement story of an old house.

For some minutes Cormac was undecided how to proceed. At last, he determined to take his leave, but immediately on attempting to do so, was peremptorily ordered, by what appeared to be the chairman of the company, to be seated, and make known his business.

This he declined to do, merely stating that he came there in expectation of seeing a certain gentleman, and not finding him, he did not care to remain.

The company looked into each other's faces with a sort of undecided look. Some of them glancing furtively at Cormac, made him feel anything but easy in his position.

"We must learn the exact nature of your business here," said one of the party to Cormac, in a tone of voice not very assuring.

"The exact nature of my business you shall not learn," replied Cormac, most emphatically.

"I have already told you," he continued, "that I came here expecting to see a gentleman whom I knew, and not finding him here, I wish to leave."

"What's his name, young man?" inquired one of the party, rather mildly.

"Mr. Israel Milliken," answered Cormac.

"Is your business with Mr. Milliken of such a nature that it cannot be postponed until to-morrow; or, have you any objection to make it known, and it will be conveyed to him?"

"It cannot be postponed; and I will not make it known till I see him," said Cormac.

The others whispered together for a minute, when one of them turned to Cormac, and told him that a messenger would be dispatched at once to bring Mr. Milliken; but if he could not be had, and there were some doubts regarding that, they hoped the young man would reconsider his determination, and make known his business. These were not times when a person might intrude himself, although he was possessed of a pass-word, and learn anything transpiring at such meetings as the present.

They presumed that "it was all right" with the young man; but he himself knew he was a stranger among them, and if he were what they all believed him to be, he would readily consent to make known his mission, or, at least, a part of it, so as to convince them that they were right in admitting him.

Cormac felt there was some good reason in all this. He was guarded in all his acts, and why should they not be the same? Yes; he was quite agreeable to their proposal.

A messenger was then sent for Mr. Milliken. He had not been more than a few minutes gone, when the sound of footsteps were heard approaching the door. The light was quietly extinguished, and Cormac thought he could distinguish a movement, as if those present were secretly retiring, either into some other apartment, or leaving the house by some secret door.

This had the reverse tendency of assuring him that he was yet in safe quarters. In a few seconds, however, he was delighted to hear the sound of McCracken's voice. The light was suddenly restored, and Cormac beheld his friend engaged in a hearty hand-shaking with all present.

On recognizing Cormac, McCracken was instantly beside him, inquiring after his health, and how matters were proceeding about Antrim and Randalstown.

Cormac was not long making known to him the nature of his business.

Judge of McCracken's astonishment, at hearing from Cormac a confirmation of the news he had just received not half an hour ago.

McCracken immediately made known to all present what he had just learned. "But my astonishment to find that our young friend here, was the cause whereby Mackenzie was made prisoner," said McCracken, "almost overwhelms me."

The men sprang from their seats, and jostled each other in their anxiety to get hold of Cormac's hand.

From doubts and doubting, there immediately sprang hearty congratulations and praises of the intrepidity of Cormac.

The latter detailed his fears and anxieties since he entered, much to the enjoyment of all present; while the members of the company were nothing backward in detailing theirs; and some of them even went so far as to tell Cormac the plans they were revolving in their minds to make Cormac either confess the nature of his business, or force him to an involuntary stay beyond his inclinations.

Just then the messenger returned in company with Mr. Milliken; and if Cormac stood high in the estimation of those present since the arrival of McCracken, he stood higher still since Mr. Milliken saw him.

The latter informed Cormac, that, owing to new arrangements concerning Antrim, the removal of Mackenzie was of the utmost importance.

CHAPTER XXI.—PETER MULLAN'S COURTSHIP—LOVE MATTERS CONDUCTED IN A BUSINESS-LIKE FASHION—HOW PAT DOLAN SETTLED A DISPUTE.

"I'm no stranger, proud and gay, To win thee from thy home away, And find thee, for a distant day, A theme for wasting sighs."

Mike Glinty informed Peter Mullan of the distracted state of mind in which Peggy Dolan was plunged on receipt of the news that he and her father were taken prisoners by Mackenzie.

"Poor girl," said Peter. "Pip-pip-poor boy," said Mike; "I-I-I have nin-nin-nobody to gig-gig-go crazy about me. nin-nin-no Pip-Pip-Peggy to s-s-scream and ring-g-g her ha-hu-hands."

"Yes you have, my brave fellow," said Peggy's mother, who was passing where Peter and Mike were speaking outside. "Won't you come in, Mike, and you too, Peter," she said. "There's no one within, but Peggy."

Peter and Mike both entered. "Your fif-fif-father wasn't long a prisoner," said Mike; "nin-nin-nor Peter Mullan either," he added, addressing Peggy.

"No, Mike; thanks to Cormac and John, they were speedily and unexpectedly released."

"Thanks tit-tit-to Cormac and John!" Mike sneeringly repeated. "And who-o-o run-n-a like fif-fif-fire and the devil, to tell Cormac and John?" he asked.

"Quite right, Mike, quite right," said Peggy's mother. "Had it not been for your pair of speedy heels, the whole of them would have been, by this time, in a worse place than that occupied by Mackenzie."

Peggy and Peter agreed that Mike was the chief cause of the rescue; and the poor fellow, always keenly alive to his own merits, felt delighted at this recognition of his services.

"It is a long time, I suppose," said Peggy, addressing Peter Mullan, "since you saw Miss O'Hara?"

"Who, Bridgid?" said Peter. "No; not very long. She is stopping, I believe, with Kate O'Neill and her uncle."

"Yes; I heard that. Then you're not as regular a visitor there as when she was stopping at home at her father's?"

"Regular visitor!" said Peter, with the least degree of astonishment. "I don't think I ever was twice in the house."

"Oh, indeed! I thought I heard some one say that you and she were very intimate," said Peggy.

"It is the first time I ever heard that said," replied Peter. "What led you to think so?" he inquired.

"I didn't think anything about it. I only

say, that I heard that Mr. Mullan and Miss O'Hara were of very intimate terms."

"Oh! I see, I see," exclaimed Peter, laughing; "very likely, indeed. But you forget there are two of that name, Peggy."

"No," said the girl, "I don't forget anything of the kind; but I always thought it was you, Peter, and, indeed, I wondered at it, for Miss O'Hara condescended to speak of you rather slightly at one time."

"When?" eagerly inquired the young man. "I am not very sure, now," was the answer; "but I believe it was shortly after the time I saw you at Antrim fair."

"Quite so; I remember it right well," said Peter, laughing heartily. "I left you and your father, you remember, behind me, and hurried on homeward."

"Yes; that is the very time," said Peggy. "I overtook Bridgid, and very kindly asked her to take a seat in the cart. She was evidently displeased at something; and what do you think, but I believed her to be quite jealous of you that very night, Peggy."

"Dear me! how in all the world could she be jealous of me, Peter? I'm sure she never had any cause."

"Not the slightest, I know; but I just happened, in answer to her inquiry of what detained me, to say that I had been kept behind a little, speaking to you and your father," said Peter.

"And surely that couldn't have annoyed her?"

"Not at all," replied Peter, still laughing at the recollection of the mistake that occurred on that evening, when Bridgid believed she was in company with John.

Peter rehearsed the whole circumstance, and Peggy listened with evident pleasure to the recital, not in the least displeased at Peter thinking of Bridgid's jealousy when he mentioned Peggy's name.

What small things please us at some time of our lives. Peter was long anxious to get on intimate terms with Peggy Dolan; and, especially since that evening, when, in presence of her father, he kindly drank to her "very good health," and hoped, when she married, her choice would fall on a young fellow worthy of her.

Probably Peter never uttered five words in all his life that partook of so much gallantry. Peggy's kind glances were the inspiring cause, and, as his opportunities in that way had been very limited, so, in like manner, his tongue was seldom eloquent.

Even yet he was not quite sure of his position toward Peggy, but the freeness of her speech gave him great hope that he was not altogether unacceptable to her.

As for Peggy, she had long since harbored some sort of a not unpleasant feeling toward Peter. She could not exactly explain what it was, but she found herself often indulging in it, and wondering why she did so.

Yet this pair of young people would not, for any consideration, have made known to each other the workings of their own hearts, each dreading that a want of reciprocity might thereby become known, and so destroy the day-dreams in which they loved to indulge.

When Peter drew his seat closer to Peggy's, she did not even attempt to forbid him the exercise of such familiarity. Gently sliding his arm around Peggy's waist, he looked right into the girl's eyes, and, after a pause, said: "Peggy, I love you!"

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the situation of Paris at the present moment very much resembles that of 1792, when Verdun had fallen, and the road to Paris was open. At that critical epoch Vergniaud presented himself before the National Assembly and presented these words:

"It appears that the plan of the enemy is to march straight upon the capital, leaving the strong places behind untouched. This plan will be their ruin. Our armies, though too weak to resist them, will be strong enough to harass their rear; and when they arrive pursued by our battalions, they will find themselves in the presence of the Parisian army drawn up in line of battle under the walls of the capital, enveloped on all sides, they will be devoured by the land they have profaned. Parisians, now is the time to display energy! Where are the spade and pickaxe which destroyed the altar of the Federation and levelled the Champ de Mars? I demand that the National Assembly set the example, and send a dozen commissioners, not to make speeches, but to dig and pick with their own hands."

MACMAHON'S GENERALSHIP.

Dr. Russell says:—Everything confirms the impression that the great battle of Woerth was an accident, and the belief gains ground that MacMahon, like Douay, had no idea of the force to which he was opposed when he attacked it. At the Prussian headquarters it was a surprise, and the outpost firing, which extended along the ridge over the Woerth rivulet (a few yards broad and a yard deep) was not considered serious till the French displayed a great line of artillery on the ridges and opened a furious cannonade. Their fighting at Nechwiller was grand. The Prussian Generals say they never witnessed anything more brilliant. At one time the French gained ground and got down on to the ridge on the left; but the main stress of the day was on a narrow front of some two and a half miles along the stream at each side of Woerth, and the final stand was made by Reichshofen and Nechwiller, from which the French retreated by several roads through a very difficult country, by Neiderbrunn, &c., on Bitsche. The old soldiers say that nothing in the hottest of the fighting at Koniggratz could at all compare with the fighting at Woerth. It is now four o'clock and a report is going about that MacMahon had only two divisions with him. If so, they have been sacrificed, causing an immense loss to the Prussians; it is true; but gaining no material benefit. They must have lost all their guns. The story is very improbable, although it is quite true, that the French were in far inferior numbers. Could MacMahon, too, have been involved in a battle so that he could not withdraw his men. He handled his troops beautifully, and a change of front under fire, when he retired his left and took up a new line for his guns, is spoken of with much admiration by his enemies."

THE FALLEN EMPEROR.

The London Post contends that the Imperial family of France has at this moment a title of no common kind to the good wishes and friendly estimation of Englishmen. That the Emperor, in governing a most impracticable and impulsive people, may have

committed some grave mistakes, is not denied; but who that remembers the France of 1848, and compares it with the France of the early part of 1870, cannot see the enormous strides in national prosperity which, under the rule of Napoleon III., the Empire has made? And if now his sun has gone down in cloud and storm, it is more owing to the force of circumstances than to any inherent defects in his own discharge of his exalted office. Had he retained the physical ability to lead the army as he led it at Solferino and Magenta, the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince might have found they had a different host to reckon with. Had he, on the other hand, retained the control of the administration at Paris as he once possessed it, he might have infused a spirit throughout France which would have been equal to the crisis. But Napoleonic traditions required that the Emperor should take the field, while the new Constitution required that the Cabinet should direct the domestic policy. Both were equal to their work; the Emperor from bodily weakness; the Cabinet from political incapacity. While, then, we cannot but acquiesce in accomplished facts, we shall not do so without feeling strongly that England as well as France owes a debt of gratitude and of sympathy to the great man who now disappears from among the foremost of monarchs to the retirement of private life. Nor shall we confine our sympathy to him. The exalted lady whom he left as Regent in his absence cannot be forgotten. Her conduct throughout has been that of a true and high-souled woman. The good wishes of Englishmen follow her into retirement; and if, when events shall have made further progress, the Imperial family should resolve to settle in England, they will find here a reception which for genuine cordiality cannot be exceeded anywhere.

WILL PARIS HOLD OUT?—IS THE FRENCH CAPITAL WEAK OR STRONG?

It is certain that the fortifications of Paris were not constructed to meet any such emergency as the present. They were planned on the reasonable assumption that Paris would always have a large army outside her walls to harass the besiegers, and a large regular army inside to man the walls. But neither of these exist. All that is present is an enthusiastic populace, ill-armed, ill-trained, unused to act together, and such a force is difficult to manage, and leader still to rely on. Nor were the forts fitted for the warfare of the present day; they were contrived against the guns and assaults of twenty years since, and there have been incalculable changes since that time. And we believe, too, that the fortifications are not finished even according to their original pattern, imperfect as that was. Till this month nobody in their senses ever thought of such a calamity as the present, and no one therefore provided against it. To combat with those military and these economical difficulties would require a very strong Government. But it is impossible that the present Government can be strong. It is already divided against itself. General Trochu says, we are told, that there is no Republic, and unless a Constituent Assembly so decide, there shall be no Republic. Yet the Republic has been proclaimed, and has been received with acclamation at Paris, Lyons, and all the great French cities. Such a division between the military commander and the civil Government must in all cases weaken both. In this case it would peculiarly weaken them. A main question for discussion and decision is, which and how many of the populace you will arm, and on this a strong anti-republican and a strong republican are sure to differ critically. A large part of the lowest populace are believed to be republicans. A republican would wish to arm those, and an anti-republican would be afraid to do so. That General Trochu and the Government can long act together is unlikely, and to change the command of the troops at Paris must cause great danger, and might cause utter ruin. How can a Government like this solve the great problems before them? Can they hold back the innumerable Prussians without? On these grounds, we believe that almost certainly Paris can not be defended; probably no serious attempt will be made to defend it; that it will be taken almost at once by the Prussians; or that, without an effort at defence, peace must be made as soon as the Prussians arrive under the walls; and, in both cases, pretty much on the German terms. France, we believe, is conquered, and she must submit to the fate which she cannot alter.—From the Economist.

GENERAL TROUCH.

As far back as November, 1866, and before General Trochu had published his celebrated book on the French army, we printed a sketch of him by a highly qualified contributor, which we cannot do better than now reproduce.—General Trochu's want of sympathy with, or rather his general distaste to, the present order of things in France is so notorious that his nomination as a member of the French Commission on the Reorganization of the Army is at once an act of homage to his rare capacity and a proof that the Emperor can, when he chooses, subordinate personal feelings to high considerations. It was Marshal Bugeaud who recommended the authorities to place this officer, when still very young, in a post of command, and to give him the rank that brings with it responsibility. In one of his letters of recommendation to a high personage, his patron wrote, "Je vous envoie l'officier d'un maréchal." But the independence of Trochu's character and the bluntness of his speech have stood in the way of his advancement to the highest honours of his profession. When the Emperor one day was extolling the constitution and organization of the Ministère de la Guerre (and possibly contrasting it with the British War Office) he exclaimed, "C'est dommage que cet homme ne soit pas en service." On his return from the Crimea, he expressed much admiration for the regimental discipline of the English army in the field, comparing it with the destructive and marauding habits of the French troops, and when asked how he would propose to correct this licence, so natural to soldiers, he answered, "En les faisant vertueux." He had soon the opportunity of showing how far this assertion was neither paradoxical nor pedantic; for in the Italian war his division combined all the military qualities with a regard for the persons and properties of non-combatants hitherto unexampled. He began by degrading a non-commissioned officer to the ranks for insulting a peasant woman, and through the whole line of march the site of his encampment was always distinguished by the uninjured dwellings and the mulberry trees still clothed with vines green amid the fields of desolation. This power of restraining military disorder is especially valuable in the present temper of the French army. Two causes are operating to the damage of the traditionally amiable and friendly character of the French soldier. The first is the prominent position given to the Zouaves, and the infection of their rowdy and violent spirit. The other, and far more serious, is the recruitment of the old soldiers under the new law of conscription. These are generally men who have failed to establish themselves in civil life, and who re-enter the army with the worst habits and principles. It may have been the hope of the originators of this system that the veterans who returned to the service would infuse into the younger portion of it certain Imperial associations of which it was deficient; but the effect is acknowledged on all hands to have been most detrimental to discipline. Indeed the quiet, gay, gentle, and simple piou-piou (infantry soldier) of the French line is now the exception rather than the rule; and this may have something to do with the presumed necessity for altering the constitution of an army which a few months since was regarded with so much self-satisfaction at home, and with so much respect, and even terror, by the rest of Europe.—Pall Mall Gazette.

COURAGE DISPLAYED BY THE EMPEROR ON THE FIELD.

I have this day had the advantage of a conversation with a distinguished contributor to one of our leading Quarterlies, who was on the field of action at Sedan, and who took especial pains to render himself familiar with the proceedings of the Emperor, and his personal bearing, during the terrific struggle so pregnant with mighty results to France and his dynasty. He also was especially careful to obtain information from the most reliable sources as to whether the Emperor did by his presence in any degree embarrass the movements of the troops or seek to interfere with Marshal MacMahon in his directions respecting the engagement, or to divide the responsibility of the command. He assures me that there is no ground for either imputation, but, on the contrary, nothing could surpass the personal courage and the almost ubiquitous zeal of the ruler of France. Where dangers were thickest, the fire most deadly, he set an individual example of daring and reckless disregard for life, likely to give confidence to the troops. In every sense of the word, he served with them; and never more ably did he uphold his position with the army than at this battle. The Emperor was in fact but a volunteer aide-de-camp to his Marshal. In no wise did he seek to interfere with his action. But where MacMahon thought success doubtful, by personally marching at the head of the different regiments and mastering physical suffering in his heroic zeal, the Emperor rapidly rallied troops who almost sprang from exposure to the iron shower which spread death around. More particularly was his presence observed when leading the attacking column which sought to drive the Bavarians out of Belan, a village east of Sedan, commanded on all sides by the enemy. Shot and shell rained fast around, but the Emperor in their midst seemed to bear a charmed life. The wounded forgot their sufferings in their anxiety for his safety; Generals remonstrated but in vain. His reply was "This is my place." He sought death, but it came not. The Emperor was on the battlefield for many hours, from early morn till the close of the fight; and, when informed that MacMahon was wounded, he said that fortune should have divided her favors with himself. He did not leave the ground while the fighting continued. The Prussian troops recognized his presence. The Emperor's object was evident, namely, to perish on the battlefield, and thus, in the cause of France, to terminate a life whose best years had been spent in her service. He thus sought to redeem the errors of the campaign. Fate willed it otherwise. The Emperor had courage to lose his life, but was too brave to take it. Self-destruction is the coward's last resource. Borne back by his own troops, the Emperor, when he found all was hopeless, surrendered his sword to the King, "not having been able to die at the head of his army." The King met him with a noble acknowledgement of the individual bravery he had witnessed. The vanquished officers surrendered as prisoners on parole, bearing their arms, and were received with and had rendered to them all the honors of war. It is well for those who have been accustomed to adopt the insane sentiments of the writer in the Times, who imputed to their cowardice, to know that these stories of the battle-field are testimonies of enemies even more than of friends. In no journal have they been contradicted. The London Times this morning, quoting officially from the *Saints Anzeiger*, says, "According to reliable information—namely, of eye-witnesses—the Emperor Napoleon at the battle of Sedan exposed himself to our fire in such a manner that his desire undoubtedly was to seek death." The Times, notwithstanding its recent severe personalities, offers no comment on this statement. Napoleon is not "dead nor yet victorious."—Irish Times.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS BY THE PRUSSIANS.

"An Eye Witness," writing to the *Telegraph* from Sedan, under date the 7th ult., says:—

On Thursday or rather Friday last, MacMahon's army, numbering 80,000, surrendered as prisoners of war. Can you believe that since then—a period of five full days—all the men of that army and such of the officers that would not sign the agreement not to bear arms against Prussia during the present war have been left out in an open field, without tents or covering of any kind, and with barely enough food to keep life in them? I heard yesterday of the wretched state these men were in, but I would not believe what was told me; so to-day I came down here from Florenville to see and judge for myself. In a plot of meadow ground—not damp, but positively soaking wet—about as large as Trafalgar-square—eighty thousand men have been huddled together like sheep since they were taken prisoners on the 2nd of this month. Of these, about 20,000 have already been marched off to Germany; and to-day, whilst I was present, 10,000 men and about 300 officers were started on their way to the railway which will take them to Prussia. But I visited them before they left, and a more deplorable scene it would be impossible to imagine. Since MacMahon's army surrendered on the 2nd of this month, not an ounce of meat has been served to them, and all they have had to live upon has been one hard biscuit per man for every two days. Amongst the officers who are prisoners I have several acquaintances and two or three friends. They assured me—and their gaunt, hungry look quite confirmed what they stated—that they were literally, not figuratively, starving. One of them a gentleman of noble birth and of acknowledged courage, asked me if I could procure him a little bread. I ran back to my carriage, and brought with me a loaf, some slices of cold meat, and half a bowl, which I had laid in at Florenville for my luncheon during my trip. My friend—who two months ago would have declined to dine at a second class Paris restaurant—devoured what I brought him like a famished wolf, but not before he had divided the food with his "ordonnance," or soldier-servant. I offered to share with him the few bank notes I had with me, but he assured me that he and all his companions had enough money for their present wants. The Prussian authorities, however, would not allow their prisoners even to purchase what they required. As for the men, they were, if possible, in a more deplorable state than the officers. They had been—as, indeed, their superiors had—for four days left in this open field under an almost continual downpour of rain.—They have not a change of clothes. They were not merely wet through, but as if they had been kept in water for many hours. Many were flushed with raging fever; others were suffering from all the different phases of severe bowel complaint; and hundreds could barely stand upright from rheumatic pains. But no doctor had been near them. The French medical men who had been retained as prisoners, had been sent off to the wounded of their own army; and these poor fellows, many of them dying from sheer neglect, were left to shift for themselves as best they could. It was indeed a sad sight. I could not have believed that a Christian nation would ever behave thus to their prisoners of war. If the Prussian army were suffering from a want of supplies, those who were its captives would, of course, have to suffer also. But it is not so. The supplies for the Prussian army are now abundant at Sedan. The men have two good meat meals every day. The whole country has been laid under contribution by them; and, no matter how enormous the amount demanded may be, the town or village that does not supply it is given over to be pillaged by the soldiers. To-day I saw some seven thousand of the French prisoners removed to the railway station on their way to Prussia. The soldiers were marched off first, the officers about two hours later. Surely it would have been but commonly courteous to allow the unfortunate men to go on their way in peace.

But no. They were marched off preceded by a military band playing triumphant Prussian airs, were made to march by sections, as if on parade, and even the French officers, if they lagged behind for an instant, were beaten with the butt ends of muskets, and roared at, "Forwards, forwards!" Weak, sick, more than half-starved as they were, and suffering from dysentery, wet clothes, and rheumatism, these men—officers and soldiers alike—were hurried along the road for a march of ten miles at a pace very nearly equal to our "double quick time" in English marching. I have served in the English army not a few years; it was once my fate to be a prisoner amongst the Selks, where I was certainly not well treated. I have been a great deal in Turkey, Syria, and Asia Minor, and have witnessed not a little of what the European world would, with perfect justice, call brutal in the treatment of prisoners. But, taking all things into consideration—I never, as God shall one day judge me—saw anything so utterly unfeeling as the treatment of the French prisoners by their Prussian captors in and about Sedan. I could not have believed that the army of any civilized nation would have thus treated their prisoners. If the man I respected most on earth had related to me what I have this day witnessed, I would not have believed him. Even now, with the scenes of horrible, wanton, slow, deliberate cruelty before my eyes, I scarcely believe what I have myself witnessed; and I almost hesitate to make known to you what I have written. But, be assured of one thing, that my words represent but feebly the real truth, and that, unless through the English press, the truth is not made known, thousands of lives will be added to those already sacrificed in this accursed war. The question may be asked why I did not inform some of the Prussian superior officers of what I had witnessed to-day. In reply I can say that I did so, and that in two of the three attempts I made I was politely told to mind my own business; while in the third I was answered with a volley of sounding curses against the French nation in general, and the French army in particular. As regards the French officers, to whose infamous treatment by the Prussian authorities I have done my best to call the attention of England—there is one thing which ought not to be forgotten. When on the 2nd of this month, General de Wimpffen—who succeeded MacMahon in command after the latter was wounded—surrendered himself and the army as prisoners of war, all French officers who consented to sign a declaration, stating on honour that they would not serve against Prussia during the present war, were allowed to go free—to live wherever it pleased them. About one-half accepted this condition, and have passed through Belgium on their way to various parts of France; for the Prussian authorities would not let them pass through their lines, either to the east, the south, or any other direction. The officers who declined to sign that declaration—the officers who believed the war was not at an end, that they might escape from captivity, or, by an exchange of prisoners, get once more into their old ranks—were not the least courageous of the army. These are the men in whose behalf I write. In the hope that, through your columns, my voice may be heard, I have written this letter. Let any English society send out to the Valley of the Meuse persons capable of properly investigating the subject, and they will find that all I have stated is but child's play compared with what I might have said on this subject. They will find, as I have found, and as I assert, that, from the frontier of Alsace onwards to where they now are, the Prussian troops have plundered the inhabitants of every village they have passed through. If they make—as they invariably do—a requisition upon the inhabitants of any place, and if the inhabitants cannot pay the amount demanded, the place is there and then given over to be sacked by the soldiery. I would overlook the system of making requisitions if it were confined to the necessities of life. But when you find a small village, the total rent of which does not exceed £2,000 per annum, and where the inhabitants never drank anything better than cider, Strasburg beer, or very sour wine, called upon to furnish £1,000 in coin, 600 cigars of the finest brand, 1,800 of middle quality and 600 of inferior sort, to say nothing of 500 bottles of champagne, 200 of Burgundy, and 1,000 of Bordeaux, it becomes really a question what such a power would do if it were supreme in Europe. In Alsace and in Lorraine the Prussians are feared, hated, and looked upon as a great curse, sent by God for the punishment of the people. If ever these two provinces become annexed to Prussia, I am quite sure that the people will arise, as the Jews of old did in Egypt, and go anywhere to get rid of their tyrants. I enclose you my name and the particulars of my whereabouts.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF MONTMEDY.

Montmedy, 6th September. After writing my last letter I made at once for Vitton, whence I drove towards Montmedy. When I gained a height overlooking the town I could see the Prussians bombarding it, and that the town offered them a vigorous and courageous defence. The enemy had four batteries playing, and numbered, I should think about 6,000 men. At half-past ten the Hotel de Ville and the Prefecture were set on fire, and presented a very grand sight. I thought the whole town was in flames. About half-past eleven o'clock the Prussians ceased firing, and I ventured to go round and enter the lower town—*le ville basse*—as it is called. Here, perhaps, I ought to attempt to give the readers some idea of what manner of place Montmedy is. Montmedy is a huge rock, on the top of which is a little town, and at the base on the Belgian side another little town, both containing about two thousand inhabitants. The Prussians bombarded the town on the top, from the Belgian side, and consequently their shots passed over the *ville basse*. There is a great deal of timber around Montmedy, and, as the custom is, the Prussians concealed themselves as much as possible in the woods. When I entered the lower town I could see what devastation the Prussian *bombes* had made. I found the inhabitants courageous, and ready to make most any sacrifice for France. While looking about the Prussian fire recommenced, and an *obus* fell not twenty feet from me, and a fragment of it passed through the hat of a gentleman who was with me. Happily none of us were wounded. The firing continued throughout the day, and at four o'clock I thought the whole town on high was on fire. It was impossible to see the houses. The smoke and flames hid the very heavens. I assisted two persons to make their escape, and when we arrived at Vitton I saw about a hundred *engines*. It was heartrending. Here was a wretched woman on her knees praying; her father, her husband, and her two brothers were engaged in the defence. Here again was an old woman on her knees, and sobbing. I learned that her son had been killed in the morning, and that her grandson, a youth of seventeen, was at that moment firing on the Prussians. French soldiers seem to have a habit of getting married on the eve of battle. The night before Montmedy was bombarded two young girls who are here now were married to soldiers, who are perhaps dead. One would have thought that a soldier about to fight would find it difficult to obtain a wife. Yet I am told such marriages are quite common, the prospect of a speedy divorce, perhaps, making the terrible step less appalling. The garrison of Montmedy did its duty in splendid style. The Prussian soldiery were scarcely to be seen in the clouds of battle which rose from the fire of the garrison. The Prussian loss was so great that they were forced to retire at five o'clock. They left a cannon and twelve horses on the field, with a great number of dead. However, in the evening again I heard the cannon "speak" as the French say.

At Virton, I and the emigres from Montmedy heard the glorious news from Paris, and the moment they learned that the Republic was proclaimed they returned to the town to fight for the good cause. I never felt more inclined to fight than now. To see this little town with 1,000 soldiers holding its own against a force numbering from six to ten thousand; to know that a Republic has been declared; that everything imperialist is on the wing; that Paris is determined to chase the stranger; all that for my duty to the *Irish Times*, would lead me to put on a French uniform.

I have with me in this little house a French captain commandant, who is only one among hundreds. He has not got a son. Since the second he has slept in the fields. The Prussians took his luggage—everything save what he had on his back. On what do you think he has lived for three days? He has had for *dejeuner*, for *dinner*, for *supper*, no meat, no coffee, no wine, nothing but biscuit and the water from the brook. His *evening* was in his sack. A piece of salt, a few brown biscuits, *voilà tout*.—*Irish Times Correspondent*.

THE BARBARITIES OF THE PRUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG.

Although recognized in modern warfare, it is not to be forgotten that the bombardment of the private houses in a fortress is always a very harsh and cruel measure, which ought not to be had recourse to without a certain degree of necessity. If places like Phalsburg, Lichtenburg, and Toul are bombarded, this may be justified on the ground that they stop mountain passes and railways, the immediate possession of which is of the greatest importance to the invader, and might reasonably be expected to follow as the result of a few days' shelling. If two of these places have so far held out, this redounds so much more to the credit of the garrison and the inhabitants. But as to the bombardment of Strasburg, which preceded the regular siege, the case is quite different.

Strasburg, a city of above 80,000 inhabitants, surrounded by fortifications in the antiquated manner of the sixteenth century, was strengthened by Vauban, who built a citadel outside the town, nearer the Rhine, and connected it with the ramparts of the town by the continuous lines of what was then called an entrenched camp. The citadel commanded the town, and being capable of independent defence after the town has capitulated, the simplest way to take both would be to attack the citadel at once, so as not to have to go through two successive sieges; but then, the works of the citadel are so much stronger, and its situation in the swampy lowlands near the Rhine renders the throwing up of trenches so much more difficult, that circumstances may, and generally will, advise a previous attack on the town, with the fall of which a further defence of the citadel alone would, in the eyes of a weak commander, lose much of its purpose: except in so far as it might secure better conditions of surrender. But, at all events, if the town alone be taken, the citadel remains to be reduced, and an obstinate commander may continue to hold out, and keep the town and the besieger's establishments in it under fire.

Under these circumstances what could be the use of a bombardment of the town? If all went well, the inhabitants might demoralize the greater part of the garrison, and compel the commander to abandon the town and throw himself, with the cleft of his soldiers, 3,000 to 5,000 men, into the citadel, and there continue the defence and hold the town under his fire. And the character of General Ulrich (for that, and not Ulrich, is the name of the gallant old soldier) was known well enough to prevent anybody from supposing that he would allow himself to be intimidated into a surrender, both of town and citadel, by any amount of shells thrown into them. To bombard a place which has an independent citadel commanding it is in itself an absurdity and a useless cruelty. Certainly, stray shells or the slow shelling of a siege will always do damage in a besieged town; but that is nothing compared to the destruction and sacrifice of civilian life during a regular, systematic six days' bombardment such as has been inflicted upon the unfortunate city.

The Germans say they must have the town soon, for political reasons. They intend to keep it at the peace. If that be so, the bombardment, the severity of which is unparalleled, was not only a crime, it was also a blunder. An excellent way, indeed, to obtain the sympathies of a town which is doomed to annexation, by setting it on fire and killing numbers of the inhabitants by exploding shells! And has the bombardment advanced the surrender by one single day? Not that we can see. If the Germans want to annex the town and break the French sympathies of the inhabitants, their plan would have been to take the town by an short regular siege as possible, then besiege the citadel, and place the commander on the horns of the dilemma, either to neglect some of the means of defence at his disposal or to fire on the town.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes—  
DUNMATH, Sept. 2.

General Ulrich and his garrison have been greeted to-day by the besieging army with a salvo of victory; and, during a two hours' truce agreed to upon his request for the burial of the dead, the commandant of Strasburg was made acquainted with the crowning disaster that had befallen his Imperial master. But he refused to lend the slightest credence to the telegrams shown him or the statements of the superior German officers, saying that they were all Prussian lies, made up to induce him to yield, and that he was not to be deceived by such shallow contrivances. Since I last wrote to you the garrison has displayed considerable alertness, and has inflicted some loss upon its besiegers. Four German officers—a lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and a lieutenant—have perished in the affairs of last night and the night before, and the occupants of the foremost trenches, artillery-ribs as well as infantry covering parties, have been very roughly handled. The parallel from which, on Thursday night, I witnessed one of the heaviest bombardments to which Strasburg had up to that time been subjected, has been the scene of a desperate and bloody encounter, in which Captain Orloff was killed (2nd Baden Grenadiers), besides several men, whilst about five-and-twenty soldiers were wounded. In fact, sortie had followed sortie in rapid succession; each attempt to disable guns, however, although made with the greatest gallantry, has been repulsed. Of course trench duty has become very harassing since the French have taken to sallying out from their defences nightly, and the men detailed for that most dismal and tiresome of services go down every morning to their appointed posts with grave faces; but the spirit of our soldiers continues to be all that could be desired, and ten men out of every twelve with whom I have spoken upon the subject of the siege are eager in the expression of their hope that it may soon come "zum Sturmen," and that they will be led out against the fortress to take it by assault, instead of being pent up in small country hamlets, or kept crouching night after night in damp trenches. The affair of this morning has been the most severe one with respect to loss of life on both sides that has occurred throughout the siege.—

Owing to the incompleteness of the parallels, which do not as yet form continuous lines, or rather curves, surrounding the fortifications, but are dug at considerable intervals, and not uniformly in connection with one another, the French contrived, in the darkness of a cloudy and stormy night, to get between the first and second parallels, and succeeded in surprising a battery established near the extramural railway goods station to which I have so often referred in my letters. This battery, and the trench containing its infantry supports, were, for a few

minutes after they became aware of their assailants' proximity, restrained from firing upon the latter by the impression that they were some of their own people—German soldiers retiring from the second parallel before a superior force of the enemy. This misapprehension was soon dispelled by the French attack, made with great resolution and ferocity; but the consequence of the untoward hesitation caused by the natural desire of the Prussians to avoid injuring their friends was an unusually heavy loss in killed and wounded.—*Telegraph Correspondent*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday, Sept. 4, a deputation waited on the Rev. Denis Lynch, Youghal, to present to him the address of the inhabitants of that town, and to offer the testimonial amounting to nearly £100. The deputation numbered no less than thirty-six persons, and included three Magistrates, several members of the Board of Guardians and of the Town Commissioners, as well as the leading shopkeepers and traders of the town. An exceedingly interesting presentation was also made to the Rev. Mr. Lynch by the Nuns of the Loretto Convent. It consisted of a suit of vestments, wrought by the skilful hands which have taught Youghal to challenge the repute of Lille and Valenciennes in the production of delicate textile fabrics; and they were, as might be expected, most sumptuous specimens of ecclesiastical garments. There were also presented by the Nuns a splendid set of books suited for the office of a priest.

The Munster News of the 3rd ult. says.—When it became known that the Rev. Thomas Nolan, the great favorite of the people, was about taking his leave of Rathkeale, for his new mission at St. Mary's, Limerick, the Town Commissioners, shopkeepers, and other residents assembled and prevented his departure until an Address, expressive of regard, would be presented to him. The Address was presented at a supper given at Moylan's Hotel amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The Rev. gentleman was subsequently escorted by an immense procession to Ballinacorney railway station from which, after hearty adieus, he left for Limerick.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—A solemn High Mass for the repose of the souls of the French soldiers who were killed in the Catholic Cathedral of Kilkenny, on Wednesday, September 7. The Rev. Dr. Moriarty presided on the side throne. Opposite the altar, within the Sanctuary, was placed a catafalque which was hung round with beautifully embroidered cloth, bearing on the centre the Papal arms; and surrounded with lighted tapers borne in candlesticks. The high altar table bore also in front the emblems of mourning.

The laying and blessing of the foundation stone of the new Dominican Church, Dominick street, Drogheda, took place on Sunday, 4th ult., in presence of an immense concourse of all classes of the people from the town and adjoining neighborhood. High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, at which the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of all Ireland, presided. The celebrant was the Rev. A. Hughes, O.P.; Deacon, Rev. H. Condon, O.P.; Sub-deacon, Very Rev. D. Duffy, O.P. At the conclusion of the Mass the Rev. Father Burke, O.P., delivered a discourse at once powerful, argumentative and pathetic, to an attentive and delighted audience.

On the 5th ult. an address and testimonial were presented by the inhabitants of Middleton to the Rev. William Foley, who has for the past year and a half been one of the Catholic curates of the parish, and who was then about to proceed to California, New Orleans, and the Southern and Western States of America, to collect funds for the completion of the new Cathedral in Queenstown, to the erection of which the Right Rev. Dr. Keane is devoting his utmost efforts. The testimonial consists of a handsome purse filled with sovereigns.

A Drogheda correspondent under date Sept. 7th, says:—For the last two years we have not witnessed so large a crop of mushrooms as the present season's produce. Since the first week in August a regular market has been opened here by factors, who export them to Liverpool. For the first fortnight small baskets full brought 6d. each, for those fit for export, and 8d. to 1s. for the smaller mushrooms known as "button." So abundant has been the supply, however, within the past week, that baskets can be had at 2d. each. It is believed that the mushrooms will grow this year up to the end of the present month. Several poor families in the country have through their industry in collecting the plant profited from the crop.

A Mullingar correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes, that at the "wake" of an aged woman named Mulvany, in the neighborhood of Mullingar, quite recently, a fine little boy, aged about five years, grandchild to the deceased, got hold by some means of a bottle containing spirits, and drank such a quantity that he died in a few hours, and was buried in the grave with his grandmother.

*News and Queries* give the following as an "extraordinary coincidence"—On January 12, 1870, at Knockgriffin, Ireland, the wife of Mr. John Myers was delivered of twin sons. At the same time, and in the immediate vicinity, the wife of Mr. Wm. Myers presented him with a brace of blooming daughters. The Messrs. Myers are brothers, their farms adjoin, and their wives are sisters.

On the 5th ult., the wife of a farmer named Quinn, residing at Ballyhale, County Kilkenny, was killed by being dragged, by her dress, into a threshing machine whilst at work.

FIGHTING MURDER IN DUNGARVAN.—DUNGARVAN, Sept. 5.—A frightful murder has been committed in this town. A young man, named Fitzgerald, a weaver, was drinking in a public-house with three men, named Power, Wallace and Foley, on Tuesday night. They brought him into a back yard, thence to a lane between the square and Fishamble street. A revolver shot was immediately after heard.—Power returned to the public-house and told the proprietress, Mrs. Callaghan, that Fitzgerald was injured. He then left, but sent a messenger to the proprietress of the public-house warning her to say nothing of the circumstances. Fitzgerald was immediately discovered wounded in the lane. A doctor was sent for, and on making an examination, pronounced life extinct, a bullet having entered the right lung, and lodged in the spine. The body was removed to a neighboring field, and left there, but the police being informed of the facts, discovered it. Power was arrested while at business. Foley was found at Waterford. Wallace has fled. The inquest was held yesterday, and an open verdict of wilful murder returned. The two prisoners are still in custody. Wallace and Power were clerks, and Foley a driver.

A carrier named Thomas Madigan was severely, if not fatally, injured on the evening of the 16th ult., by accidentally falling of his car, on which he was driving home from Limerick. A wheel of the car passed over his body, inflicting a bad fracture and several lacerations.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Cathedral of Armagh on the 2nd ult., namely, the presentation of a congratulatory address to the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, lately appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, on his arrival in the primate city. A deputation, consisting of Dr. Savage, Dr. Lavery, John Hughes, F. W. McKee, Jas. Wynne, James McMahon, Francis Vallely, and John McParland, Esqrs. The address was appropriately responded to by the Primate who then invoked the blessing of God on all present.

The *Examiner* of Sept. 6, says.—The meeting of the Cork Council yesterday was disturbed by a succession of unprovoked squabbles. The Council was proceeding to consider presentations, to the amount of £247, for injuries done to several establishments in the city during the trade riots, when Alderman Daniel O'Sullivan, who presided, protested against compensation being given to persons who adopted the principle of "no Irish need apply." This evoked a sharp rejoinder from some members, and after a slight scene the applications were referred to the Finance Committee. A short time after Alderman O'Sullivan provoked a more stormy altercation by objecting to the money of the country being paid to "Mr. Noble Johnson and Co.," on account of their being Tories. The Conservative members rose to leave the Chamber. Alderman Burrows and Penrose objected to the chair being occupied by a republican against Orangemen and Tories. Ultimately the Council broke up in confusion, leaving untouched Alderman O'Sullivan's motion for a vote of sympathy with France, and another motion by Councillor O'Sullivan for a grant of £100 to the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded French soldiers.

We take the following from the *Dublin Nation* of Sept. 10.—It is with extreme regret we chronicle the demise of Mr. James Kelly, of Warrenpoint, county Down, which took place in Liverpool, on the 27th August, after a brief illness. Mr. Kelly was in his 24th year, and had been for a long period an ecclesiastical student in Maynooth College, where he was highly respected for his talents and attainments, and beloved by his fellow-students. On the 30th ult., his remains were brought home from the land of the stranger, and conveyed to the family burial ground, at Burren, whither they were followed by a respectable and sorrowing college of relatives and friends.

MEETING AT WEXFORD.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Wexford took place on Thursday, Sept. 1, in the Town Hall. The meeting was called by the Mayor in pursuance of a requisition signed by about one hundred house-holders for the purpose of showing their sympathy for the wounded brave of the French army. In former days, when the men of Wexford had to fly from the land of their birth, they were received with open arms by the French, and many Wexford men rose to the rank of General in the French army—one of them, General Heron, being still alive. This gallant officer was for many years Governor of the Fortress of Lille, in which city he raised a splendid statue of St. Patrick. The Germans are also remembered—the doings of "the Hessians" will never be forgotten. About 8 o'clock the chair was taken by the Right Worshipful John Hinton, Mayor, who addressed the meeting at some length. Mr. Edward Walsh proposed and Mr. Patrick O'Connor seconded a resolution recommending the opening of a list for receipt of subscriptions. The resolution was carried. A committee was then appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Mr. Benjamin Hughes read the amount of subscriptions which had been handed in, and announced that any member of the committee would receive further subscriptions, and also would take charge of any old linen or calico sent to them for bandages and but. Mr. William Scallan was moved to the second chair, and a warm vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor. The meeting then separated.

At the same sessions, three lads named Bertie Kelly and Peter Fox, of Blackrench, and Peter Lyman, of Thomastown, were brought up in custody of Constable Moran, of Thomastown station, charged with breaking into Mr. J. Donohue's orchard at Yecomanstown, on Sunday morning, the 26th August, and stealing therefrom a quantity of apples. They, also, were remanded until next court day.

A Ballinacorney correspondent, under date Sept. 8, says.—A few evenings since an Orange mob paraded the streets of Ballinacorney in a most riotous and disorderly manner, for the avowed purpose of commemorating the Prussian victories in France. They were, as usual, accompanied by life and drums playing party tunes, but their chief amusement for about two hours was smashing the windows of their unoffending neighbors. They also destroyed several panes of glass in the National school, and it required the utmost exertions of the police to restore order.

Disturbances recently prevailed in Enniskillen during Orange rejoicings at the victory of the Prussians over Marshal MacMahon. The police and military suppressed the riotings. The town has been placed under the Towns Improvement Act.

The *Limerick Reporter*, of the 6th ult., says.—We sincerely regret to announce the death, on Saturday morning, at her residence, Upper Mallow street, of Mrs. Margaret Geary, the beloved wife of our esteemed and excellent fellow-citizen, William John Geary, Esq., J.P., Medical Poor Law Inspector, &c.—Mrs. Geary was much and deservedly respected by her numerous friends, and indeed by all who were acquainted with her many virtues in all her relations of life. The requiem services and funeral were largely attended.

A Naas correspondent, under date 3d ult., says:—During the past week the Countess of Mayo distributed her annual supplies of winter clothing to the poor in the neighborhood of Johnstown, Naas, and Kill. Her ladyship is at present staying at Palmerstown, and will shortly leave for India, to join her husband.

At Naas petty sessions, held on the 3d ult., Patrick Magann and Margaret Magann, husband and wife, charged with assaulting Julia Brady and Catherine Brine, at Coraban's Land, in same town. From evidence it seemed the assault was of a most unprovoked nature. Upon the application of the defendants the case was postponed until next court day.

THE LATE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CORK.—It has transpired that documents of an important character have been found in the rooms occupied by Adams in Cork, where the recent seizure of arms was made. Some of these papers are said to have disclosed a design on the part of the Fenians to sack the premises of the Bank of Ireland in Cork, with the object of securing their contents. It is moreover reported that the documents were likely to implicate many persons living in Cork. Adams has not yet been arrested, and it is believed he has effected his escape to England.

Upwards of 1,000 Irish justices of the peace says a late number of the *Waterford Citizen* have signed a memorial to Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, praying that the Government would take measures for closing all the public houses in the country during the whole of Sundays. The County Wexford already feels the moral and social advantages resulting from the action taken by the reverend bishop in reference to public-house closing on Sunday.

During the past few days a suite of rooms has been splendidly embellished and other changes carried out at Brodrick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, in the Isle of Arran. It is stated on tolerably good authority that the Duke, who for many years has been on terms of friendship with the Imperial family of France, has placed this beautiful residence at the disposal of the Prince Imperial and the Empress, who, it will be remembered was a guest there some years ago.—*Cork Examiner*, Sept. 10.

THE CHIEF OF FARNET.—HOW AN ANCESTOR OF MARSHAL MACMAHON TREATED AN INVADER.

(To the Editor of the World.)

Sir,—An article in a late number of the *World*, relative to Marshal MacMahon, in which the writer handsomely observed that "his very name was a

trumpet-call," suggests some historic recollections in connection with a distinguished ancestor of his, peculiarly appropriate at the present time.

In the year 1180, that valiant Norman captain, John de Courcy, well known to readers of mediæval French, English, and Irish history, succeeded, partly by force of arms and partly by treaties, with some of the Ulster chiefs, in obtaining extensive possessions in that province. De Courcy, in accordance with an invariable Norman habit, lost no time in erecting several castles in his newly-acquired dominions. Art (Arthur) MacMahon, of Farney, an ancestor of the famous Marshal of our own day, was one of those into whose possessions the Norman baron succeeded in intruding himself, the consequence of which was that two castles were speedily erected in his country and entrusted to the care of Art himself.

But the French chief little relished being cooped up within stone walls. Imbued with the peculiarities of his race, he preferred, after the manner of the Celts of Gaul, in Cæsar's time, coming out into the open country, and there committing his quarrel to the arbitration of arms; so, accordingly, down came the fortresses.

Sir Walter Scott, generally correct when treating of Celtic peculiarities, either in prose or verse, does not overlook this antipathy to fighting behind stone walls in the character of that people, for, in "Rokeby," he alludes very emphatically to an Irish chieftain of the sixteenth century:—  
"Who vowed his race forever to the fight and chase;  
And cursed them if his lineage born,  
Should sheath the sword to reap the corn;  
Or leave the mountain or the wood,  
To slouch themselves in castled hold."

De Courcy was furious at the destruction of his castles. He demanded of MacMahon why he dared to destroy them. The Ulster chief answered contemptuously, that he did not promise to hold stone for him but land—that it was contrary to his nature to couch like a spaniel within stone walls while he possessed an open country, of whose natural defences—such as mountains, rivers, woods, &c., he would alone avail himself. The result of this meeting it was not difficult to foresee; war was the immediate consequence. A Norman and Anglo-Saxon force speedily appeared in MacMahon's country. In accordance with the predatory habits of that age the Normans and their allies commenced devastating in the most approved style. Houses were burned and herds of cattle were seized and driven off. Indeed the number of the latter must have been immense, for reliable authorities—among them the "Annals of the Four Masters"—assure us the herds of cattle which De Courcy's soldiers drove off were divided into three parts, and that when proceeding with them, the entire covered three miles.

MacMahon, having collected his forces, advanced against the Norman enemy, commanded by De Courcy in person, and by Sir Amoric de St. Lawrence, an approved leader, ancestor of the present Howth family. The battle was fiercely contested during a great part of the day, and, night coming on, De Courcy entrenched himself in an old fortress in the neighborhood, to which he retired. His opponents did not abandon the fight. They lighted fires and rested on their arms, within less than a mile of the enemy, until morning. The conflict was renewed with the dawn. Norman discipline suggested to De Courcy the propriety of holding the defenses he had resorted to on the previous evening. MacMahon, at the head of his clansmen, made several desperate but unavailing efforts to carry this ancient Malakoff. Great numbers of men and leaders on both sides were now down; but at length the valorous Art, placing himself at the head of his galleghers—a species of heavy infantry composed of men of large stature, armed with swords, and wielding tremendous battle-axes—swept down all opposition. The Normans and their Saxons allies fled, but the Irish leader, like another Wolfe, had not the satisfaction of beholding the rent; he fell, stricken to the earth by a Norman knight, at the moment of victory.

English writers of the period touch this event very lightly. Indeed, some of them suggest it may be, after all, a victory for the Normans; but the delusion fades away when exposed to the light of impartial history, and to the verdict of those reliable scribes who inform us that "the remnant of De Courcy's army was pursued towards Dublin for thirty British miles (thirty-eight English), which city he reached covered with wounds."

Such, Mr. Editor, are some reminiscences of a past age, and of a family, the representative of which, in our day, displays a heroism which centuries of political adversity endured by his ancestors, has not succeeded in eradicating from himself.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, it is only necessary to remark that Farney founded a great part of the present County of Monaghan. In the Irish language the name is written *Fearnmhuine*, and signifies the plain of the alder trees.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER FROM THE CHAPTER.

The following address of congratulation has been presented by the Chapter of Westminster to the Archbishop on his return from Rome:—

"To the Most Reverend Father in Christ, Henry Edward, Lord Archbishop of Westminster.

"The Provost and Canons of the Metropolitan Chapter, at this their first Public Session, since your Grace's arrival in England, have unanimously resolved to offer their congratulations on your return to your Diocese after a lengthened absence.

"They have already united the expression of their sentiments with those of the Clergy of the Diocese, but hasten to avail themselves of the first opportunity of giving utterance to them in their corporate character.

"They have watched with anxious interest, and accompanied with fervent prayers, the deliberations of the Great Council in which your Grace has recently taken part; and knowing as they do that those deliberations represent the collective wisdom of the Church, and are conducted under the immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit of God, they cannot but augur the happiest results from the decisions in which they have already issued, or may hereafter issue, in the future progress of the Council.

"They are happy in feeling that your Grace will now experience some relief from the laborious duties in which you have been for many months engaged, and they hope that your Grace will receive, during your stay in England, such an accession of health and strength as may enable you to resume those important duties with increased energy, and to continue without interruption the great work to which the providence of God has called you.

"Signed on behalf of the Chapter,  
" (Signed) "G. CANON LAST,  
"Secretary."

DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE TURRET-SHIP "CAPTAIN."—The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Standard* newspaper, writing under date of September 12, says:—The doubts and anxieties of the relatives and friends of the officers and crew of the ill-fated turret-ship Captain have been set at rest by the arrival at Spithead, this morning of the *Volage*, iron screw corvette, capted with wood, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., with the few survivors who are left to tell the sad tale of the loss of the most recent and, as is considered, the finest development of naval architectural genius. Out of a well appointed crew, numbering upwards of five hundred, eighteen only remain, the remainder having found a watery grave.

The catastrophe has cast a funeral pall over this borough, where a large proportion of those lost have left relatives to mourn their loss; and many tradesmen will suffer severely. The men who were saved landed in a large launch shortly after 1 o'clock, and immediately became the "observed of all observers." From the statements of the few who have been saved, some of which are subjoined, it appears that about midnight on the 6th instant, the ship was in company with the Channel fleet, about 40 miles off Cape Finisterre, cruising under doubled-reefed fore and maintopsails, and foretopmast staysail and mainsail, and the foresail hauled up, there being at the time a very strong breeze and a heavy sea. The starboard watch had been called at twelve o'clock, and were being mustered when a squall struck the ship on the port side, causing her to give a heavy lurch to starboard.—As she did not right herself, Captain Burgoyne, who was on the bridge, gave the order to lower the foretop-sail; but in consequence of the yards being braced sharp up, the ship at the time being on the port tack, it did not come down. Orders were promptly given to let go the lee braces and man the topsail downhaul, but by this time the ship had been again struck by a heavy sea and she was completely hove on her beam-ends, with the water pouring down the funnel, and she then turned bottom upwards, and gradually sank stern first. From the time the ship was first struck to her going down only from five to ten minutes elapsed. The number on board at the time was about 520. When the Captain was first lost sight of it was thought that she had missed the fleet—which is not an uncommon occurrence on a dark night and when it is blowing hard—and no one imagined she had gone down. But, alas! the sad fact soon became apparent, when first was picked up a boat, then a spar, and subsequently one of the men who had lashed himself to a grating, but did not succeed in saving his life. On the morning of Thursday last the *Monarch* (seven-turret ship), Captain John E. Comberrell, V.C., C.B., which had been searching round the coast, brought intelligence to the flag ship that one warrant officer and seventeen men had landed from the *Monarch* which was then back and picked them up off Cape Finisterre at noon on that day, and they were transferred to the *Volage*.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON.—A correspondent, writing to the *Manchester Guardian* from Florence, gives some news about the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, the *Times* correspondent. A few minutes before he was shot Colonel Pemberton was talking to some of the Crown Prince of Saxony's staff. He told them he thought he would go a little nearer to the enemy, and was advised to be careful. He had only ridden about a quarter of a mile towards what he believed to be a deserted French position, when he was suddenly fired upon and the bullet passed through his head. The circumstance was reported shortly afterwards to Capt. Furley, of the Society for Succouring the Wounded, who at once looked after the deceased's effects. He found that his money had already been stolen and his pockets plundered, and in the quarters which he had last occupied all that could be discovered were a few scraps of manuscripts and an overcoat. Suspicion rested upon a person, who was taken before the Burgomaster, but nothing could be proved against him. The gallant Colonel's remains were interred between two poplar trees on the Sedan road.—*London Times*, 16th Sept.

UNITED STATES.

On last Sunday, the new Church of Our Lady Immaculate, in Newport, Kentucky, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, by Right Reverend Bishop Toebbe. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Bishop—and the Archbishop of Cincinnati, preached the dedication sermon. The Church when entirely finished will cost fifty thousand dollars and will certainly be one of the largest and handsomest in the diocese, a monument of the zeal and energy of the worthy pastor, Rev. P. Guilfoyle.—*Catholic Telegraph*, 25 Sept.

The Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, of Worcester, Mass., was on last Sunday consecrated Bishop of the Western Diocese of Massachusetts, in St. Michael's Cathedral, in Springfield. Archbishop MacClokey and one hundred priests officiated. More than five thousand people attended the ceremonies.

DR. STONE AND THE REDEMPTORISTS.—The Boston *Pilot* is authority for the pleasing intelligence that Dr. Stone, recently a convert to the Catholic Church, and author of the "Invitation Heeded," has attached himself to the Community of the Paulist Fathers in New York, Mother Xavier, of the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N.H., has undertaken the education of his three little daughters. This is glorious news! The Redemptorists are a community of devoted men, whose missions are of the highest order and productive of the greatest good, and embrace the highest literary character in the Church—just such a Community as will suit the fine talents and exalted character of Dr. Stone. It is to this Community that the talented Fathers Hewett, Walworth, Hecker, Baker, De Shon, and others like them belong, whose Missions will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune and grace to attend them.

We learn from the *Western Watchman*, that a new province of the Christian Brothers has been erected in the United States, embracing the territory west of the Mississippi, and including the cities of New Orleans and Chicago. Bro. Edward, of St. Louis, is appointed first Provincial. We congratulate the Brothers on their steady and rapid progress, and the new Province on its excellent choice of Provincial. Brother Humphrey, so-long Vice-President of the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, has been transferred to New York, where he holds a similar position in Manhattan College. Brother Humphrey is a gentleman of marked ability, and extraordinary skill in governing. He is succeeded in St. Louis by Brother James.

Mineral paint has been discovered on the banks of the Grand River, near Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

New York, Sept. 28.—The following particulars of the disaster on the Erie Railway near Turners this morning have been obtained from the passengers on the Express train.—The train which caused the disaster was the Lightning Express, due at Turners between five and six this morning. The train was running at forty miles per hour, and was 20 minutes behind time. The carriages were a complete wreck. So violent was the concussion that everything was broken to splinters, and it is surprising that the casualties were not more numerous. The loss cannot fall short of several thousand dollars.

The *Western Watchman* announces its sorrow at learning that Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, is prostrated by sickness in Rome, and that but little hope is entertained of his recovery. The church of America can ill afford to lose so good and great a prelate. Though but a short time in the see of Buffalo, he has endeared himself to all his priests, and his position in the American episcopate is one of honor and great distinction.

There was a new scholar at the Traverse City, Mich., Sabbath-school on September 11. A young forty-pound bear trotted up the aisle, smelled the books the librarian had spread out before him, granted his approbation of them, and then quietly seated himself on his haunches in the pulpit. The children smiled audibly—very audibly. An attempt being made to prolong the visitor's stay he successfully retreated.

A man in Lawrence, Kansas, bedded a cherry in his garden last August (1869), which has grown in a year thirty-three feet and seven inches.

## The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1870.

Friday, 7—St. Mark, P. C.  
Saturday, 8—St. Brigid, W.  
Sunday, 9—Eighteenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 10—St. Francis Borgia, C.  
Tuesday, 11—SS. Dionysius and Comp., MM.  
Wednesday, 12—Of the Feria.  
Thursday, 13—St. Edward, C.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The most important event of the war since our last publication is the surrender of Strasbourg, thus communicated by Cable:—

STRASBOURG, Sept. 29.—On Tuesday at 4 p.m., the joyful sight of a white flag was beheld flying from the Cathedral. This was speedily followed by the same welcome token of surrender from the Citadel. Firing instantly ceased, while a universal cheer rose from one portion of the besieging lines, which was soon caught up and echoed throughout the entire army. Officers embraced each other, clapping hands. The men followed this example, and some actually cried with joy.

Upon entering the city the sight, which was impressive and sad at the same time, was relieved by the evident joy of the citizens at their release from suffering and suspense.

The commanders of the two forces met for the first time yesterday, after the terms of capitulation had been arranged. The meeting took place just inside the gate on the east side. Gen. Ulrich advanced to Gen. Werder, and with a voice much agitated said: "I have yielded to an irresistible force when further resistance was only a needless sacrifice of lives of brave men. I have the consolation of knowing I have yielded to an honorable enemy." Gen. Werder much affected placed both hands on General Ulrich's shoulders and said: "You fought bravely. You will have as much honor from the enemy as you can have from your own countrymen."

A hasty examination of the city shows it has not suffered so much as was supposed. The exterior of the cathedral appears much injured, but not sufficiently to prevent its restoration in its original shape. Among the buildings destroyed was the fine public library; the books were previously removed.

It does not appear that there had been much actual suffering for want of food; the principal cause of anxiety was confinement and want of good water. Several cases of mortality are reported as the effect of the bombardment, but I believe the accounts are exaggerated. Reports charging Ulrich with brutality are without foundation. His conduct towards the citizens was marked with the greatest humanity and consideration.

The following account of an important victory by the French has been relied upon for several days:—

LONDON, Sept. 30.—*World's Special*.—Your special at Boulogne telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen of the crowning defeat of the German forces on the south and west of Paris by the armies of Gens. Ducrot and Mandent on the 27th. The French forces were heavily reinforced on Monday by General Trochu, and advanced upon the German position at Montreuil and Versailles early on Tuesday morning. The battle began at Visofing and Valisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy, until they were assailed by fresh columns advancing from beneath the guns of Mont Valerien at St. Cloud, through the Bois de Fausses, Reres, and Vancesson, where a number of regiments of Baden troops mutinied on the battle-field, and refused to go under fire. Nearly a hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, and many of them, throwing down their arms, dispersed through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to order retreat upon the Bougival, abandoning Ver-

sailles to the victorious French. The German columns which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bougival was kept under a terrible fire from Mont Valerien, which converted their retreat into rout, and they were driven in confusion beyond St. Germain. The night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost five thousand prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia and 50 cannon and mitrailleuses. The road to Orleans and Tours is re-opened and cleared of the enemy.

On the 30th it was also reported from London that a private letter from Tours of the 27th, says the discouragement in official circles is as great as among the people at the news that the Generals have declined to defend Orleans. Cremieux is packing up, and advise his friends to do the same. He says there is no means for resisting an attack on Tours. The Prussians are expected at Tours in a few days, and Government must move further west.

Reports from Metz are contradictory, one is that the army of Bazaine which is encamped around and within the city holds the Thionville road. There are sufficient provisions within the city for six months, with abundance of bread and fresh vegetables. The German armies are inactive; nothing but skirmishes of slight importance having occurred for some time past.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special, dated London to-day, says Gen. Bourbaki has escaped from Metz. He left the fortress and city in the garb of a peasant and got safely through the German lines. He arrived in England yesterday, and immediately took train for Hastings on a visit to the Empress.

It is believed that the General is the bearer of despatches from Bazaine, and it is certain that the General will, now that he is outside of the Fortress, have those notions dispelled as to the present existence of the Empire.

It appears that Thiers completely failed in his mission to St. Petersburg. It is said the Czar declined positively to see him, and Gortschakoff was instructed to inform him that it would be impossible for Russia to recognize a person in his position, holding no official character.

There is some evidence that England is astir at last. It is said that a dread of Russia is rendering her unwilling to see France powerless, and that Mr. Bruce, the English Home Secretary, in a speech at Greenock, is said to have indicated that the course of the British Government will be to make a last appeal to Prussia in favor of peace, and then to be prepared to take stronger measures.

Late accounts say that the Prussians are taking steps to prevent the formation of the new French levies in the Provinces. Large bodies of troops are reported crossing the Rhine continually for the last three days.

General Beauregard is said to be in the French service, and to be organizing troops in the South.

The French Provisional Government are endeavoring to cut down salaries in all directions, and their budget shows a saving of 50,000,000 francs as compared with the last under the Empire.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Hon. Mr. Kenny, the present Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

The honor of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Colonels Osborne Smith, McEachern, Chamberlin and Fletcher, respectively, in recognition of their services in repelling the last Fenian raid.

On Thursday evening last a grand concert in aid of the French wounded was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, every seat in which was occupied, and hundreds had to do without. The entertainment was given under the special patronage of about twenty ladies, representing the leading families among our French-Canadian citizens. In the course of the evening, while the musical part of the programme was being proceeded with, speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Devlin and Duvert.

General Lindsay, and Colonel Wolesey were each presented with a public address by the Mayor of this City on behalf of the citizens, on the eve of their departure for England. The latter gentleman was also the recipient of a dinner from a party of friends at the St. Lawrence Hall. In his speech on this occasion the gallant Colonel communicated the following important fact in favor of abstinence from ardent spirits:—"My temperance friends will learn with pleasure that this was one of the few military expeditions ever undertaken where spirits formed no part of the daily ration. There was a large allowance of tea instead, and notwithstanding the melancholy forebodings of some medical officers, the result was a complete success. There was a total absence of sickness and crime."

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The news from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army.

The Prefect of the department of Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the south of Paris. His despatch is dated Lille, Oct. 2:—I have a despatch from Paris by carrier pigeon, dated Sept. 30th, giving full accounts. Our troops to-day operated in the offensive. A reconnaissance in force was made. We occupied successfully Meville and Lhay, and advanced to Thias and Chaissey Leroy. All those positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of forts Bicelle and Divoy. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as also were those of the enemy. Despatch signed Trochu.

The Prussians have arrived near Patay in the department of the Loire. They also have approached Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

LARDUN, Oct. 3.—Latest advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—80,000 Landwehr reserves in the North Baltic Sea coasts are being pushed through here for point of operation against Lyons.

It is believed that the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

ORLEANS, Oct. 3, via Tours.—The enemy is concentrating at Tours, where they are gathering large quantities of cattle.

Pithviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

BASLE, Oct. 3.—The Prussians, with the aid of the electric light, were all night crossing the Rhine at Mulhausen.

Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian Ministers resident abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free elections to the Constituent Assembly in the departments held by the Prussians, which the latter believe favored peace.

FENIERS, Oct. 2.—Bismarck made the following public statement:—The Report of the conversation between King William and Napoleon as given by Russel, correspondent of the *Times* and since extensively published all over the world is founded throughout on mere invention.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—*La Situation*, the Imperial organ will publish the following to-morrow headed "ideas of the Emperor." Immediately after the failure of negotiations of Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshohe an exact report of the interview. The Emperor then shut himself up in his Cabinet but the Emperor says he is not free from anxiety as to the result of the struggle *a l'outrance*, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe, would give the two countries were they closely united. If such were in reality the King's opinion it would remain only to point the means of giving it effect. But does it indeed belong to the conquered so to define the obligations of the conqueror that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands. I can only remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French people while nothing is ever obtained by the effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear which will remain unknown to that nation whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them.—France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defence commanded by the fortresses between the two Empires. As for the sacrifices which France would have to endure besides she would not agree to make, were she permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to two nations from a peace of which their own will would be the sole arbiter. In this view, the Powers, obliged to hold themselves aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason for intervening. This frank and clear statement of the truth I have always made.—Established between Favre and myself is a current of sympathy, which nothing will ever be able to destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of the fortresses, then became useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible. These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities, which a caprice on chance might render fatal to the same order of Europe. I was taught by experience a sound appreciation of the division by which she is torn and delivered from the scourges of war. France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are

due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions. These conditions will daily have less weight, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to all moral and material safety of Europe.

(Signed),

NAPOLEON.

Wilhelmshohe, 26th Sept., 1870.

LONDON, October 3.—A great sermon was preached yesterday in the Cathedral of Westminster, by Archbishop Manning, on the present aspect of the Roman question. He declared that Rome was to-day in the hands of a mob, and upbraided England for her indifference to the fate of Rome, which was the fate of Christianity and civil order, and praised the steadfastness of persecuted Ireland. The Roman question had not ended—it had only begun. A Revolutionary feeling was spreading over all Europe. The world might seem for a time to overcome the Church, but the awful day of reckoning would surely and terribly come.

A short telegram in the *Montreal Witness* lately noticed as a novelty and we suppose as worthy of reprobation that the Catholic Clergy had forbidden their flocks to send their children to Protestant or non-sectarian schools.

The *Witness* surely ought to know that there is nothing new in this, but that for years the schools to which it gives the name "non-sectarian" have been expressly condemned by the Catholic clergy as dangerous to faith and morals.

Nor by the Catholic Clergy only, Protestants many of them at least, are at one with Catholics on this point, the necessity of religion as an element of education. Schools from which that element is excluded they too condemn as warmly as we do. But any school in which any "specific religious teaching" is given, in which any dogmas, peculiarly Christian are inculcated is of course a sectarian school; since there is no one peculiarly a distinctively Christian dogma which is held by all Protestant sects. To be non-sectarian therefore a school must needs be non-Christian.

Now we invite the attention of the *Witness* to the annexed passage on this very subject from a staunch Protestant publication, *Blackwood* of September last year; and we ask him if it does not contain a faithful picture of non-sectarian State-Schoolism and its results:—

"From first to last, in its theory as well as in its practice, this cant about education to which we are compelled to listen in these days, is positively nauseous to us. What do people mean by education? Is a man educated only when he can read, write, and keep accounts? Will the knowledge of the mechanical portion of these arts make him a respectable and useful member of society? Is not education necessary to render the stripling, as he grows up, a good shoemaker, a competent tailor, a handy ditcher, a skillful gardener? Education! The word stinks in our nostrils—not because we undervalue the thing; but because we hold in sovereign contempt the slang—for it is nothing better than slang—which is all that we usually get for it. Multiply schools; force people to contribute to their maintenance whether they like it or no; but be sure that you exclude from these schools everything like specific religious teaching. This is the philosophy of the day; and it stands nobly side by side with the zeal which our philosophers manifest in their eagerness to emancipate the human mind from worn-out superstitions. Our fathers held that one of the first duties of the State was to bring within the reach of the many the opportunity of learning their duty to God and man. With this view pious individuals devoted a tenth of the produce of their estates to provide on these estates holy men who should preach Christ and His Gospel to their dependants. And in order that religious services might go on with regularity, they built churches and provided the ministers of religion with houses to dwell in. Of secular education—the arts of reading, writing, and keeping accounts—they took, perhaps, less heed. They—the laity, we mean—left this matter mainly to be cared for by the clergy; and the foundation of our great schools and colleges by prelates and priests, and the devotion of no small portion of their own time to the work, shows that, in thus trusting to the clergy, laymen leaned upon something stronger than a reed. But we have changed all that now. Down with the churches; up with the schools. Take away the endowments from the clergy; but tax the laity largely in order to multiply places where boys and girls shall learn how to read any book except the Bible, and scribble obscene and impious words on doors or walls as they pass them by."

The Baron de Camin, or "de Gammori," as some irreverently speak of this eminent "man of God" is, as many of our readers are aware, doing a great work in Canada, exposing the errors of Popery and bringing deluded Romanists to a "knowledge of the truth as it is &c.," *vide formula*. As often happens in this wicked world this great and good man is not appreciated by these amongst whom his lot is cast. He is called a humbug, a knave, and an impostor; and his little peccadilloes, such as forgetting to pay his tavern bills, and to liquidate his accounts for drink and victuals are uncharitably noticed and commented upon by a press which has no sympathy with vital religion and its professors.

The *Toronto Freeman* publishes a long string of opinions of the U. Canada Protestant press upon this evangelical man, who is doing the work of the F. C. M. Society, though whether as a labor of love, or as the agent of that society, we cannot pretend to say. As some of our

readers would like to know what manner of man this Baron is and in what esteem he is held by Protestants we make some extracts:—

Letters from Stratford declare the "Baron" to be a very dangerous man; letters from Southampton state that, even this week, he misbehaved himself badly, and that the Rev. Mr. Teimie, the chairman, expressed his warm disapproval, publicly, at the Baron's misconduct.—*Review, Kincardine*.

The ground we have taken against the man who calls himself Baron de Camin is this:—That he comes here anonymously and characterless, seeking to make profit to himself by stirring up religious animosity among the people; that before coming to this place he had conducted himself dishonestly, and that no cause, Protestant or otherwise, can be advanced by his advocacy or injured by his hostility. It is part of our vocation to expose humbug, to warn the public against impostors, to oppose useless agitation, and to certify no one to our friends except on sufficient grounds.—*London Free Press*.

Baron de Camin, who left this city last week and forgot to pay his various accounts, has started again, we hear, in London, Ont., where no doubt his credit is good.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

In conclusion, we may state, that we could fill an entire page of our paper with extracts such as the above, did we deem it necessary, but we have already given sufficient to convince any reasonable and sensible person, that the position we at first took was the correct one.—*Seeforth Express*.

The notorious Baron de Camin, brought his agent before the magistrates of Goderich, on Tuesday last, for fraud which he (Camin) alleged was committed by retaining money collected at the doors. The court was a lively scene indeed, the agent giving a general expose of his employer's conduct, since he had been connected with the "show."

BARON DE CAMIN BOTTED—AN IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT.

We think the public are indebted to us for being the means of sending Baron de Camin, evidently a "Prince of Humbugs," about his business. After the Review came down upon him he found no quarters in Bruce County, even those who had already taken him to their bosoms, and petted and cajoled began to express grave doubt or put on enlangued faces, every time the all-engrossing subject for the time of "the Baron" was mentioned. No one was surprised at the outrageous gullibility of our local contemporary in "supping" with and certifying the Baron and Baroness if you please to his readers; but all right-minded men and women expected him to have the honesty, at least, to make a public and most ample apology for his gross and ill-considered misconduct. This he has not done, however, and knowing the unfortunate "noos-paper" individual as we do, we cannot even express the least surprise thereat. Well, the "Baron" arrived at Southampton; the reception he received in that village is only partially indicated in other columns. He next proceeded to Stark's Corners, where, according to the Baron's own story, as related to us by others, he was actually compelled to quit the hall under very forcible circumstances, so much so, indeed, that one of his ankles got sprained severely in the melee. He rushes back to Port Elgin, hotly pursued, and a compassionate gentleman who conveys him to Tiverton, lest the Baron, we presume should receive further bodily injury. We next find him in Kincardine, where he turned up on Saturday last, on his way to Goderich, at which town he no doubt arrived the same evening. We are pleased to be able to state that it was not the intention of the W. M. Church authorities to allow him to occupy the Church again under any circumstances; and we are requested by a prominent member, to state that it was also not the intention of the authorities of the Baptist Church, Tiverton, to again permit the Baron to cast obliquity upon the congregation by ascending the pulpit—public announcements to the contrary notwithstanding. We say we rejoice that even at the eleventh hour these congregations found out their error and that having detected it, they had the firmness to divest themselves at once of his (the Baron's) pernicious rhapsody and malign presence. Much greater credit is also due to such of the clergy of our town, of the denominations, as refused to countenance the Baron. Uncertified itinerant, strange preachers should be looked upon, especially in these latter days, with suspicion. We are all mortal; all liable to err, but we cannot understand how any intelligent person could, after a ten minutes conversation with the Baron be mistaken as to his true character. An injury to Protestantism, however, has been done, and the Roman Catholics can well chuckle over the duplicity of a class of people professing that faith. We had hoped that a few years at least, would have been allowed to pass before another "sell" would be perpetrated upon this community; in this we have been disappointed. We publish this week a letter from Stratford confirming the opinion we have already expressed concerning the Baron and we have voluminous correspondence regarding him, which there is no necessity for publishing. We think all will admit that the course pursued by us toward the Baron has been amply justified by the end, it is part of our duty to expose humbugs. We shall do so. We are determined to make the *Review* a terror to evil doers, let them be either Jew or Gentile, rich or poor.—*Seeforth Review*.

We have some "men of God" of the Baron de Gammori's stamp in Montreal, but all respectable men hold them in supreme contempt.

The *Toronto Globe* is a paper that no one will suspect of publishing anything to create, or to perpetuate prejudices against the moral, social or religious status of the Protestant people of the United States. In no other country in the world has Protestantism had so fair a trial and so extensive a field. The civilization, the morality of the non-Catholic people of the United States are the fruits of Protestantism uncontrolled. For this reason one class of Protestant writers are ever insisting not merely on the great material superiority of the Yankee race, but cite that race as a proof of the civilizing and ennobling tendencies of Protestantism. Another class however, to which the writer in the *Toronto Globe* belongs, and whose personal experiences we give below, tells another, and a very different story:—

(To the Editor of The Globe.)

Sir—I sent you a few words last week about this Western World, and add more to-day. I have just united in the holy bonds of matrimony a young Canadian couple, both from my own county in Canada, and the bride from my native township. The happy groom has been living for two years in a hole in the ground, here denominated a "dug-out," but seems quite jolly and contented. He is the first man that has invited me to make him happy, carnally, since I arrived in this land of blacksmith marriages. My next neighbor, a magistrate, does all the business in that line. The fact that I have as yet married no Yankee couple, and that my first performance of the kind in Uncle Sam's dominions has been the union of the two Canadians, has suggested to my mind a series of grave thoughts. Religiously, in this part, the States are as different

from Canada as Canada is from China. There is no Sunday here worth naming. I would ask the discontented Canadian farmer to pause and consider, before he removes his family to a country which I fear is, in reality, worse than heathen. Every day I think of Lot's history when I see Canadians coming with families whose children, if not themselves, are destined to be pagans. The beautiful prairie is robed in green while I write; but the hearts, and consciences, and souls of these people are withered. The god here is the dollar. Churches are "run" it is true; but chiefly for party, political or financial ends. They are kept full by sensations and puffs, and some of them adopt a new creed annually by vote! Education is another lesser duty, after the dollar, but not so heartily worshipped. It is a blessing to the politician, but does little for youth. Children are the real rulers of both parents and teachers. They go to school, as their parents go to church, when there is nothing more interesting to engage their attention. Society is standing on sandy foundations. Divorces are numerous and easily obtained; and no wonder, since marriage is no more sacred than any other contract. A man takes a wife as he buys a cow. I perceive a great change in Canadian sentiment towards the United States within a few years; a change for the better because less laudatory of American affairs and institutions; and if Canada will only hold her own, and wait patiently, I have no doubt she will soon see still more clearly how thankful she ought to be for Monarchical institutions. Canadians are as yet an orderly, church going people, reverencing God's Holy Word, God's Ministers and God's Sabbath; this great Republic has no reverence for anything sacred. Shall the whole continent be blighted religiously and socially and morally? God forbid. I believe that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and American Fenianism are the greatest blessings to Canada. Those two things are building a wall between the two nations; and although this may be felt as a commercial disadvantage to Canada, yet socially and morally and religiously it will prove a blessing to her.

WOODHULL AND CAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—We have received two or three numbers of a new paper published at New York under this name. The Editors, Proprietors, and writers therein seem to be for the most part of what Artemus Ward calls "the female persuasion." Its mission is the renovation of society by a new process called "Stirpiculture," a New Catholic Church, and Woman's Rights. Of its moral ideas, it is enough to say that it attributes all the evils under which women now labor to the institution called marriage, "the back-bone of social life as at present constituted," and "this back-bone of social life" must be broken. Of its philosophy we speak respectfully, or rather diffidently; for we confess that we do not fully understand it. We give a specimen:—

This *Unimodal or Nourimodal* Stage of Positivism is *Inductive, Observational, Concrete, Materialistic, A Posteriori, Tempic or E-peritil, Historical, Ordinal and Ordinary* (or commonplace, unspiritual, unpoetical) and *Basic or Fundamental* in character, method and rank.

The *Dismal or Scientismal* stage of Positivism is *Inductive* (in a new, rigorous and scientific sense) *Analytical, Abstract, Idealistic, A Priori, Space or Exspaceic* (also in a new and rigorous sense), *Descriptive* (or Circumscriptive and Inscriptive), *Cardinal and Cardinal* (or Transcendental, Spiritual, Poetical) and *Cephalic or Superior and Crowning* in character, method and rank.

The *Trinomial or Artimodal* stage of Echosophy or Positivism is that which results or will result from the interrelation, reconciliation and blending of the two prior stages.

That's what it is. The paper is not printed in Bedlam.

COPPER CURRENCY.—In order to establish a uniform decimal currency the Financial Minister has addressed the following Circular to the Banks and Boards of Trade of the Dominion respecting copper currency. Since the first instant the legal cents are British half-penny coins, and all coppers issued by chartered banks, and all coppers or cents issued by the Canadian Government. Wherever, therefore, the words "Bank" or "Province" can be made out, the copper is a cent, and the piece with the same words are two cents. We may add that all copper coins with the "Habitant" or "Britannia" are cents, or two cents, as the case may be.

(CIRCULAR.)

OTTAWA, 9th Sept., 1870.

Sir,—The Government has had under its consideration for some time back, the great inconvenience felt by the public owing to the state of the Copper Currency. While the Public Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, and all duties of Customs, Excise and Stamps are collected in that currency, a great portion of the Copper Coins in circulation are Bank Tokens, issued under the authority of law, but not a legal tender, and passing generally current as pence and half-pennies of the old currency. It was deemed expedient to delay taking action regarding the Copper Currency until after the receipt of a sufficient quantity of the new Canadian silver coins of 10 and 5 cents. That supply having been obtained, it has been decided by the Government, pending the action of Parliament, to authorize the various Receivers of the Public Revenues to take the Copper Tokens of the various Chartered Banks issued under the authority of law, at one and two cents respectively, in sums not exceeding 25 cents; and I have to express the hope that the Chartered Banks, and several Boards of Trade, and the Mercantile community generally will co-operate with the Government in their endeavor to secure a uniform Copper Currency. I may observe that other copper coins are in general currency, the circulation of which is forbidden by the law under penalties. With these coins it is impossible to deal without the authority of Parliament, and it is not probable that even if they should be called in at the public expense, they would be paid for at more than 1/2 or 1/3 cent each. The Government cannot authorize the reception of these coins at any rate, and the propriety of issuing a proclamation, warning the public of their illegality, has been under consideration. It has, however, been deemed expedient to await the action of Parliament on the subject, and I venture to suggest, either that these base coins should be refused altogether, or received only as fractional parts of a cent. I avail myself of this opportunity to request the co-operation of the banks and the public in withdrawing from circulation 20 cent silver coins, all of which the Government are prepared to redeem, it having been ascertained that the 25 cent coin is more convenient for the public. I am, Sir, your most obedt. servt., F. HINCKES, Minister of Finance.

The Lindsay *Warder* reports that an immigrant to the county of Victoria, from the "land of the open bible," lately sold his wife and two children to another man named Brooks for the sum of \$40, and the next day started back for the old country, fearing that the purchaser might repent of his bargain.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations will hold their Annual Bazaar in aid of the Orphans' Asylum, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday the 13th of October, and following days. The ladies earnestly solicit of their fellow-citizens the same kind and liberal patronage which they have always received in preceding years.

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

Montreal, 7th October, 1870.

The last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* exhibits most praiseworthy improvement, especially in the pictorial department. The "Fulford Memorial," in honor of the late Anglican Bishop of this City, is excellent; and the Eastern Township scene is equally well executed, and most true to nature. The war scenes we do not like so well; they strike us as unreal, far too murderous in the outlines. The portrait of Sir James Y. Simpson, the eminent Scotch Physician, late deceased, is most attractive, and exhibits really ground features. The reading matter of this number is, also, upon the whole, commendable. The editorial article on "the coup of which the Pope has performed been made the victim," is well reasoned, and exhibits a Catholic spirit.

The communication of Doctor Edwards, which appears on the second page, respecting the "Montreal Sewage System" appears to us to be suggestive of much needed improvements. How often have we called attention to the abominable smells in nearly all part of the City? Doctor Edwards says: "These city sewers need two remedies, tapping and ventilating, and until these are applied every water closet and every open street grid is a pest chimney during one half the year. The proper mode of ventilation would be by a furnace and a ventilating shaft on the mountain, where the gaseous products could be effectually consumed."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Kelly, late of Carillon, P.Q., departed this life on Monday, Sept. 19, after a long and painful illness, aged 52 years. Her life was spent in activity, and in works of benevolence. Her numerous friends were the subjects of her kind solicitude. The poor and afflicted partook largely of her bounty. The Church to which she belonged received her liberal support. The cause of Christ in general shared in her charitable zeal and "her children rise up to call her blessed." As her death is deeply deplored, and her name will be had in remembrance; may her virtues be imitated by her descendants. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

From time to time we receive orders for the TRUE WITNESS, unaccompanied by the subscription, (which is \$2 per annum in advance.) We wish, therefore, to inform all those who may order the paper that, unless the orders are accompanied by the subscription price, we will not pay any attention whatever to them.

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

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—October, 1870.—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York, and Montreal. Price, \$4.50 per year; single copies, 45 cts.

The present number contains the following interesting articles:—1. Union With the Church; 2. Not all a Dream; 3. Mary Queen of England; 4. Dion and the Sibyls; 5. The Charities of Paris; 6. An Uncle from America; 7. Mr. Froude's History of England, III; 8. The Bells of Abingdon; 9. the Passion Play; 10. The Poetry of William Morris; 11. Our Lady of Lourdes; 12. Early Jesuit Missions in Maryland; 13. A Few Words about Precious Stones; 14. A Freak of Fortune; 15. The Oxford Movement; 16. New Publications.

We have to thank the enterprising Catholic publisher of Boston, Patrick Donahoe, Esq., for a copy of a most interesting work—"The Origin and History of Irish Names and Places"—recently published in Dublin by Messrs. Glashan & Gill; in Boston, by P. Donohue. The author of this work is P. W. Joyce, A.M.

M.R.I.A. He states, "that the materials were collected and the book itself written, in the intervals of serious and absorbing duties."—It is therefore the more creditable to him that a work of such learning and labor has been presented to the public. Like many other publications of recent date it speaks much, and well, for Ireland, showing that there is no country in Europe which has so systematic a topographical nomenclature. Mr. Joyce acknowledges that in his exploring journey he had "the advantage of two safe guides, Doctor John O'Donovan, and the Rev. William Reeves, D.D." It is not astonishing that, assisted by such distinguished Irish scholars, he accomplished his works so thoroughly.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE FOR OCTOBER contains the Official Time Tables of the various Lines, corrected up to date; general Railway information, comparative traffic returns, and interesting miscellaneous reading for the traveller. Published and for sale by C. R. Chisholm & Co., and by all Booksellers and News Agents on the Trains and River Steamboats. Price 10 cents.

THE LATE THOS. MCCARTHY.—The funeral of the late Thos. McCarthy, who, at the time of his death, represented the County of Richelieu in the House of Commons took place a day or two since and was attended by a large concourse of people. The pall bearers were Judge Loranger, M. Guevremont, Senator, F. F. Simcenes, a former member of the county, Wm. McNaughton, of Montreal, and Messrs. Kitson and Bramley, of Sorel.—*Daily News*, 3rd inst.

NEW BUILDING.—The Roman Catholic School Commissioners are erecting a large and handsome new building between Plateau and Ontario streets, immediately west of St. Urbain street. The building, the stone work of which is approaching completion, is 125 feet in length, and 45 in breadth inside, and three storeys high. It is expected that the mason work will be completed, and the roof put on, before winter sets in.

NEW CONVENT AT SILLERY, QUEBEC.—A few days ago we paid a visit to the new convent erected for the ladies of the religious order of Jesus-Marie, on the Lindsay Estate situated between the Cap Rouge road and the church of St. Columba de Sillery. This spacious and elegant structure is situated in the middle of a fine park, which extends from Cap Rouge road to the brow of the Sillery heights, and commands a view of the St. Lawrence unsurpassed for beauty and magnificence by any other site on our noble river. It is constructed according to the latest and most approved models for boarding schools, and one of its finest features is the ample and lofty size of every apartment. It is intended to have accommodation for several hundred pupils, each of whom will have a separate and distinct sleeping apartment, than which nothing can be more conducive to health and comfort. The charges are exceedingly moderate, while the course of instruction includes the study of the principal modern languages of Europe in addition to all the usual branches which combine to perfect the most accomplished female education. Unusual facilities have been provided for the reception of half-boarders, for whose convenience omnibusses run daily, leaving the city in the morning and returning at evening. Similar facilities have also been provided for parents and visitors. Already about sixty pupils have entered this fine institution, which promises to become one of our most popular houses of education. The Convent was built by the Messrs Breton, after plans drawn by the Rev. O. Audet, Chaplain of the Community, and Mr. Peachy, Architect, under whose able supervision the plans were carried out; the plaster work being executed by Mr. Blouin, is well finished in every particular. And we congratulate those interested on having added to the attractions of our environs an edifice as imposing as it is sure to be useful and successful.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay employs three Normal School Teachers with two pupil teachers; salaries—\$1,150 per annum; 230 children taught daily; average increase in 1869 over 1868, 111 children.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Toronto, Oct. 1.—On Saturday morning about three o'clock an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk line at the bridge over the Don, which resulted in the maiming and killing of several head of valuable cattle. William Kelly, an extensive stockdealer, had on a field adjoining the line near the crossing on the Kingston line some hundred and twenty-eight valuable steers, eighty of which belonged to himself and the balance to other persons. The beasts strayed on to the track, and a freight train bound for Toronto appears to have created a stampede among them and driven them before it to the bridge. Eleven head are either disabled utterly or dead. Four are rendered totally useless. Three have been recovered from the water, and there are three still in the river. One most recently act was perpetrated soon after. While a steer was being dragged out of the water, a rope had been made fast to its horns and a telegraph post, for the purpose of preventing its slipping back into the water, was cut, but fortunately the design of the malicious person who did the cowardly trick was frustrated, as the animal was too weak to stir. The average value of the animals destroyed was seventy-five dollars each.

The Bank of Commerce has opened a branch in this city with a Local Board, and Mr. Harper, late of the Merchants' Bank in Toronto, as manager.

ELECTORAL MATTERS.—The following are the names of the Candidates who it is said, will present themselves for the seat in the Commons for the County of Richelieu, left vacant by the death of Mr. McCarthy:—Mr. Barthe, the present Mayor of Sorel; Mr. Sheriff Mathieu, of the same town, and Mr. Marchessault of St. Ours.

The quantity of sawn lumber exported from Ottawa to the United States up to 30th June last was a little over 28 millions, against 13 millions during the year ending 30th June 1869.

A recent letter from the Saguenay district contains the welcome announcement that the crops in the burnt district are very large and have been got in in

splendid order. Some of the potatoes got in weigh no less than three pounds and a quarter, and there were many of them.

Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., and Mr. Colby, Q. C., have been appointed to the vacant judgeships in Nova Scotia.

A convict named Ross escaped from the Penitentiary at St. John, N. B., a few days ago, and a reward was offered for his capture. While a hot pursuit was kept up for him, he returned of his own accord, rang the gatebell, and was admitted to his old quarters, stating that he found freedom very cheerless when forced to avoid human society.

The owners of the Thamesville oil wells are getting a return for their enterprise, the well yielding some twenty barrels a day. The Chatham *Banner* says a car load of the oil was sold last week, at \$2.50 per barrel—exactly \$1.00 more than the current price at Petrolia.

The water in the Ottawa river was never known to be so low as at the present time. The Ottawa *Free Press* says that the barges can only load on an average, 70,000 feet of lumber at present from the Chaudiere to Montreal, only half the amount they carry in high water.

THE FIRE AT BEAUFORT ASYLUM.—Quebec, Oct. 1.—The fire first originated in a barn belonging to the Beaufort Asylum. The building at the time contained over six thousand bundles of hay and six head of cattle, all of which were consumed in the flames.

The County of Prescott Agricultural Show for the present year will take place at Yankleuk Hill, on Thursday, the 13th October.

The Saw Mill at Blenheim, owned by Mr. J. K. Morris, was burned last Tuesday night, the 27th ult. The fire was accidental. There was no insurance. The direct loss is about \$5,000.

The Corporation of the town of Iberville will apply to Parliament at its next session to have its powers increased, and to authorize the sale of building lots owing the said corporation for taxes by the Corporation of the county of Iberville.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of malleable iron has been formed in Hamilton, with E. McGivern, Esq., as president, and already nearly the whole of the capital (\$30,000) has been subscribed. The list of stock holders embraces the names of very many of the leading business men, their operations will be commenced immediately.

The Western fair in London appears to have been a great success. The London *Advertiser* enthusiastically says:—"We shall have a Western Fair every year, and it will be, next year, as large as the provincial, wherever that may be held. If the people of other sections choose to imitate our example and have an Eastern Fair or a Central Fair every year, we certainly cannot object."

It is stated that Mr. Abbott, manager of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and Mr. Wm. Ellis, of Prescott, have secured the contract for the construction of the Black River and Morrisburg Railway, which will run from opposite Brockville to a location in Jefferson county, N. Y., a distance of thirty-seven miles. The cost will be about \$800,000.

David King, generally known as Big Dave, and Chief of the small band of Potowottamie Indians, settled on Sturgeon Point, recently killed in the woods north of Coldwater, no less than twelve bears, some of them being uncommonly large. Three of these he killed in one day near Big Rock, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants in that vicinity, who were greatly annoyed at the mysterious disappearance of several of their pigs, calves, &c., of which Bruin is said to be particularly fond.

Notice is given in the *Official Gazette* that "la Societe Bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonsecours at Montreal," will apply to the Legislature next session, for an act to amend their act of incorporation, enabling them to establish a Sinking Fund to the amount of eleven thousand dollars, or more, should the Society deem it advisable, the proceeds of which, together with the other revenues of the Society, shall be applied as follows:—1st. Contingent expenses; 2nd. Relief to widows of deceased members; 3rd. Relief to orphans; 4th. Relief to sick members. With power to appoint auditors who, if deemed necessary to the existence of the Society, shall have power to reduce the amount of said relief.

A correspondent of the *Quebec Mercury* states that the Messrs. Peters of that vicinity have received the contract for the erection of a whole village in St. Domingo; this village is to consist of 76 houses or dwellings of various sizes, one large pavilion and one church of 90 by 39, with its steeple, in all 78 buildings. Messrs. Peters were the successful competitors for the construction of these buildings against New York, Nova Scotia and other places. The ship that is chartered to carry these buildings from Quebec to St. Domingo has not yet been launched, but will be launched and is intended to sail from Quebec within one month of the day on which the Messrs. Peters commenced to saw the timber in their establishments.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—One hundred and ninety-two men and eleven officers of the 69th Rifles, under command of Colonel Fielding, arrived to-day from Red River. They brought a young bear, the only capture, Col. Fielding says, they made in Fort Garry. Two hundred more men, including the Artillery and Engineers, under Lt. Colonel Baton, are expected here next Tuesday. Mrs. Archibald, wife of the Governor of Manitoba, left here to-day to join her husband. The Exhibition opened to-day; weather foggy; rain pouring down from early in the morning; it closed a short time in the middle of the day, but commenced again in the evening. All the entries are not yet in.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Farmersville, F. Mooney, \$1; West Osgoode, J. M. McEvoy, \$1; Frampton West, J. Ryan, \$1; Centreville, W. Cassidy, \$3; Sherrington, H. Blake, \$2; Winchester, J. McClosky, \$1; Peterborough, T. Menzies, \$1.50; St. Wendelias, Rev. L. N. Richard, \$2; Carleton, N.B. Rev. J. Dumphy, \$2; Elginfield, P. J. O'Shea, \$1; Arrnprior, J. White, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Barrett, \$2; St. Stephen, N.B., Rev. J. Quinn, \$3; Somerset, Rev. D. Matte, \$2; Fort Hope, Rev. J. Brown, \$2; Sandwich, Rev. F. Marselle, \$2; St. Marys, Kansas, U.S., B. Brady, \$2.50; Hull, P. McGarr, \$3.  
Per J. Killorne, Scaforth.—J. Daly, \$2; O. O'Reilly \$1.  
Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings.—D. Healy, sear, Asphodel, \$5.  
Per Rev. E. A. Campbell, Mam.—K. Campbell, Woodville, \$2; A. McRae, Brechin, \$2.  
Per C. Donovan, Hamilton.—P. Dermody, \$4.  
Per P. McCabe, Port Hope.—Self, \$2; J. Nolan, \$3; T. Gray, Port Granby, \$1.  
Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael.—L. McLachlin, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour #100 lbs., Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat #56 lbs., Barley, Pease, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy, Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Pigeons, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Sugar, Honey, Lard, Eggs, Halibut, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fine, Superior, Superfine, Fancy, Extra, Superior Extra, Bag Flour #100 lb., Oatmeal #100 lb., Wheat #100 lb., Ashes #100 lb., Seconds, Thirds, First Pearls, Pork #100 lb., Thin Mess, Prime, Butter #100 lb., Lard #100 lb., Barley #48 lb., Pease #66 lb.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour #100 lbs., Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat #56 lbs., Barley, Pease, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Pigeons, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Cheese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE, AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Depot. Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating upon the great cities in which Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns from six departments show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and municipal votes of nearly a hundred million francs.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices from Namur flatly contradict the report of the offer of capitulation by Bazaine.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Marshal Bazaine, repudiating the Republic, demands orders from the Emperor or Empress to surrender.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—The prefect of the Department of the North, under the date of Lille, Sept. 26th, writes to the Minister of the Interior here as follows:—The following news has been received here by carrier pigeon from Paris, dated Sept. 23rd. The division of General Mandhay yesterday attacked the Heights at Villejuif, on the south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at 3 a.m. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire of some hours, our troops captured the redoubts of Moulins, Lague, Villejuif, and Hautes Bruges. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well; the enemies' loss is great. The same day a considerable force of French made a reconnaissance, and drove the enemy from the Village of Droucy. The same day General Ballamer, commander at St. Denis, attacked the Village of Pierre Fitte, about a mile north of St. Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force; the enemy was driven out of the village, and the French troops returned to St. Denis unmolested.

The following is from the Prefect of the Department of the Loire, dated Orleans, to-day, just received by the Minister of War. The generals here, seeing that they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albrecht, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26.—The Mayor has announced a loan of 10,000,000 francs. Guffalo, a great merchant, gives the municipality 2,000,000 francs to purchase arms.

The grand review of the Garde National occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers were in line, of whom eighteen thousand were well armed.

FERRIERES, Sept. 27.—King William apparently intends retaining his headquarters here; he has made every preparation for a long stay.

A special Berlin despatch says that a report is current in well informed circles that the Emperor has revoked the decree which he issued on the surrender of Sedan for the revocation of the decree creating the regency. As Emperor, therefore, it is that he has sent an envoy to Metz to consult Bazaine in regard to terms of peace. This confirms the statement made by Bazaine that he should only treat with the Emperor in reference to peace negotiations. The news of this attitude of Napoleon has been suppressed in Berlin, but enough is known to cause great anxiety in political circles, inasmuch as there is a strong and influential party here who are opposed to the continuance of the war.

The condition made by King William preliminary to all peace discussions is the entry to Paris. So says an officer from headquarters, who left there after Favre's visits.

It is stated that the envoy sent by Napoleon to Bazaine was allowed to pass the German lines and enter Metz.

Special to the Times.—London, Sept. 27.—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia. Lord Carnarvon, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under a new system of warfare, and how defenceless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste, and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for England is living on the suffrage of other nations. Declarations like these from men like Carnarvon and Bulwer are frightening the English into a remorse for not forcing the Government into meditation.

A Madrid correspondent writing on the 22nd says:—At the Prussian Embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with, and to sign with him a peace. That he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial, and constitute the Empress Regent; that he will appoint a Council of Regency presided over by Eugene.

A Madrid correspondent writes, under date of the 20th Sept.—An interview has taken place between Olozaga and General Prim in the presence of Sagasta. After Olozaga explained the true situation of affairs at Paris, Prim asked: "Why did you recognize the Provisional Government without orders?"

Olozaga replied—"I always had great sympathy for France with which Spain is bound by its geographical position and race; and I recognized without instructions. What is done is done, and it is for you to approve or repudiate, to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but this single act, I should not think it useless. My country wants your decision. My residence is at Vico."

Subsequently Olozaga breakfasted with the Regent, urged the recognition, and triumphed over Prim.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A grand parade of the Prussians in the Court yard at Versailles took place yesterday. The Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV. distributed honours to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in his action at the outposts of St. Cloud. The Mobiles are deserting in crowds at

Paris; two hundred have been shot for insubordination.

All the Democratic papers in France which were suppressed under the Empire have resumed publication.

The mob at Metz removed the statue of Bismarck from the principal square of the city a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up and considerably sent it to his family.

The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their homes, whence they had been driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The region around Paris, for 20 kilometres from the walls, is depopulated and devastated, a few courageous shop-keepers alone remaining in the villages, tempted by the enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several French.

The Prussians are erecting batteries at Sevres. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort d'Issy, while they were at their work.

The Prussian Corvette "Bertha," sank in the Euxine, after a protracted engagement with three French frigates.

Advices from Tours represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and troops in Paris, but impartial observers do not support these statements.

Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unoccupied by Prussians, and large bodies are moving up from the South.

The English journals are filled with reports of military movements in different parts of France.

The walls of Paris have been placarded with a proclamation from Gen. Trochu to the armed force. He tells them that some regiments behaved badly at Clamart, and that their assertion that they had no cartridge was false. He recommends all citizens to arrest soldiers who are drunk, or who propagate false news, and threatens a vigorous application of the articles of war. The Faubourg St. Antoine is full of people, and from the tone of their observations on the war it is certain that if Favre concludes any treaty involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at once.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine as federal provinces under the administration of federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by commission. At present the inhabitants are not to be subjected to military burthens.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—On the 22nd and 23rd there was fighting of considerable magnitude east of Metz. The first corps and 13th division were engaged. No ground was gained by the French.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The ideas broached by Thiers at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, are ridiculed on all hands in Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and late movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

Dr. Guist, who has recently made a tour of inspection through the Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children coming in to beg for bread. The fields are left untilled; villages are swept clean by the armies of food. His picture of these regions, of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all the necessaries of life have gone up three fold.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Government has information from its agents on the Baltic that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy are directed not against Turkey but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness at Berlin.

The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been escheloned along the Russian frontier during the past three weeks: Two divisions of the infantry of the guard under Lieut.-Gen. Baron Moeller Sakomelsky; three divisions of the grenadiers of the guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Prince Toukhou Mouvaroff; one division of the cavalry of the guard under Gen. Prince Galitzin; twelve divisions of the infantry of the line, under Lieut.-Gen. Von Egger; five divisions of the cavalry of the line, under Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Kretz; two parks of engineers and twelve parks of artillery, under Lieut.-Gen. Kuyscheff. It is also announced that a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops in the world, has been called under arms and that a squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in Government circles and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Prussian Minister, Dr. Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gortschakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for full and categorical explanations of her purpose and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia not less than the past makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against it, and, if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe, which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities so called. These ru-

mors are confirmed and their ominous significance deepened by appearance in the St. Petersburg Gazette de La Bourse of an article printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto which uses this language.—

"Prussia with her frontiers on the side of France, guaranteed and neutralized Austria to protect her South-eastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Prussia."

In the presence of "so grave an eventuality, Russia must and will provide at once against any possible future. The Golos of Moscow says, also that the Eastern question can wait; there is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine to-day, that the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Some Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

FERRIERES, Sept. 28.—Our telegraph cables leading to Rouen and the South were discovered in the river by the Prussians and promptly destroyed.

By the recent successes of the French troops around Paris the circle of German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to distances varying from three to six miles, and the French have occupied the positions taken in strong force.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so immense that the German authorities take great care to conceal the fact from the newspapers.

Paris dates to the 24th, say that yesterday there was a brilliant reconnaissance, supported by the artillery of the gunboat fleet on the Seine, under command of Admiral Susset, which resulted disastrously to the enemy.

The Prussians are constructing formidable works at Baigneux, also before Forts Vanves and Issy, on the Terrace of Meudon.

The Times has a special giving the following news: On Tuesday last the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of forts Queien and Bottes. The French advanced to Aisle Queux, where the Prussians were encountered. Another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded and dead and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are as follows: King William at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince at Versailles, and the Prince of Saxony at Grand Temblay.

OSPELD, Sept. 28.—The troops of Baden which have been besieging Strasburg, after leaving the garrison in the city, will be sent to clear Upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters who are perpetrating great excesses and seriously annoying the rear of the German army. A special received at Brussels from Berlin state that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German Federal Provinces, under immediate administration of Federal authorities and to be represented in German Parliament by commission, also that no military service will be required of inhabitants added that the publication of these ideas has excited a storm of indignation from Radicals, which has led to several arrests.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A letter dated Paris 24th says:—The population is animated by one sentiment, the defence of the capital. The Mobile and National Guards behave with great calmness and determination. A Zouave who fled in the recent fight without firing a shot, and afterwards attempted to kill his officer, who arrested him, has been shot by order of a Court Martial. Severe measures have been taken with others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly recruits who joined the fragments of Zouave Regiments which escaped from Sedan.

The disposition to resist the Germans to the last, grows stronger in the West and South. Troops continue to pour into Tours. Advices from Paris to Sunday, say that perfect order existed in the city. The Prussians have not entered Orleans, they came near the city, halted, and then commenced moving back towards Paris. The civilian whom they captured and subsequently released, says Prince Albrecht received a despatch which seemed to suddenly change his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau, they impose no tax on citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A despatch from Epinal, 27th, says the Prussians attacked Rayon yesterday, but were repulsed.

Advices from Havre received to-day state that the merchandise remaining in warehouses in that port is protected by the Consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night, lighting up the entire bay and batteries about it. Enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor.

Companies of thirty men are being received by Government, and permitted to choose their own officers, and act independently of the regular force; and if circumstances so demand, these companies will be united under one command. The several Departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service for the war. Other corps are organizing, including a fire corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

LYONS, Sept. 29.—Gen. L'Cluseret, heading a revolution forced his way into the Town Hall to-day and harangued the people. The National Guard instantly arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

Clermont has been captured. 300 Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed, they returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday. The suburbs have been destroyed by the artillery. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

TOURS, 29.—It is announced that despatch balloons will be sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day report successes for the besieged.

Various minor engagements around the city.

ORLEANS, 29.—The enemy, who yesterday was at Cercottes, the first station on the railway north of this city, appears to be retiring. It is believed that news of the serious check near Paris occasions their retreat.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of terms of peace—one party agrees with Bismarck that war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortifications of the city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, from whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasburg be dismantled merely, and that France should indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. The third party limits itself to the territorial demand of Alsace and the narrow strip of Lorraine, in which German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the latter plan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A special despatch states that exciting rumors coming from Amiens have spread over this city to the effect that the quarries of Mont Valerien, on the west of Paris, have been mined and blown up, annihilating one hundred thousand Prussians; the truth of these reports is unknown as the origin of the rumors cannot be definitely fixed. However they have created great excitement here.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The French troops which occupy the positions taken during the recent operations have been strongly supported by Gen. Trochu, and present a firm front.

Gen. Ripley, who assisted Beaufregard in the defence of Charleston, and several other Federal and Confederate officers, are employed in finishing the American system of defence by rifle pits at several points of the French circle of defence.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouillet, 17 miles south west of Versailles, on Thursday. Confidence is returning in Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered.

A Times correspondent writing from Luxembourg says: Mezieres is very strong, but it was not thought it could hold out.

The French prisoners of war have been set at work constructing canals in Hanover.

Later advices from Paris state that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Florens.

The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made, and is kept a profound secret—greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous mitrailleuse.

At Tours firemen are being enrolled in large numbers.

Breech-loaders have been distributed to such of the Garde Nationale as had inferior arms.

A despatch from Frankfurt just received states that the prevailing sentiment of the people of that city in reference to peace is, that the fortified cities and forts of Alsace and Lorraine must be retained by the Prussians as the price of their victory.

Prussian troops are now being transported through France, crossing the Rhine near Fribourg, close to the Swiss frontier.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 29.—The greatest part of the French fleet returned to this port to-day.—Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and the English Channel, sufficiently large to protect the French coast.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city. The ardor of the besieged has been much increased by these victories.—New breech-loading cannons had been placed on the ramparts.

## ITALY.

The following is the terms of the capitulation for surrender of Rome stipulated between Commanding General of troops of King, and Commanding General of Papal troops, respectively represented by the undersigned—Villa Albani, 20th September, 1870.

First.—The city of Rome except that part which is limited to the Southern part of the walls of Sante Spirito and comprehends Mount Vatican, and Castle of St. Angelo, forming the so-called Leone City, its complete armament flags, arms, ammunition and stores, all the material belonging to the Government, shall be consigned to the troops of His Majesty the King of Italy.

Second.—All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags, arms, and baggage. After the honors shall be rendered to them, they will lay down flags and arms. The officers shall have a right to carry with them their swords, horses, and anything belonging to them; the foreign troops will leave first, the others will follow in the order of battle, with the left in front, the garrison will leave to-morrow morning at seven.

Third.—The foreign troops shall be disbanded, and immediately sent back to their respective countries; they will leave to-morrow, by railway, the Government has the right of taking into consideration the rights of pension which they might have stipulated with the Papal Government.

Fourth.—The Roman troops will be formed at a depot, unarmed. The Government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation.

Fifth.—The troops will be forwarded to-morrow to Civita Vecchia.

Sixth.—A mixed Commission will be appointed, formed of an officer of artillery, one of engineers and a functionary of the administration. The Commission will receive the consignment referred to in the First article for the City of Rome.

(Signed.)

F. RANOLTA,  
Chief of Staff, Papal Army.  
F. D. PRINCIANO,  
Chief of Staff, Italian Army.

F. CADORNA,  
General Commanding Italian Army.  
Seen, approved, and ratified by the General Commanding Rome.

KANZLER.

Niagara is no longer the most wonderful of cataracts. Its rival has been discovered in British Guiana, in South America. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over these falls is seventy-eight feet deep and three hundred feet broad during the dry season. The colonial government of Guiana is arranging facilities for visitors. By way of comparison, it may be well to add that Niagara Falls on the American side is 164 feet high, and on the Canadian side, 150 feet high. The width of the American falls is 1,100 feet, and of the Canadian falls about double that number.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Labors of Wad Cherry is a friend in need. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and last not least, Consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

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

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Chemistry evolves coarse indications of the scent of flowers from many revolting ingredients; but the refreshing odor which exhales from Nature's floral centers, as they swing in the breezes of the tropics, cannot be simulated. Hence the superiority of this celebrated perfume, the concentrated essence of flowers gathered in the groves of Florida, over other scented waters; hence, too, the tenacity with which it clings, without change, to whatever it touches. We know of nothing that can approach it in delicacy and imperishability, except the finest French Extracts; and the Florida Water is preferred by the ladies of South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, to even the best of them. It costs, we believe, only about half the price.

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

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

## THOUSANDS SUFFER

Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, sleep without being refreshed, and are indigestible without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not less real and annoying ailments. To restore them organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that "there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and where general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease." All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills of great benefit.

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

## RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED!

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

YORK ST., TORONTO, C. W., June 27, 1864.  
GENTLEMEN,—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others affected as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure:

About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and, to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and a phial of the Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. J. MOORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Near C. P. P. R. Waiting Room,  
PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,  
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Corner of  
ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS  
Montreal.  
N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.  
Montreal, June 25, 1869:

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

**SMITH'S**  
**AMERICAN**  
**ORGANS!**  
FACILITIES

For the production of Musical Instruments consists of  
**Well-chosen Materials,**  
**Labor-saving Machinery,**  
**Musical Knowledge and Experience,**  
**Refined Taste in Decoration,**  
**Division of Manual Labor,**  
**Active Personal Supervision, and**  
**Ample Capital.**  
The Messrs. SMITH believe that their  
**FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED**  
and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum  
**BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.**  
THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

**THE AMERICAN ORGAN**  
is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.  
This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.  
An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application.  
Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!  
GET THE BEST.  
**S. D. & H. W. SMITH,**  
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FOR SALE BY  
**LAURENT, LAFORCE, & CO.,**  
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June 3, 1870.

**GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS**  
TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE  
**NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.**  
To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D. 1870.  
ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

- LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.**
- Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.
  - A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
  - An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons.
  - A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court.
  - An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$150.] The gift of a Roman Artist.
  - A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas, [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian.
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  - The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$300.]
  - Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.]
  - A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$20.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada.
  - The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonault, D.D., Bishop of Bithra at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.]
  - The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.]
  - An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houppert, a member of several learned societies.
  - The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont. [valued at \$30.]
  - A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

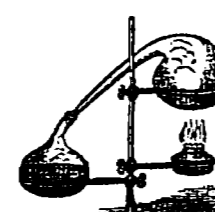
Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Canees, Bricolles, &c. &c.

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**THE GREAT**  
**BANKRUPT SALE**  
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**W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,**  
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**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**  
**FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.**



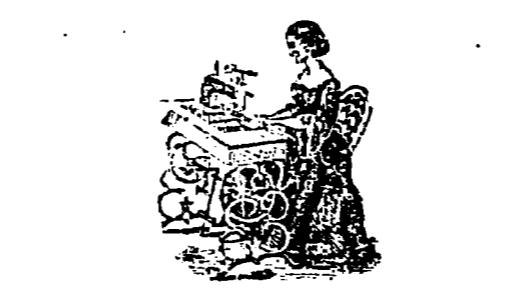
The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrupulous contamination until they were radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and silent tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of scrofulous or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcers on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **SARSAPARILLA**: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the various concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems. *Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Eterine Uterations, and Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **SARSAPARILLA** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid and Lethargic, Depressed, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Prostration of the Feet,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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

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THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.  
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—  
The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.  
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The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines.  
The Florence Family "Reversible Feed." A new Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$33; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C.  
I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.  
Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.  
A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions.  
Principal Office—395 Notre Dame Street.  
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All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 43 Nazareth Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.  
J. D. LAWLOR,  
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**IRON TONIC**  
**SYRUP.**  
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark," &c.) blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. Deseaux, Proprietor, 39 Day St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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

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

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**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.**  
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April 8, 1870.

**C. F. FRASER,**  
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
Chancery.  
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

**BRUNO LEDOUX,**  
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MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL  
KINDS.  
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At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Embrace Home-Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1869.

**Ayer's**  
**Hair Vigor,**  
For restoring Gray Hair to  
its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a  
**HAIR DRESSING,**  
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.  
Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**  
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ON the Twenty-fourth day of October next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge, under the said Act.  
WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND,  
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By their Attorneys at Law,  
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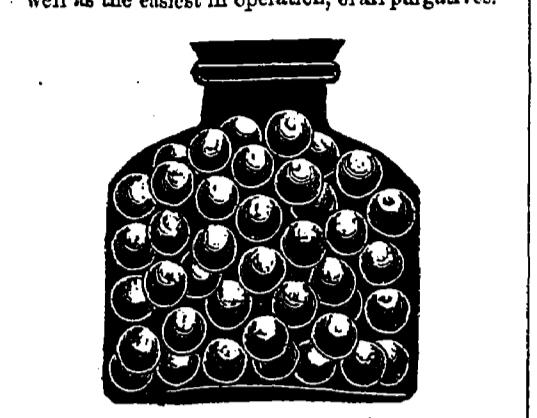
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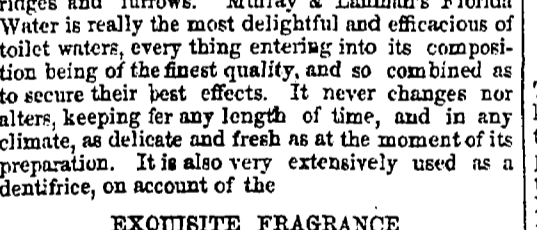
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