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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1870.

BRENNUS-THE BARBARIAN.

A TALE OF ROME IN THE DAYS OF PAGANISM

BY RUTH FAIRFAX.

(From the Banner of the South.)

CHAPTER I.

Beautiful in its lonely grandeur rose the palace near the mountain pass, and graceful were the forms of beauty that flitted around its walls; but, lovelier far than all, Oh ! Aruns, was thy fair daughter. Lovely were the flow-ersithat bloomed around the fairy fount in; but Virgilia was the queen of beauty. Yet the chill wind will fade the delicate flowers, or the parching sun crumble them into dust; guard well, then, thy flower, oh ! Aruns, from the chill winds of poverty and the scorching sun of luxury.

Far enough removed from the city to avoid its attendant noise and bustle, the stately palace of Aruns, a wealthy citizen of Clusium, afforded a most delighful retreat for his only child. A rare loveliness had been bestowed upon this A rare loveliness had been bestowed upon this favored child of fortune, and many were the suitors who knelt before her; yet, still, the sweet Virgilia turned away, and would even fly in alarm from one of them, the impetuous Lucius, a young noble of Clusium. Proud and haughty in spirit, Lucius swore by his gods not to be turned from his purpose; and most dangerous is a man when he yields himself a slave to his own evil passions.

"Why, why does the fair Virgilia turn from me?" he asked of his friend Caius. "Look at me; am I not fair and tall in stature? Are not my eys bright, my muscles strong? Is not my form perfect ? have I ever been defeated in single combat? Have not the gods showered wealth, youth, and beauty upon me? Why then does the fairest of the fair despise me ?'

"Venus alone knows," answered Caius, with a slight grimace; "you forget, Lucius, that Virgilia, also, possesses these gifts of the gods in abundance, and can see a more graceful form than thine at any time, by consulting her mirror. It may be that some more favored lover hides thy perfections from her eyes."

"There is no truth in the Caius !" exclaimed Lucius, angrily; "full well thou knowest she has no favored lover. Closely have I searched with my eyes those who come near her, and, by Eros! I am willing to swear she loves none of them !"

"Nay, let us not make many words about gilia?" the matter," answered Caius; " let me fall into

tain path, as if awaiting some one. She is; and, behold, he comes! Bounding over rock aed ravine, with hardy grace, the young wor-rior soon reaches her side. He is large and strong, with flowing flaxen hair, and ruddy hensively at the lowering brow of Aruns - last night, after he had broken bread in my facomplexion. His attire is a rude armor, which he wears as casy as if it were quilted silk. Lucius sprang to his feet, and catching the hand of Virgilia, in softly spoken words be-mise myself to him. He spoke then of his

He, too, has come to sacrifice on the shrine of Love, for his hands are full of flowers .---Virgilia moves, smilingly, away, and the offering is made.

Turning from the cold image of Love, to the living, breathing, reality before him, the the warrior kneels before Virgilia. And she? Oh, we see by the very blush, the speaking eye, that Virgilia loves, and the loved one is before her.

"Dearest Virgilia," murmured the young man, gazing up into her face. The words were common onough, for the tale of love is as old as the world, and ever uses the self same language.

"Not at my feet, Brennus," said Virgilia, resting her hand on his head; "come sit here beside me, and tell me why thou did'st not come yesterday."

As the moments sweep by and they sit there speech, for he speaks her language with an acrace

"But my father is kind, and is not proud," said Virgilia, in answer to an expressed fear of her lover, that her father might look with angry eyes upon their love.

Virgilia.

"Oh, I am sure thou art good and brave, what more is required?" asked the maiden fondly.

"Å noble name," answered Brennus.

"Thou canst win one !" cried Virgilia. "But, listen to me, Virgilia," answered her

lover; "I will tell thee more of myself than thou hast yet heard. Thou art an Etruscan, I am-a Gaul ! Our nations are not friends."

" Oh ! but we are friends," cried Virgilia, clinging to his arm ; "Etruscan, Gaul, or Roman, what is it to me? If thou wert a Roman, then, indeed, my father might look angrily upon me, for he hates these Romans, who have wrested so many of our cities from us.-But I, who love you, care nothing for these things."

"But knowest thou what we are called, Vir-

"Barbarians !" murmured the girl.

entrance hall. There, reclining at his ease would not consent, for he knows not but that upon the silken cushion, was Lucius, awaiting the appearance of Virgilia. Near him stood his friend Caius, who looked a little appre-"but I will keep within the house, sought her to remove her veil.

ing." "Aye, but thou has now entered the house, "thou shouldst now and there is no reason why thou shouldst now conceal thy face !" said Lucius, seizing the veil, and trying to remove it with gentle hand.

"My will is sufficient reason," answered Virgilia, holding its folds closely against her face.

"Assuredly," answered Lucius, withdrawing his hand.

At this moment a wide door was thrown open, and a slave summoned them to partake of the evening meal. Lucius had eaten in the house of Aruns many times, and well knew the delicate wines and costly luxuries that would be set before him. Lucius was a devoted slave to wine, and even now hesitated not to turn conversing, we detect a difference in their from the lovely Virgilia to follow Aruns to the supper-room. This was the largest and most cent on his tongue as if he were of a different elegant room in the house. The floor was paved with blocks of marble, and rare mosaic. the ceiling painted with glowing colors, and upon one of the walls hung a large mirror of polished steel. A long table stood in the centre of the room, with two couches on either "Yet, he is a wealthy Patrician, as thou side. Lucius immediately threw himself upon callest it, and I-thou knowest not what I am, one of these, with his friend at his left hand.-A young slave advanced with a silver basin, into which Lucius dipped his fingers, and then turned his whole attention to the table. Soft music filled the air while they ate, yet no soft-ness entered the heart of Lucius. While par-his pleasure." taking of the bread of Aruns, he was plotting against his happines.

CHAPTER II,

The bright sky bore in its limpid blue the still brighter sun. The dew was scarcely dried upon the flowers, yet Virgilia was already try !" said Nyda, con abroad. To-day she is to see Brennus, for he the basket of flowers. has sent a special message to her. Well may you think that her steps were not slow, for the birds were searcely swifter than she. Early as | think that Brennus hath even wealth in his own she was Brennus was there before her, and country. Didst thou not hear him say he was clapsed her in his arms as she entered the only a poor barbarian?" cave.

Too long have I lingered here, and now I must He is so grand and beautiful he must be a trust me, I will

the altar, and then looks eagerly up the moun- most breathless when they entered the large Yet, no ! The thought is that of a fool ! He

EAitness,

"I, also, sometimes tremble," said Virgilia; "but I will keep within the house, for only mise myself to him. He spoke then of his suspicions; he told me that I loved another.-"The veil is not out of place, most noble I did not deny it. Brennus, for I knew he Lucius," replied Virgilia; "I have been walk-could not harm thee, and I hoped he would would then leave."

"And did he so?" asked Brennus. "No; he became angry, and swore by the gods that no other should have me. Oh! he was very angry, Brennus, and I trembled before his rage.'

" Tremble no longer, sweet one, I will think over this until to-morrow morn. For not; and now, farewell."

"I will not fear; but didst thou say this farewell was for the last?" asked Virgilia. "For the last time! The gods forbid!--

Nay, I said not so, sweet flower. I will return.

"Ah! 'twas thus I meant it," said Virgilia, smiling faintly; "and now—" she bent her head on his shoulder, and her farewell was lost in the heavy sigh that broke from her heart.

"To-morrow," whispered Brennus, and placing his love in the arms of Nyda, he ascended the mountain path with fleet steps.

"The flowers are fading on the altar," said Nyda, striving to attract her mistress' attention. "Aye, even as my hopes are !" replied Virgilia, with a heavy sigh.

"Be not so sad," said Nyda, kneeling beside her fair owner; "remember the noble Brennus hath promised to see thee again tomorrow. Look! The place is in disorder; let us bring fresh flowers and sweet perfumes,

"Brennus is no noble, good Nyda; yet, thou sayest well. We will trim our altar and scatter the perfumes. Your basket is without, Nyda, bring it in."

"I would give my life a sacrifice to the gods but that Brennus is a noble in his own country !" said Nyda, confidently, as she brought in

"My poor girl, I fear thy sacrifice would have to be made," said Virgilia. "I do not

"Aye, I heard the words, and marked the "Oh ! dearest Virgilia, I must leave thee ! proud look on his brow while he spoke them.

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CHAPTER III.

Brennus was prompt to keep his appointment, but, alas! Virgilia was not there to meet him. Nyda, alone, the weeping Nyda, crouched on the floor of the grotto,

"What ails thee, girl, where is thy mistress?" asked Brennus, lifting Nyda to her feet.

"Alas! most noble Brennus, they have taken her away, to place her among the virgins in the temple of Vesta !"

"They ! Who?" cried Brennus, his cheeks flushing; "was it her father ?"

"Aruns! No, my master weeps for his daughter," said Nyda, indignantly; "my mistress thinks that Lucius hath a hand in this matter."

" Lucius! What the noble who sought her hand? Come Nyda, set me on the road to Clusium; I will tear my love from his hands !" "But she is not in his hands; said I not that she was to be placed in the temple of Vesta? Alas, my lord! she is lost to thee forever !"

"Not so! cried Brennus, with a scornful laugh ; "she is lost to me but for a time, E will try to rescue her with my own hand, Nyda; if I cannot-then we will sacrifice to the gods, and try other means. You can give me a dress, Nyda; see, my clothes are not

fashioned like those of your countrymen." "I can give you all you want," answered Nyda; "Come back here when the day grows late, I will have all things in readiness for thee. Beware lest thy speech betray thee, Brennus, and more grief fall upon my lady's heart !'

"This Lucius, Nyda, how else do you name him ?" asked Brennus, not heeding her warning words.

"Lucius Fabius," said Nyda.

"Lucius Fabius," repeated Brennus, slowly, as if to stamp the name upon his memory .-"Go then, Nyda, I will be here before you and await your coming." 法

Nyda lingered not longer than was absolutely necessary, but still Brennus was there before her, impatiently awaiting the promised dress. The broad mantle flung over his own dress and a change of shoes was all that was necessary to hide the peculiarity of his dress, and as she shades of evening deepened, Brennus followed Nyda down the mountain path.

"Should you not succeed, return to me; if you are pursued, fly thither, I can conceal you," said Nyda, as Brennus turned his face toward Clusium,

"Pray to the Gods for me," were the last ords of Brennus, The strong athletic young warrior felt scarcegilia, tears sparkling in her eyes; "yet, I will Come, let us away. Brennus is no longer here the streets of Clusium. He soon found the live upon thy promise to return. Thou wilt and the place seems lonely." days hung around the doors, yet not one worl could he hear about the idol of his heart. On the third day, t'was whispered among those who worshipped in the temple, that some of ance. Art thou going now? Will I not see even, footsteps. Hastening to his side, with the virgins were to be sent to Rome, in obean undefined fear at her heart, she besought dience to the command of the Pontifex, who him to tell to her the cause of his troubled who this year was the father of the young Roman whom we have found at Clusium. Lucius Fabius. Brennus listened intently, but to his anger and confusion, two young nobles entered the temple, and the conversation among the "Lucius, thou hast hurried me without cause," said the smaller of the two men. The name immediately arrested the attention of Brennus, who, bending over one of the gossips, asked in a whisper; "How is your young noble named ?" "Lucius Fabius," answered the person addressed, with a stare of astonishment. Turning on his heel, Brennus left the temple, and stood in the outer court. In a few minutes, Lucius and Caius came forth. Brennus threw his foot forward, Lucius stumbled over it, but did not fall, for Caius caught his arm.

a disagreement. I know not if she loves; in truth I care not if she loves, for my heart bows not before her !"

"Aye ! thou lovest and art happy; and, in the sunshine of that happiness, overlook thy friend's distress." said Lucius sullenly.

"Thou willfully misunderstand me Lucius," said Caius kindly; "I would do much for my friend, but thou dost not bear patience with me. I believe that Virgilia loves. We may not, yet, have seen her in company with the favored one, but-"

"Whom does she love ?" interrupted Lucius impatiently, "thinkest thou of any one?"

"No, no, of no one," replied Caius; "I have never yet seen her with the one she loves, yet, still, I say I doubt not there is a favored lover !"

"I will watch, and if there is - let him beware !" cried Lucius, "Come, Caius, let us home." seek the house of Aruns, or rather of Virgilia, for to tell the truth, though Virgilia is most dear to me, yet the noble Aruns is no favorite of mine, no, nor of any of us; he is too lenient with those low Plebians and will soon fall into disgrace among the Patricians."

"You speak truly, Lucius; he would deny the young nobles their little pleasures, and speaks loudly of the rights of Plebians!"

Conversing thus, the young men left the house of Lucius.

And why was the beautiful Virgilia so insensible to the attraction of Lucius. He was attractive, for, indced, he spoke truth concerning himself, when he enumerated his own graces to Caius.

Let us precede the young man to the home of Aruns. Not into the home, just yet, for see, there is Virgilia, wandering along yonder mountain path, with only one attendant at her side, a young slave maiden, called Nyda. The sun is very low in the Heavens, and the cool breeze of evening steals over them. Folding the soft silver veil around her, Virgilia walks softly onward; now a huge rock bars the way, only a little footpath winds around it. Will she venture there? Unhesitatingly she treads the path, and now she and her companion are hidden behind the huge boulder. A few steps onward and they reach the mouth of a little cave, a natural eleft in the mountains, but so queen, Enter! Low couches are placed on two sides; on the third a small white marble altar has been crected ; on, it stands the image of the God of love, surrounded by freshly culled flowers of every hue and shape. With smiling path that wound along the mountain side. I lip, and glowing check, Virgilia adds her offer. With rapid steps Virgilia and Nyda tro ing of sweet flowers to those already laid upon the path that led to their home, and were al- see thy father now, and carry thee with me ? | hood, to be placed among the virgins of Vesta,

"Yes, Barbarians! And wouldst thou, Virgilia, the daughter of a haughty noble, give | turn !" thyself in marriage to a rude barbarian ?-Wouldst thou cross those lofty mountains to

seek a home with me?" "I would, dear Brennus; thou dost wrong my faithful heart by the doubt. I know not how far away thy home is, I know not what thy station is there, but this I do know, Brennus, I know that I love thee, and am willing to share thy lot whatever that may be."

"My own Virgilia," murmured the lover, clasping her to his bosom, "thou dost trust me, and never shall thou mourn that trust .--My home is far, oh ! far away from here !--Think not, dearest, that I seek my home every evening when I leave thee here; no, I have a little cot among the mount ins, where I stay; it would take me many days to reach my

"Yes, I know thy home is far away; tell me, then, dear Brennus, how 'twas you first nus; "my countrymen are indeed rude, and if found this spot?"

"By chance, Virgilia," replied Brennus.-"Yet, no! the gods sent me! I was hunting a warrior, Virgilia, and my hand is more used among the mountains till the evening came on, and, then, to my surprise, found that I had lost my way. My adventurous spirit led me on; the gods whispered of a brilliant future; I found a ravine in the mountains; followed its many windings, and, when my heart began to fail, chanced upon this spot. "Twas only a little cleft in the mountains then, yet, still, it seemed as if the hand of man had been here; for the entrance was closed with yonder flat rock. I cast it aside, and, whilst sitting in the

shadow, heard sweet voices. Thou knowest the rest; thon wert wandering in the moun-tain path with thy maiden. I saw and loved thee ! And thou ! hast thou not told me that I am dear to thee?"

"Oh! I have, and thou art. But tell me, Brennus, do not thy friends long for thee ?---Do they not fear that some ill hath befallen thee?"

"Doubtless they do," answered Brennus; and I will return to them some day, when I can make up my mind to leave thy dear side." "Ah ! but I must leave thee, Brennus; for, see, the hour grows late, the shadows of evening already darken the path; I have already beautiful by art as to seem the grotto of a fairy stayed too long! Come, Nyda, let us hasten !"

"May the gods shelter thee!" exclaimed Brennus, as they hastily left the grotto; then, lifting his spear from the ground, he, also, left the cave, ascending the almost imperceptible With rapid steps Virgilia and Nyda trod

come back, Brennus, wilt thou not ?"

"Shall I swear it, Virgilia?" "No! oh no!" I know thou wilt return; I did but ask to hear once more the sweet assurthee again ?"

"Once more, dearest," answered Brennus; meet me here to-morrow morning; after I have seen thee I will go hence, for a time only;

when I come back again I will ask thy father for thee, and thou shalt go home with Brennus the Barbarian."

"Do not call thyself such names, Brennus, thou art no barbarian !" said Virgilia, reproachfully.

"Deceive not thyself, dearest," replied Brenmy manner seems soft to thee, 'tis only because I cannot be rude in thy dear presence. I am to grasp the spear than flowers."

"And, yet, thou dost hold the flowers tenderly, Brennus," said Virgilia, smiling, "as if thy hands were used to them, thou dost not cast them aside, as Lucius doth."

"Who is Lucius?" asked Brennus, eagerly. "A young Noble of Clusium whose father is a Roman. He would have me for a wife, Brennus, if I would listen to his words."

"And thy father, Virgilia; how favors he the young noble's suit?"

"Have I not told thee that my father favors not the Romans ?"

"Aye, I had forgotten that; but, tell me, have you nothing to fear from this noble? Is he wealthy? Is he powerful?"

"Oh, yes, both wealthy and powerful. His father, at Rome, is the most powerful of the haughty Patricians, who trample on the rights of the poor. My father likes not this young Lucius, for Aruns is a just man, and would give to all their due. Though a noble my father has but few friends among the Patricions. because he will not trample on his dependants

as they do." "What dost thou tell me, Virgilia ?" cried Brennus, in great alarm, "thy father is not liked, is looked upon with suspicion, and this proud and cruel noble desires thee for a wife!

Thou dost alarm me dearest! Oh! for my sake keep close to thy father's side, lest this

avorite of the gods. " Please thyself with bright dreams, Nyda,

Returning to the house Virgilia found the slaves huddled together, with looks of wild alarm in their eyes, and her usually stately father, pacing the outer court with rapid, unlooks.

"'Tis for thee, my daughter, that I grieve," said Aruns, drawing a roll of parchment from his bosom, "behold my child, this time the lot has fallen upon thee; thou must become gossips ceased. one of the attendants in the temple of Vesta !"

"Who bids this, my father ?" cried Virgilia, with ashen lips.

"Those whose authority may not be resisted," replied Aruns; "and even if we were disposed to try to evade it, 'twould be too late, for see, those who are to guard thee to Clusium are already here."

"Am I to spend my life in dreary loneliness within the temple of Vesta ?" moaned Virgilia, while the petted slaves of the household gathered around with sobs and tears; "tell me, my father, is there no way for me to escape."

"But one, my child," answered Aruns; " the father of Lucius is all powerful; he holds the decrees of life and death in his hands; he can save thee if he will."

"Lucius! Then, indeed, I am lost!" cried Virgilia, in an agonizing voice. "'Tis from his hand comes this blow; there is no hope for me! Oh ! Brennus, why art thou not here to help me !"

"Upon whom dost thou call, my child? I know of no god whom we call Brennus," said Pontifex, if I mistake not," said Brennus Aruns in great alarm ; "surely thy heart doth | coldly. not wander after strange gods ?"

"Oh, no, 'twas but a friend I named," said Virgilia, turning away. "Come, Nyda, let foe. Brennus was not armed, yet even so he us enter the house.'

"We are ordered not to let the maiden pass from our sight," said one of the men who had come with the fatal message.

"What! wilt thou not even let her prepare for her journey ?" asked Aruns, angrily.

"My lord will not be angry with his slave," answered the man; "he knows that I have but to obey.'

"Follow her, then !" said Aruns turning, aside.

Lucius should attempt to carry thee off What Two hours afterward the weeping Virgilia shall I do? Would it not be best for me to was borne away from the home of her child-

"Slave !" cried Lucius furiously.

"Slave in thy face !" answered Brennus scornfully. Instantly Lucius drew his short sword from his belt.

"Be not so rash, Lucius; see'st thou not that the man is a stranger, and knows thee not," said the more cautious and humane Caius.

"'Tis Lucius Fabius, the son of the Roman

"See he knows me! Slave, thou shalt die !" and blind with rage, Lucius rushed upon his was a full match for the young Roman. With one sweep of his powerful arm he laid Lucius at his feet, and stood over him, with a smile o contempt flitting around his lips. Not long did our brave Brennus enjoy his triumph, in a moment his arms were seized and bound with heavy thongs. The Gallic warrior, a stranger and alone, stood bound among a group of young nobles who were thirsting for his blood. Cruel men they were, who promised themselves rare sport with the stranger. We will take him to the Governor !! cried one. "No! nel we will not let him out of our

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hands !" said another, violently, pulling at the long golden locks of Brennus. For every hair of my head that falls to

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the ground, one of thy number shall fall !" said Brennus in an impressive tone.

For an instant, a deathlike silence pervaded the groap, but, Caius, burning with the desire to avenge his friend, grasped the hair of Brennus, and threw a handful of the golden strands into the air.

"Let us all fall then !" he cried ; I am not afraid of thee, oh ! stranger, and thy words fall on frozen cars! To you, my friends, I look | eagerly. for aid to avenge my friend, Lucius Fabius !" "A Roman !" said a voice in the crowd.

"Yes! and a noble Roman !" cried Caius:

'who is it that dares to murmur at a Roman ?" No one answered.

"Let us take him to the Governor !" said the same person who had before advocated this course.

"No! no!" cried fifty voices, as if they had been but one.

"Close the gate and give him a sword !" said Caius.

"We dare not profane the court of the temple thus," said an old man, trying to reach the side of Brennus. His words were thrown away, for already the gates were closed and the thongs cut from the hands of Brennus.

"It shall not be!" exclaimed the old man. "Rash young men, forbear ! Little do any of thee think what thou art doing. Thou wilt call down upon thyselves the anger of the gods ! Forbear ! forbear ! I pray thee, forbear !"

Yet, still the young men heeded him not A sword was offered to Brennus, but the old man held back his outstretched hand.

"Do not take it. young man! Seest thou not these cruel eyes that look upon thee ?-Knowest thou not that there is no hope of escape? They seek to murder thee! If thou shouldst conquer one, two, a dozen, there would still be no hope, for here are fifty others ! If they will murder thee, here in the very court of the temple, let them strike an unarmed man -let them do a coward's deed in a coward's way !"

"Thou art right, most noble Aruns !" said Brennus, bending low before the old man. "I will not seek to defend myself; let them strike !"

"Behold! He knows us all, though to us he is a stranger !" said Caius; "give no heed to his words, most noble youths! Stand back, and with my own hand I will shower his lifeblood upon these stones !"

"Thou wilt not do this foul wrong !" exclaimed Arans. "A stranger, and unarmed ! Oh! forbear, noble Caius, nor stain thy hand with his blood ! Thou canst not ! thou shalt not harm him ! The gods themselves will interpose to prevent thee ?"

"Let thy gods help him, then !" and Caius rushed upon Brennus.

"Forbear!" cried a sweet silvery voice. The sword fell from the hand of Caius.

Coming from the door of the temple, were three of the virgins of Vesta. Their long white garments swept the ground in loose folds, a narrow fillet of gold bound their bair back for the form of Brennus met not their eyes. from the brow, and their hands were full of Their hearts were growing sick with hope deflowers. Brennus could scarcely suppress a cry of delight as his eyes rested upon the face of Virgilia, for she it was who cried "forbear!"

knew him, and he held his peace.

"What wouldst thou do, men of Clusium? Sully the pure temple of Vesta with blood! had he been to Clusium, and once to Rome.

"Thanks to thee, noble Aruns; thou hast been kind to a stranger."

"Come, walk by my side, young man; I like thy fearless look," said Aruns, "But looks had been lost in death if thou hadst not interfered." answered Brennus.

"But tell me, how then didst thou know my name ?" said Aruns.

"I have heard of thee, and I knew by thy kind words that it could be no other than the good Aruns who spoke."

"Tell me, then, who thou art?" said Aruns,

"As thou seest-a stranger !"

"But, thy name? How are thou called ?" " Brennus."

"Brennus !" echoed Aruns, starting from his seat; "where heard I that name before? Where dost thou come, noble Brennus?"

"From Gallia !" answered Brennus, proudly."

"A Gaul! a ----." Aruns paused.

"A barbarian !" said Brennus.

"Nay; I said not so!" exclaimed Aruns. "But thou didst think it," interrupted Brennus. "And if I did, it does not hurt thee, Brennus; nor do I feel as if thou wert my enemy," said Aruns eagerly.

"Thy enemy! Brennus the enemy of Aruns! The gods forbid! I am thy friend. thy servant, thy slave; 'tis for Aruns to command and Brennus to obey. What wouldst thou, Aruns? Speak! What is the wish nearest thy heart? Thou didst see how Vesta herself sent her virgins forth to save me.— Speak, then, and tell me thy wish."

"Oh ! my daughter," cried Aruns, excited by the enthusiastic manner of Brennus, "if thou couldst but restore to me my daughter."

"Thou shalt have her !" said Brennus. "Nay, do not mock me, young man; thou

hast not the power," said Aruns, sadly. "Mock thee! Never! What, mock the father of Virgilia, the sweet maiden, who but now saved my life? I have a heart, Aruns, barbarian as I am," said Brennus.

"Surely, thou art a child of the gods," said Aruns, looking at his handsome companion: 'surely thou art-how else couldst thou be here alone ?"

"I am no child of the gods," answered Bronnus, smiling; "I am only a strong young warrior, who will devote his life to the service of Aruns and Virgilia. Say but to me, ' Brennus, my son, bring to me my daughter,' and thou shalt have her !"

"Oh! Brennus, my son, bring my child to me, and no reward that thou canst demand will be too great to give thee !" said Aruns, clasp-

ing his hands. "'Tis well," answered Brennus, placing the hands of Aruns on his bowed head; "thou shalt have her; I swear it."

CHAPTER IV.

Aruns was left alone in his grand old house. Brennus had hastily departed, with his last words imparting consolation to the almost political question. broken-hearted father. The days passed wearily away, and the eyes of Aruns and his slaves were almost tired with gazing up the mountain, ferred, and fear again brooded over them. Still the time passed on; forty times the sun rose and set. Aruns was in despair. During all The fair maiden gave no token that she this time, he had not been idle; appeal after appeal had been made to those who held the bers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with power for the restoration of his child. Twice the Prussians-a treaty the conditions of which, as

moment. The direction of the latter, which at a quarter to four was towards the south-east, showed that the enemy was retreating.—Scarcely, inowerpr, did the conflict show more symptoms of cossetion in one place than it broke out with greater violence in another. As far as could be seen in the confu sion, the small arms of the enemy and the confusion

of the Prussians were most actively employed. Our batterics were again erected in the semi-circle stretching from the village of Norroy over Feves, Semicourt, Maizeres, Argancy, Olgy, Melroy, and Charly were in constant operation, alternately dis-charging single shots and whole salwoes on the columns of the enemy. Altogether from 120 to 150 cannon were employed on our side. The batteries in the neighbourhood of the villages of Argancy and Olgy were especially active on account of the situation. The position to the south of the village of Olgy was, about five o'clock, strengthened by the arrival of two new batteries. On the side of the enemy, the mitrailleuses and the cannon on Fort St. Julien were most remarkable. These fired shots to a distance of three-quarters of a mile; so that they not only reached several places occupied by us-Failly, Charly, Malroy and Olgy-but even went beyond them. A great many of their grenades fell on the height which is bounded on the north by the villages of Argancy and Chatilly, and on the south by the villages of Olgy, Melroy and Charly. Fortunately, the greater part of these terrible pro-jectiles missed their aim, which was apparently our batteries erected in that region. The shells which fell in the village of Olgy did but little damage. Between five and six o'clock, when darkness began to approach, the combat once more

RAGED WITH REMARKABLE VIOLENCE.

The peculiar rattling sound of the mitrailleuse was again heard. About six o'clock the battle seemed to be at an end, and I therefore returned to headquarters Scarcely had I arrived there, when I heard once more -it was now about half-pastsix-the firing renewed Then silence succeeded until seven o'clock, when fighting recommenced. Repeated and continuous firing from small arms and cannons lasted until near nine, after the moon had begun to shine. The latter conflicts had been induced by our army, in order to compel the enemy to quit a strongly defended position in the neighborhood of St. Remy and Ladonchamps, which he had gained at the commencement of the fight. In this our troops succeeded The result of this battle, the severest and most important which has taken place before Mctz since the 1st. of Sept., is alas! a negative one for both sides Both have lost many men without gaining any advantages. In the peculiar position of our army, it is quite impossible to follow up the victory by penetrating into the immediate vicinity of the fortress. However bravely, therefore, the attacks of the enemy may have been repulsed, the successes gained can not satisfy the victor. I have not ascertained the exact amount of the losses. Ours alone must amount to several hundreds. On our side the principal brant of the battle was borne by the 10th Army Corps and the Landwehr division Von Kummer, which is now under command of General Von Coights Rhetz,

MARSHAL DAZAINE AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The conduct of Marshal Bazaine while commanding the army of the Rhine has been the subject of several communications to the French and Belgian journals The case of his accusers is placed in its most authoritative form in a report dated October 28, and addressed to the French Government by E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attache at the general headquarters of the army of the Rhine. This report is divided into two parts, the first relating to the military, and the second to the

The following is an extract from the second part :

" As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on rebellious cities, and would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse ; and that these Chamwill be readily understood, was not communicated to the sol "Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's Government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine-wishing to surrender the army and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power Gen. Coffinieres being then the superior commander-Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangement on such terms, and that he only would accept a double capitulation, comprising both the Army of the Rhine, that is 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Mctz. " On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the pourparlers; on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the government of the National Defense, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged." The conclusions of the report are these ; "To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and half which have clapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say : "1. That the Marshal, since 18th of Aug., never attempted any sortie of a serious character and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterward serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct. 2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganized his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the Commanderin-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France. "3. These considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognise the Govern ment of the National Defense, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bomapartist power, with the view of establishing a Third Empire. "4, Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender. " To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking a few years later Napoleon first resigned the im-measures for making the resources he had still in perial dignity within these same walls. hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortic, last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food ra-tions, and that to, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small. "5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object-namely, to be, and to remain, the master of the political situation in France and believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the fortress of Metz, as well as the French army-100,000 menencamped within the entrenchments."

send a thrill of phide and pleasure through the hearts of Irishman. If touches a chord which awakings old and glorious memorics, and vibrates in harmony with their present feelings and aspira-

tions, p The desire to bear arms under the flag of France would seem to be almost a part of the Irish nature. In the columns of this journal for years we have been answering at frequent intervals inquiries addressed to us by young Irishmen desirous of taking service with the French Army. We had in all cases to reply that only is the ranks of the Foreign Legion, which was retained almost constantly in Algeria; and in which they would be mixed up with men of many countries, could such service be had by Irishmen. This was not the sort of thing our young countrymen wished for ; they wished to have a chance of active servce, with its opportunities of personal advancement and of winning credit for themselves and their country. Now those opportunities are fully presented to them, and we think it not at all unlikely that many of our countrymen will show themselves quite alive to the fact. The 2nd Regiment des Etrangera, whose headquarters at present are at Caen, and the ranks of which are not yet quite filled up, is intended to be composed solely of Irishmen. The nationality of the Regiment will be recognized and preserved by the French authorities. It is indicated in the uniform of the men, which is the same as that of the French Line, but with the addition of green facings and a gilt harp worn on the front of the kepi. It is prohable that the "immortal green" will also have a place in the banner which is to float a shower of russet apples appear to have descended. over their heads.

We can interpret those facts only as a compliment to Ireland. It certainly is not owing to any want of brave sons of her own that France thus opens the ranks of her defenders to Irishmen and gives them a special welcome. No, the act is one of friendship; it is a recogniton of the generous sympathies for France which have been shown by Ireland at all times, and especially since the outbreak of the present war-a recognition, too, of the well-established character of Irishmen for valor and daring-for France would not entrust her colors and her arms to men in whose bravery she had not full confidence. We belive the France-Irish Regiment will nobly fulfil the trust reposed in them, and prove themselves worthy descendants of the men who fought at Cremona and Fontenoy.

Letters which have reached us from members of the Corps, and which we publish in another column, convey to us the gratifying intelligence that the Franco-Irish Regiment has already attained a remarkable proficiency in drill, and that the best possible spirit prevails among the men. Their disciplinethat essential quality of true soldiers-leaves nothing to be desired ; they are prompt and cheerful in the discharge of their various duties, and they are attach ed to their officers, who well deserve their respect and affection. In Colonel Dyer they have a commander of experience, skill, and bravery; and in Captain Kirwan they have an officer after their own heart-a true Irish patriot, an educated and accomplished gentleman, and as gallant and fearless a soldier as ever wore a sword by his side. He comes of a fumily of soldiers and of patriots, and the name he bears has ever had a place in the annals of Ireland's military connection with France. In other grades of the present corps also there are Irishmen of the right stamp, men of ability and courage, who are certain to win for themselves honor and distinction. Ireland should rejoice that her old military relations with France are thus being renewed and sustained, for the circumstances is in every respect gratifying, creditable, and hopeful. We are glad to learn that the strength of the corps is every day receiving large acquisition, and we should not be surprised if before long it developed from a Regiment into a Brigade.

We salute, with all our heart, our gallant country-men now enrolled under the flag of France. We bonor, and Ireland will honor, chivalry and patriot-ism. Teey deserve the grateful regard and affectionate rememberance of their country, for in freely giving their aid to France they are faithfully interpreting the feelings of sympathy and friendship for that noble and kindred nation which fill the heart of Ireland. We wish them a glorious career, worthy of the fellow-countrymen of the MacMahons, Dillons, MacCarthys, O'Brines, and O'Mahonys, whose names shine bright in Franco-Irish military annals. We have made arrangements which will enable us to record their movements, and they may feel certain that their countrymen all over the world will follow their fortunes with the liveliest regard and the deepest possible sympathy. May they prove in every way worthy of the two nations interested in their future-France and Ireland,-Dublin Nation Nov. 5.

Huntsman," and there is a legend that a spectral sportsman haunts the ground, who appeared to Henry IV, shortly before his assassination. The castle was splendidly and judiciously restored

by Louis Philippe. In the midst of the court of entrance Napoleon took leave of the Old Guard prior to his departure for Elba. The room known as the Queen's boudoir was fitted up by Louis XVI. for Queen's pounder was inter up by Louis A 11. for Marie Antoinette, and the window holts are said to be the work of that monarch, whose delight in metal work is well known.

STRASBOURG AS IT IS.

At present the citizens are not present on their pavements. These have been taken possession of by an army of visitors from all parts of the Fatherland, all yearning to give their blessing to their long-lost son-the Benjamin of the German household. As yet there are not half enough fatted calves available. Butter and milk give out very early at all the hotels; but this is compensated a hundredfold by the contemplation of the bright panerame of the streets. Whatever ravages the hamlets of Alsace have undergone the Sunday wardrobes have been spared, and are being aired in all the main thoroughfares. The centre of attraction is the gla-rious Minister. The recovery of this flower of German art, is an evident source of pride, with which it is impossible not to sympathize. To-day the interior is alive with peasantry, the men in long black velvet coats and smalls, the women in black silk gowns and broud-brimmed straw huts, upon which The shops overflow with German soldiery, all de-manding plans of Strasbourg, photographs of the Cathedral, Baeddekei's Guides to Paris. Most of my time I haunt the bookshops, and this incessant stream of soldiery, buying books, maps, and engravings, is a phenomenon. In England the thing would be impossible, in France most improbable. but here they all gravitate to the libraries. One cannot help respecting this brave, sober, stalwart, studious army. The German armies now have moved away, marching off to Paris. All the gates and squares and public places are in their possession, and every now and again the tramp of their steady legions is encountered; but none of the trumpeting of the French regiments precede these silent wedges of steel. No stimulent is required to brace up the nerves of the German soldiers. There are many of the French garrison left. One sees Turcos, Zouaves, and Cavalry officers sunning themselves at the gateways of the numerous hospitals. When Strasbourg surrendered there was an abundance of wine in the cellars, but all the beer was drunk out. It is a source of serious discomfort to the thousands of thirsty German visitants. The famous brewery of the Dauphin gives no sign, but the Taverne Alsacienne is so crowded that they have to close their doors the greater part of the day. Here on Sunday I saw the garrison fraternizing with their conquerors. Zouaves singing gaudrioles to the German soldiery, while some Turcos, black as ebony, marked the time with snapping fingers. The re-germaniza-tion of Alsace is a problem full of interest. No sign of a conquered city is visible, no knots of gloomy patriots "looking daggers, but using none." The besiegers have been the friends, neighbours, relatives of the Strasbourg citizens, and now one cannot enter a shop but presently a Baden or Wurtemburg soldier comes in, and straightway there is a kissing and embracing of an old acquaintance.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLN OF ORLEANS-BY AN IRISH SOLDIER.

Mr. Leonard received the following account of the engagement at Orleans from Mr. M'Evers, and forwarded it for publication to the Cork Examiner :-

Since last I wrote home great changes have taken place, viz.: On Monday, the 10th inst., we received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to proceed that night for Orleans. Maurice, self, and sixteen other Irish marched in the best of spirits with the rest of the 1,500 for the station, and started by the 9 P. M. train. We arrived at Orleans at 7:30 A.M., were drawn up before the station and marched immediately along the principal boulevards of the town; halted there about half a mile off, got out our culinary utensils and commenced to prepare our morning meal. While it was getting ready an Irish-American friend named Wade and I took a stroll to look at the town. We were gone about two or three hours when the bugle sounded the assembly, and, to our great surprise, we had to fall in (without haring touched food of any description since the previous day) with loaded chassepots, cartouche boxes open, farnished with ninety rounds of cartridges, and were merched direct to the scene of action, Our Legion, eighteen companies, consisting of 137 men each, were the first to start. It was a sad and glorious sight to see us cheered and encouraged by shouts from the people of ' Vive In Legion Etrangere,' ladies waving handkerchiefs from balconies as we passed, all of us in good spirits and eager for the fray. Maurice Moriarity belonged to No. 1 Company, which being in front was the first engaged, and as he passed we could not leave the ranks to shake each other's hands, but from our positions should, I fear, a last farewell. He, poor fellow, is either shot or taken prisoner (I trust in God the latter), as he has not turned up since the battle. We had not proceeded two hundred yards outside the city of Orleans when we heard the Prussian bullets whizzing past us from their mitrailleuses and needle-guns. Our comrades full fast on all sides. Wade, an Irish-American, Donnallan and I were together for the first few minutes, but soon lost each other in the heat of action. You have not the remotest idea of the sensation that creeps over one when meeting death face to face for in the shortest space of time possible (about half the time it takes to write it). I saw nothing of Maurice during the battle, as his company held a diffetent position from ours. Portion of our Company (the 3rd) were engaged in a vineyard sharp-shooting. Not knowing the position of the enemy, we advanced to within one hundred yards of their skirmishers, when they suddenly opened fire upon us, which we partially avoided by lying flat on our faces. After a little while we succeeded in creeping behind a windmill close by, when our men, who were some distance in the rear, being unable to distinguish us from the enemy owing to thickness of the vines, mistook us for the foe and fired a volley which almost decimated us. Our licutenant (a young but efficient officer) called loudly for the bugler to sound "cease firing," but, to his astonishment, found that in our eagerness to get at the foe we entirely forgot the necessity of having one. Finding this the case, he ordered myself and friends who happened to be next him, to place our caps on the tops of our chassepots, get into a conspicuous position, and shout the continual fire that was kept up the whole time. Thanks to the especial Providence that watched over us we received no injury, although others in executing the same order were shot and down before us. In the din and confusion of battle our cry passed unnoticed and we were obliged to retreat "tout de suite," firing a stray shot at the enemy. We had scarcely reached our comrades in the street when the enemy directed their cannon at the mill, which for the previous few minutes afforded its friendly protection, and in less time than it takes to relate I witnessed the sad sight of its destruction. Out of the 80 or 100 men that entered the vineyard, only six or eight reached the street. Amongst them were Wade, myself and Donnellan. As we entered the Prussians had ad-

temple. Release then the stranger, and let him go forth !"

They could not deny her right, the gates were opened, and slowly parting to the right and left, they allowed Brennus to leave the court.

Lucius had only been stunned by the blow, and now sat on one of the stone benches, leaning against his friend.

"Thou hast thwarted me again, Aruns," said Lucius, in a husky voice; " beware how thou dost attempt it a third time!"

"Thy words are mysteries, Lucius. I know not thy meaning," said Aruns.

"Know this, then : 'twas I who robbed thee of thy daughter; aye, look at her! there she stands, clad in the robes of Vesta! Thou hast lost her, and 'twas I who put her here!" said Lucius, in a malicious tone.

"I demand, then, that thou return her to me !" said Aruns, fiercely.

Lucius laughed scornfully.

"Go, old man; go to thy home; I have had my revenge, Go home, old man; I laugh thee to scorn !"

"Thou dost laugh! 'Tis well; may the gods reward thee according to thy deserts," said Aruns, in a solemn tone.

" Thou knowest thy duty, my father !" said Virgilia, in a meaning tone.

"And will do it," replied Aruns, going out of the gute, while Virgilia returned into the temple.

"What meant she !" asked Lucius.

"I know not, but my heart feels heavy," said Caius; "thou shouldst not have laughed ut the old man's grief, Lucius !"

"Ho! woman, as thou art, thou'st not the heart of a chicken!" cried Lucius.

But, let us not linger with these, but follow Aruns as he leaves the gate of the temple. He looked hastily up the street, hoping to see Brennus, but he had disappeared.

"Saw ye the young warrior who came forth just now?" he asked of his slaves, who were awaiting him without.

"Yes, my lord, the stranger hath gone with fleet steps on the way that leads towards our own home."

"Hasten, then, good Coqui, bring hither my lectica, we will turn our faces homeward."

Quick to obey the wishes of their kind master. the slaves soon had his conveyance ready, and in a very few moments they commenced their journey. They had not more than left the noise of the city behind them when Brennus stood in their way.

Release the stranger! Why hesitate. Caius? In vain-all in vain; those hearts of marble We, servants of Vesta, have the right to release were not to be softened by a parent's tears; any prisoner we meet on our way from the and now the faint hope that Brennus may yet return, is all that is left to him. On the sixtieth day after the departure of Brennus Aruns, with his slaves, stood without his door, gazing with the intense longing of despair upon

the spot where he had last seen the Gallic warrior. Suddenly Nyda atters a scream of delight.

(To be Continued.)

CLIPPINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

BAZAINE'S LAST SORTIE.

A correspondent of a German paper gives the following account of the last sortie from Metz before its surrender :

Our troops received the alarm between one and two o'clock in the afternoon that the army of the enemy was again about to make a sortie. The brisk fire from cannon, mitrailleuses, and small arms, which soon began, showed that we were to have this time something more than a mere skirmish between outposts. Strong columns of the enemy had passed over into Maxe, the village burned down on the night of the 27th September, and had, as was natural in such sorties, driven back our outposts, by dint of numbers, at the first assault. The cannonade became every moment livelier, and soon extended along the entire plain next to the Moselle, which stretches to the north of Metz. This plain was, it is well known, avoided by the enemy in his sorties up to the 27th of September. Since then, however, it has been selected as its chief place of encampment. The attack of the enemy was carried on in great force and vigor. In such sorties the enemy have a great advantage in the Chassepot, on account of its great range-2,000 paces. About a quarter to three .

A LIVING FIRE FROM CANNON,

mitrailleuses and small arms showed that the combat was going on along the whole line of the Mo-selle, up to Bellevue. About this time also the batteries of the enemy, which were erected inside the Fort St. Julien, in the wood of Grimont, began to disquiet our camp. The line of fighting was up-wards of a mile long. On the right and left of the Moscille a lively contest went on between the artillery on both sides. Immediately after the first alarm had been given, I rode to a height in the village of Argancy, from which you could look down upon the entire field of battle. But, owing to the cloudiness of the weather and the smoke of the powder, I could not clearly perceive single movements. The whole of the plain of the Moselle, in which the fight took place, was covered by one con-tinuous cloud of smoke. Only here and there you could see the blaze of cannon, and the consequent increase in the smoke. About a quarter past three ascended two columns of smoke, which indicated the burning of two villages, probably Ladonchamps and Bellevue. The violence of the shock reminded them when Bren-thunder of the 18th of August-at one time the thunder of the cannon, at another the fire of the small arms, predominant; both never ceased for a

" VIVA LA! THE NEW BRIGADE."

FONTAINEBLEAU.

Every one who has passed a hot summer day amid the umbrageous recesses of beautiful Fontainebleau will have been heartily sorry to read the telegram announcing the havoe which fire has been making among its splendid trees.

The town of Fontainebleau, which stands forty-two miles south-southeast of Paris, owes its existence to the castle, which, not less famous than Complegne, has been mentioned in history since the thirteenth century, but dates its prominence from the time of Francis the First, who remodelled it. Since then it has been added to and altered by half the sovereigns who have sat upon the French throne. Its venerable walls have seen a great many curious and remarkable people.

What is called the galerie des cerfs was in 1657 the scene of a horrid affair, when Christina of Sweden, who was then on a visit to Louis XIII., subjected the first time, nor is it in my power to describe it. her chamberlain, the Marquis Monalderchi, an Italian, to a sort of mock trial, and then had him executed.

Here Pope Pius VII, lived for eighteen month when forced to be a visitor by the first Napoleon, who desired to wring from him a resignation of his temporal power.

Those who have read those brilliant sketches edited by one of the Napiers, entitled, "Lights and Shadows of Military Life," will recall the scene be-tween the old man and his imperial jailor, in which, to induce him to give way, the Emperor first flew into a furious passion, only to evoke from his companion one word, softly pronounced, "Tragedy !" And then taking the other turn began to wheedle and joke, when his Holiness spoke one word more, " Comedy !"

Another visitor, who also would much rather have been elsewhere, was Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., who sought a refuge at Fontainebleau when the Royal cause become hopeless in England in 1644. The Emperor Charles V. was entertained here in 1539. At Fontainebleau Louis XVI. signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Here the treaty between France and Spain was signed in 1807, and perial dignity within these same walls.

The dervaition of the name is uncertain. It has been commonly supposed to be Fomtaine-belleeau, but in some old works it has been termed Fons' Bleaudi. This has led to the conclusion that it was named after a favorite dog of Louis VII., who discovered the spring.

Fontainebleau has been the cradle of many kings of France. The forest which surrounds it is of great extent, between twenty and thirty thousand acres, and has long been especially remarkable for its superb oak trees which, we hope, have not been. much injured. The forest is entred, by the travel-ler who approaches by the Paris road, five miles from the town; only a small portion is occupied by full-grown trees. Much of the ground is hilly,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 2, 1870.

men were shot, and I verily believe had it not been for the lanes and archways not one of us all would be alive to-day !

One of the first officers to fall was our commandant, Arago, a grand-nephew of the great astronomer -so close to me that I could hear the harsh thud of the bullet as it struck his breast. Thus fell one of the bravest and noblest soldiers that ever led a regiment. When the remaining few of us saw him fall we fought with the fury of tigers, and many a fall we fought with the fury of tigers, and many a Prussian soul followed his to eternity. At this crisis we were under fire for about five or six hours, when the officer mext in command ordered us to retreat, which we did with reluctance and regret. It was about half-past six when we evacuated Orleans, and about man plan to behold the few of us remaining. Time of action 10:20 A. M., fighting seven hours. Strength of Legion before battle 1,500 men-20

officers. Lost-killed, wounded and taken prisoners : men, 1,100 ; officers, 18.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH CONVENTION .- Dr. Lee. the Protestant Archdeacon of Dublin, has formally resigned his seat in the Convention. In a letter to Archbishop Trench the rev. gentleman gives as his reason for so doing, the adoption of the Convention of a resolution to alter or modify the doctrines of the Church as defined in the Book of Common Prayer : such a resolution he considered beyond the province of a body in which laymen have a voice. It is needless to say that the letter has caused a profound sensation amongst Churchmen, and schism is now apparently inevitable. A delegate declared that Protestantism was clastic enough to comprise those who, like himself, denied " Baptismal Regeneration" and those who accepted it; those who believed in "Transubstantiation," and those who did not ; those who adopted "Auricular Confession," and those who rejected it.

Two men have been arrested in the county Westmeath on the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Fox, who was fired at near Clana, in the King's county, on Sunday last.

Part 1 of the rules under the Land Act is now published. The second part will be issued early next week.

Side by side with the agrarian outrages, party factions are cropping up in Tipperary.

A young man named Mackey, in the prime of life, is likely to die from the blow of a stone received in a faction quarrel. He was at Newport fair and mit people named Ryan ; stones were used, and one struck Mackey's forchead. Several persons are arrested.

Another farmer named Ryan had a quarrel with some persons of his acquaintance in Borrisoleigh. A dispute arose and was hushed up, but Ilyan was waylaid near his house and severely beaten. His life is despaired of. This crime is attributed to agrarianism.

Meetings to express sympathy with the Pope and protest against the overthrow of the Temporal Power are being organized in some parts of the country .--Kilkenuy led the way on Monday, and yesterday the county of Wexford followed the example, in compliance with the suggestion of Lord Granard. The Catholic Bishop of the diocese presided. Lord Granard proposed the first resolution, which pro-tested against the occupation of the States of the Church, "because it has been accomplished by fraud and force, in violation of legitimate and sacred rights," and because the depriving of the Pope of Temporal Power was "a blow struck at the free exercise of his sacred functions as Christ's Vicar upon earth," and because "silence might be interrupted by his enemies as acquiescence in the immonility and sacrilege which have been perpetrated by the Florentine Government." His Lordship observed that although the Pope's predecessors had been exposed to insult and usurpation, yet the sacrileges formerly committed were not accompanied by the same exhibition of unctuous hypocrisy as in the present instance. He anticipated that attempts would be made to circumscribe as far as possible the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, although all authorities worthy of the name had declared it impossible for the Pope to be in any other position than that tinction in Europe had recognized his rights and the necessity of maintaining his position. He referred to sentiments expressed by Burke, Pitt, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Palmerston, but admitted that Catholics could not share the apprehension with which these authorities regarded the loss of the Pope's Temporal Power, for, whether as a prisoner or as an independent Sovereign, his decrees would have equal force. The Church, however, would be subject to misery and trouble if the channel of communication between the Pontiff and his 200,000,000 subjects over the world were interrupted. He exhorted the meeting to use the political influence it possessed in order to induce the Government to adhere to the precedents in its foreign policy laid down by the greatest of its statesmen. The Rev. Canon Roche supported the resolution. He indignantly protested against this diabolical spoilation " committed by the Florentine Government, and warned the sacrilegious monsters who dared to lay hands on the dominion of his Holiness to beware. He predicted that if Victor Emmanuel and his accomplices did not repent and make restitution to the Sovereign Pontiff, sooner or later the arm of God's justice would be raised against them, and as wind scatters the dust from the face of the earth so should they be scattered by the breath of an angry God. The meeting shared the enthusiasm of the rev. gentleman. Speeches were also delivered by Sir John Esmonde, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.F., and others, and a resolution was passed calling upon the representatives in Parliament to press upon Government the justice of interfering diplomatically on behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Land Act is coming gradually into operation and its practical effect will be watched with anxious interest. A few cases have already come before the Assistant-Barristers, but they do not afford any fair test of its value. At the Tralee Quarter Sessions a number of ejectments were brought at the suit of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, M.P., chiefly for the purpose of obtaining a proper adjustment of the boundaries. It was stated on the part of the agent that there is no intention to disturb the tenants, but the holdings were in a confused state, and it was necessary pro forma to obtain possession of them .--Sevenil of the tenants consented to let a decree be taken on condition of being exonerated from the payment of costs. In one case, however, the circumstances were different. A tenant holds two farms, one of which is only valued at £4 13s., and this denomination, small as it is, he wants to divide between his 'two sons, who now live in another parish. The other farm he has been in possession of for fifteen or sixteen years, and the greater portion of it is said to be still in a state of nature. The landlord proposes to let him retain the portion which he had improved and give up the rest; but this it seems he refuses to do, and hence the necessity for the ejectment proceedings .--A question is miscd whether the Act applies in this force until the 1st of August. An application was we believe, be a single house in the City of Dublin made to postpone the disputed cases until the in the possession of an Irish peer. To those who next Sessions, and the Chairman, Mr. W. N. set any value on the existence of an aristocnicy in a Barron, complied with it. In giving his de-cision he expressed regret that the Land Act only justification ever made of setting, men above cision be expressed regret that the Land Act only justification ever made of setting men above had given so much discretion to the Chairmen of the community in rank, and permitting counties. Having men been held in When properly manipulated it is exceedingly diffi-the rest of the community in rank, and permitting the the set of the community in rank, and permitting counties. Having men above is holdly lifting up its coult to detect the presence of this court. counties. Having experience himself as a land agent | the accumulation of landed property, is, that men of check by Louis Napoleon, is boldly lifting up its | cult to detect the presence of this earth. On this | -Buffalo Express.

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dealings between landlord and tenant, and hoped he should be able to protect the rights of both landlord and tenant; but he thought it an objection that the Act allowed too much discretion to the Assistant-Barristers. At the same time he felt bound to say, in justice to the landlords of the County Kerry-not the peity proprietors, but such owners of estates as Lords Castlerosse, Listowel, Ventry, Kenmare, Lansdowne, and others-that he felt thoroughly satisfied he should have no difficulty in adjudicating upon the claims of any of these tenants. But there was a class of landlords who did not deal with their small tenants in the same kindly manner, but endeavoured to exact more than they ought. On the other hand, it was to be said in extenuation that there was a class of tenants who tried to shirk their obligations. He advised the parties in the particular case referred to not to postpone it for his decision hereafter, but to leave it in the hands of Mr. Hussey, the agent, who had great experience, and to whose kind disposition he paid a flattering compliment. A formal offer was repeated in open court, to let the tenant retain the portion of land which he reclaimed, and to give up the unimproved lot, but it was refused, and the cases stand over

until next Sessions. Whatever doubts may be expressed-and few are really felt-as to the working of the Land Act, there is none whatever as to the bencheial effect of the Peace Preservation Act. It has fully answered the purposes it was intended to serve. In the County Mayo, where an alarming state of things existed, and the only authority which seemed to be regarded was that of Rory of the Hills, his name is scarcely ever heard of new, and the conduct of the people who are relieved from the terror he inspired is marked by obedience to the law and attention to industrial pursuits. At the general Quarter Sessions recently held in the county the lightness of the calendar contrasted strikingly with the dark catalogues of crime which were exhibited last year. There have been very few prosecutions, and none

for such agrarian or political crimes as were then rife. Reports from other parts of the country are equally favourable. The efficiency of the Act has no doubt been aided by other circumstances, such as the late fine season, the plentiful harvest, and the unexpected turn of events on the Continent. DEBLIN, Nov. 7 .- The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot has passed over without any serious

distrubance of the public peace. There was a little riot at Lurgan, but that only showed that the · brethern" in that locality were in their usual health and spirits. It was a very motley celebration, viewed as a whole-partly riotous and partly religious. These were auniversary services in the Albert Chapel, where the brethren attended by particular desire of the clergyman, but to the great disappointment of the congregation who went to see them, without their insignia. In three other places of worship-St. Thomas's parish church last evening. and the Primitive Methodist Chapels in South St. Georges-street and Langrishe-place-the show was more attractive. The sashes and badges were displayed in all their varied tints of orange and purple, to the admiration of full assemblies, who seemed to think they conduced to the fervour of devotion. Sermons "suited to the occasion" were delivered with great carnestness. In the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, there was a similar scene. In Lurgan the public tone was different. The authorities rightly judging that the " Protestant Boys" would prefer to commemorate the day in the old fushion in the open air, took the precaution of draughting into the town 100 extra policemen .--They were not long until they had reason to congratulate themselves upon their prudence. About 3 o'clock on Saturday evening a drumming party, numbering about a dozen instrumentalists, and followed by a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 people, marched up the main street and proceeded in the direction of the church. The police were drawn up in the vicinity, and, forming a cordon, seperated them from "the Pound" quarter, between whose inhabitants and the performers no friendly feelings exists, and where many an encounter has occurred in past years. The Orange party made a circuit of the ground, as usual, and withdrew; but the police still remained on duty to guard against a renewal of the visit under circumstances more favourable for a riot. A small party coming up from Ballylough, headed by two drums, and with a crowd of about 50 persons. pendent Prince. Every statesman of dis-n Europe had recognized his rights and the through, with the intention it is said, of going by a though certainly we shall miss her as a healthy direct route home. It may be asumed that if the Pound lay in their path they would not go out of the direct route to avoid it, but rather rejoice that they had a plausible reason for passing through. The police, who were under the direction of Mr. Hancock, J.P., refused to allow them to pass, and ordered them to retire. They refused to obey, and insist don their right to pass quietly. Mr. Hancock then, as stated by the Deily Express correspondent, ordered the police to charge and take the drums from them. A scufile ensued. The Orangemen clung to the drums, and declared they would sooner die than give them up, but they were soon obliged to give way after receiving some cuts from the constables. The disturbances brought together a large concourse of people, and reinforcements of constabulary. In the confu-sion the party of drummers which had been driven away returned, and rushing past the police over the forbidden ground, carried off their drums as trophies, and marched past the police barracks, playing triumphantly the "Protestant Boys," followed by a crowd which cheered them loudly. Mr. Hancock it is said, received a blow from a stone. It does not appear that any arrests were made but the police probably know the rioters. In Enniskillen there was no public demonstration, except the display of tings from the church steeples. CHARLEMONT HOUSE-THE LAST RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME .- On Tuesday, the 8th of November, a sale is to take place in the city of Dublin, which has an interest somewhat above that which usually belongs to the transactions of the auctioncer or of the Landed Estates Court. On that day, the papers inform us, the mansion which stands at the head of Rutland Square is to be "brought to the hammer," we believe that is the conventional polite phrase for selling by auction. The sale of a nobleman's town mansion in itself is a very commonplace occurrence. Yet, to many an Irishman, the sale of Charlemont House will suggest thoughts which almost clevate it to the rank of an historic event. It marks, at all events, a period in the decline of our country .---Charlemont House is the last of the palatial residences of Irish Peers which adorned Dublin, which remains in the possession of the family to which in the days when Dublin was a capital it belonged .-The princely mansion of the Geraldines has long since been converted into the Museum and Library of the Royal Dublin Society. Powerscourt House became first a stamp office and then a repertoire for soft goods. The grand old mansions in Henrictta street, with their solid malogany doors and marble staircases, are let in rooms for militia recruiting sergeants or chambers for lawyers. Moira House is a bathing place for the washing of the mendicant Marlborough House passed through the poor. transition of a schoolhouse and a barrack. To what use Charlemont House is destined to come we know not; but when it passes from the heir of the great Lord Charlemont, not a sin-

and landlord, he was acquainted, he said, with the the class thus created are of use in giving a tone to head, and threatens an early and combined attack all society. We do not stop to inquire how far there is truth in the argument ; but, most unquestionably, as far as Ireland is concerned, Dublin furnishes a very singular example. The capital of Ireland cannot boast of the residence of a single "live lord." The Church Parliament has brought several of the peerage at present to Dublin. Our hotelkeepers are pompously parading the names of the titled strangers whom they are lodging. The few Irish noblemen who know anything of the capital of their native country know it only in its hotels. The sale of Charlemont House is the sign and token that the absentee migration is complete.-Irishman.

AN ENEMY'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.-A very distinguished writer on Social Reform, M. Le Play, who has devoted his life to the examination of European manners, attributes the evident corruption of the French people to their loss of respect for God, for their parents, and for women; he believes also that England is on the eve of suffering by her abandonment of time-tested and healthy custom. In Ireland is still to be found persistent faith, filial devotion, and proverbial respect for women - and the obstinate adherence of the people to their habits is one of the faults we find with them. It may sound paradoxical, but, however deplorable the results, agrarian disturbance is, in one point of view, almost a healthy symptom. The instinct of the nation insists on the value of permanent homes, of family union, and of a system of agriculture which will employ the energies of each family within its due bounds. Faddy is a wiser man than we finey when he tenaciously adheres to his cabin and bit of land ; and we need not grimace at the pig that thrives along with the numerous "childher," or the poultry that live on the puiet highway. Some virtues, very useful to a nation that would endure, result from his fidelity to family duty; and in such a cabin, though times be sometimes hard, the mother is respected, the wife is mistress, and the children are learning things quite as useful as the information to be had in National Schoolbooks. It is true that these virtues are becoming anachronisms, and the conjuncture of new and old lights in Ireland is sufficiently embarrassing. The well-meant benefits conferred by a goahead on an old-fashioned people are generally mistaken, and at the present time we certainly have brought the Roman Catholic curate to the verge of Garibaldianism, the kingworshipping, clannish people to dislike the Court of Balmoral, and to feel that their landlords are their natural enemies. To a nation still sufficiently rococo to profit by unity of faith we have offered the ungrateful liberties of sectarianism. Being a remnant of prediluvian Christendom, we give it, instead of governors Parliamentary majorities and hints of possible revolution. Yet there must be something singularly elastic in this people, and the transformation of wave after wave of English settlers into aggravated Paddies suggests that Irish customs and principles may perhaps be more consonant to man's true mission than other less stable, if more brilliant, schemes of national life. Nearly the whole extent of the island has been confiscated, yet Ireland is rather more Irish than ever. Famines and Fenianism keep out English money and thin the natives, yet the impartial and well-informed Times Commissioner tells us that "in the last twenty-fivyears the wealth of Ireland has largely increased, and her main industry has been much improved." Pauperism, as understood in England, is hardly known, though beggars are frequent. Ragged Erin may on the whole have more "go" in her than provinces quivering with high pressure, and so well padded with bank notes that the nurmur of the working classes is inaudible. It is significant that no one talks of Irish peasants as "the masses." No man possessing a permanent home for his family can lose his personal value, and even the old crone smoking her pipe has her independence : she knows whatever her condition, that she has a soul to be saved, and this is very useful knowledge when generally possessed by a people. The recognised posi-tion of the women in their families gives them a dignity and a sort of chaste bumptiousness which even Lady Amberly's scholars do not attain. There is a freedom from cant, from caste prejudice and all formulas, which is discomfiting to the highly mechanised unit of England society, but has very little real value in the present condition of Europe. On the whole, we are disposed to ask whether Ireland

on the monarchies and ecclesiastical institutions that are left. In our own country ultra-democratic principles are rapidly leavening the minds of the people. Philosophic speculators enuneiate theories which are virtually Republican, and their sophistical reasonings are hardly gainsaid. The press daily poisons us with political heresy, and the spouters of sedition are obsequiously received and blandly "soft-sawdered" by the chief Ministers of the Crown. In the Church of England the destructive process is working with an unexampled rapidity and with apparently resistless vehemence. The disruption of the United Church of England and Ireland has been followed by the contamination of the Episcopate, and the profanation of the Søcrament of the Altar. Latitudinarians are set on high in the Church, and the "broad" way is crowded. The Bible is being doctored with the assistance of a Unitarian, and the Prayer Book had been diagnostically examined by a Commission, a virulent attack being at the same time made on one of the Catholic Creeds. A long step has been taken towards the de-Christianizing of our Universities, the elementary education of the children of the poer has been Secularised, and the Church of England herself, as by law established, is under threat of an assault next session in the Commons' House of Parliament. Meanwhile, the Catholic School in the Church is weakened by the proceedings of a wrong headed. restless, and lawless party, who, having no wellcrounded and definite principles in religion or politics, and, blind as bats as to the issue of their course, are willing to aid their brother Radicals in the work of destruction, if only thereby they may gain licence to gratify their fantastic crochets, Have we overdrawn the picture ? We think not .-Church Herald, Anglacan.

THE LIBERAL PRESS OF FRANCE. - The correspondent of the Daily News says; - The newspapers are never tired of abusing the priests, who are courageously and honestly performing their duty. Yesterday I read a letter from a patriot, in which he complains that this caste of crows are allowed upon the field of battle, and asks the Government to decree that the last moments of virtuous citizens, dying for their country, are not to be troubled with this new horror. To-day a citizen writes as follows Why are not the National Guards installed in the churches? Not only might they find in these edifices dedicated to an extinct superstition shelter from the weather, but orators might from time to time from the pulpits deliver speeches. Those churches which are not required by the National Guard might serve as excellent stables for the oxen. the sheep, and the Logs which are now parked out in the open air.⁹

PROTESTANT PROPAGANDA IN INDIA. -- It would be curious to know whether those clever. Scotch Presbyterian ministers, the presidents of the "Established" and "Free Church" Colleges at Calcutta were aware of the intent with which the Times correspondent lately constituted himself "visitor" of their 'olleges. When the two presidents get their Time of Wednesday last they will then, at all events, see that the observant gentleman before whom they -xhibited their students about a month ago had sought the interview for the express purpose of taking notes," with a very decided intention to print what he had taken down. The notes were indeed worth printing ; they possess an interest equally for Catholics and Protestants who feel any concern about missions to the heathen; but they are chiefly instructive to those Protestants whose contributions produce those immense revenues which are popularly supposed to be employed in the conversion of Pagans to "evangelical" Protestantism. The correspondent tells us indeed that he visited in all three colleges; the Cathedral College, in connection with the ⁶Church Missionary Society," besides the Presbyterian establishments we have named above. He refers, however, principally to these last. At the Free Church College Dr. Mitchell, the President, assembled his advanced students for a conversation class---it consisted of young men preparing for their "little go"-and told them that a gentleman was present who wished to know their "exact thoughts on certain social and religious topics." The students having signified their willingness to be questioned, the conversation proceeded :- "Tell us now, what you think of the tendency of thought among the young men of Calcutta." There was a pause, then one said, "Do you | happier days, would have brought the entire Amemean religiously ?"-"Yes, in that way, or in any way."-"I think then, that most of the educated young men are leaning to the Brathmo-Somaj, or te philosophical enquiry or unbelief." "Now, can you say how many educated young men believe in the Shasters ?"- "Not one in a thousand. The Shasters are not believed in where there has been an English | little assistance. education," "What is your difficulty as to Christianity?" A quiet young man who had not yet spoken.said, "The Trinity." "And what of Christ?" -"We believe Him to be the best man that ever lived." "But not Divine?"-"No." And so on (says the correspondent) through a quite serious conversation; the young men looking their princinal bravely in the face, as if they had no idea in the world that they were offering him the slightest disrespect. "We ended for a time in this way :- "Do you think that Brahmoism will grow into Christianity? Several 'noes,' and one 'yes.' Then we diverged into the ordinary studies-Macaulay, Milton, and Bacon." Here the examination ended for the present, and the Times correspondent already hints his opinion that this sort of thing "is not perhaps what an Englishman would look for in a Missionary College, under a really Christian Principal." We suppose not .- Tablet.

account it has grown greatly in favor with dishonest increhants, and the quantity sent from Augusta is constantly increasing. About fifty tons of Kaolin dirt is now lying in one of the milroad yards awaiting shipment.

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The Methodist begins an article on "Religion and Business" in this striking way :- A few weeks since, while travelling in one of the New England States, we met an eccentric old man who combines the cccupation of farmer, horse-dealer and colporteur .--In his "work of mercy," as he styles his colporteuring, he distributes tracts gratuitously, and sells B.bles and other religious books at cost to those who can pay for them, and gives them away to the poor .-We were very much impressed, as well as amused, with one remark which the old man made in the course of the conversation, "Now," said he, "when start on a work of mercy, and stop to deal in horses, I never have good luck. The fact is, I don't want the Lord around when I'm trading horses ?"

The Abingdon Virginian says : "We have in our possession an old razer that was shaved with the last time on the bloody field of King's Mountain in 1781, and on the morning of that great buttle, by live persons, three of whom were killed. Their names were Edmundson-the father and four sons. Two sons survived. The tazor belongs to the estate of the late General Wm, E. Jones. The sons who survived brought the razor back with them, and said they had all shaved with it on the morning of the battle."

Some ogre of an editor tries to frighten tender consciences by telling young ladies " that when they exclaim, Dear mell they are swearing like troopers, Yet such is the fact ; for the phrase, as we have it, is but the corruption of the Italian words, " *Dia mia*! - My God 🖸

A snake was recently found in the neighborhood of Owasso, Mich., having two perfect heads, four eyes, and two tongues. The heads are joined at the base, and the reptile is about eight inches long.

A wealthy hypochondriae of New Orleans, who believed that his earthly form was as brittle as glass, and that he was in constant danger of breaking it, was completely cured of the concert, a few days since, by the kindness of two medical students, who followof him from place to place, and, when questioned as to their motives, stated that they were waiting for him to "break himself," so that they might have a chance to pick up the pieces for dissection.

The steamer City of Bridgeton was burned to the water's edge at P hiladelphia on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22nd. Some of her passengers are snid to have been consumed.

Advices from Oswego state that the grain market is very dull at that place. Mulsters having com-pleted their winter stocks, holders of large quantities are shipping by canal boats to New York.

JESSISS AT WILHELMSHORE-A remarkable feature of the present European way is the extra rdinary candour of the prominent persons who have been engaged in it. From Bismarck to Napoleon, from Bazaine to William, the dignitaries have manifested a miraculous alacrity in the trank avowal of their intentions, plans and projects, and have seemed hapniest when making a chan breast of it to some newspaper correspondent. As a fair illustration of their anniable candour, I have condensed the following specimen from the New York Herald correspondent's recent interview with Napoleon.-CAR. Bysu.]

As I was ushered into the reception room at Wilhelmshohe the Emperor arose (from a "luxurious tautenil," of course,) and advanced to welcome me, with extended hand and an air of extreme gratification that put me perfectly at ease.

"Bung Zhoo, Sire," said I, giving his hand a cordial shake. With the exquisite tact of a practical courtier, his Majesty seized the occasion to pay me (and my countrymen) one of his neatest compliments. He said, "Perhaps we had better conduct our conversation in English. The fact is, you speak French with an accent that really shames us Parisians. I've often remarked this trait in accomplished Americans, and wondered at it." The Emperor's re-mark was so unexpectedly flattering that it took my breath away for a moment; but under cover of a profound bow. I recovered my fluency and observed : " Such a compliment from your Majesty, in ican nobility to your foot" My indirect allusion

subject for experiment .-- Saturday Review.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Chancellor Hatherly has formally announced that he will resign his office, should the Government declare war against Russia. Messrs. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same. The city is full of rumours that Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and that he will submit Russia's claims to the decision of a congress. All leaves of absence to the Guards have been cancelled. Orders have been issued to them to prepare for active service.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN THE HOSPITALS. - Dr. Sandwith, writing from Saarbruck to Macmillan's Magazine, gives the following testimony to the good deeds of the Sisters of Charity amongst the sick and wounded :- "The Sisters of Charity - God bless them !--- are indefatigable; but there are not enough of them. But what a sweet and blessed sight it is to see these gentle beings diligently tending the poor mutilated men lying in ghastly rows in these long corridors. See with what a delicate touch that

sweet sister cleanses the intensely irritable stump of the poor fellow whose leg was amputated ten days ago. His countenance is full of anxiety ; the least pressure on a certain corner is agony. The dropping of water, even, is irritating. Well, at last the dress-ing is over, and he breathes freely, and forgets not to thank the dear sister ; but his eyas are more eloquent than his tongua; he looks his thanks and kisses her hand, ere she leaves him, with child-like affection.

THE UNCO GUD.-Scrupulous Waiter, to Tourists. A what? A sangwitch! Na ,na! I'll gie ye bread and cheese, an' as much whuskey as ye can drink ; but, to mak' sangwidges on the Saubbeth day !"

In a letter to a gentleman at Llangollon the Protestant Bishop af S. Asaph writes : " If any inhabitant Llangollen who is cutitled to a seat in the parish church should apply to the churchwardens to have a scat assigned to him, and if there is a vacant pew. the churchwardens are in duty bound to assign the seat to the applicant, 'baving regard to his station and condition in the parish. If any other persons of higher standing has a worse seat, the churchwardens should assign him the better pew, and give to the applicant the one then vacated." The Oncestry Advertiser thinks the Bishon is joking, and advises his lordship to send a postscript to the parishioners of Llangollen, who have read his letter an serieuz. He need only transcribe the passage from S. James, and draw his pen under the words, "If ye have re-spect to persons, ye commit sin." The *Tablet* wants to know what constitutes a " high standing."

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT .- During the twelve months that have clapsed destruction of old landmarks in the domains both of politics and religion has proceeded with renewed violence. The oldest monarchy in Europe has been lawlessly "absorbed," and France has, for a fourth time, been revolutionized. Spain still continues without a settled Government,

UNITED STATES.

A man ramed Lamson, the defendant in an action for divorce now being tried at Chicago, succeeded in bringing out in the cross-examination of his wife that she had at one time " soaked his head in a tinpan containing scalding water.

A veritable case of triching has declared itself in Chicago. At the last meeting of the Board of Health in that city, Doctor Mathew detailed a case of death rom trichina spiralss. The victim was a Jacob Kramer. He had been in the habit of visiting the saloons daily, and by eating raw pork and ham, of which he was very fond, he was attacked on the 1st of the present month. The physician supposed the disease was typhoid fever. The malady did not show itself until a day before his death, when it was too late to save him. An encysted trichina spiralis was taken from his arm, and placed on exhibition under a microscope.

A very interesting divorce suit is now pending before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, nee Sweeny, claims her discharge from the duties and obligations of matri-mony on the ground that the defendant had represented himself to be a resident of Bemot's Island. whose wealth could be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that having consented to be his in that belief, and with that understanding, she looked upon the marriage as null and void when she found that he was no more than a pretentious gardner, whose only property consisted in a well-stocked cabbage-garden, an orchard and a cottage.

Immense quantities of Kaolin dirt, dug not far from Augusta, Georgia, are being shipped North, and there can be no doubt but that nine-tenths of the stuff is purchased for the purpose of adulteration. The Kaolin is perfectly white and free from grit, and is the best article which can be used in the adulteration of flour, sugar, starch and candies.—

to his misfortunes affected His Majesty profoundly. The tears that chased each other silently down his majestic and imperial purple nose and dripped in imperial sorrow from the waxed ends of his moustache might have moved a heart of stone, with a

Surely, thought I, the Emperor who can thus weep at his own calamities cannot be utterly heartless.

When the Emperor had recovered his composure, and had his nose blowed by the proper officer, I opened the conversation in a way that I thought least likely to offend his delicacy. I told him it was currently reported that he had feathered his nest pretty well while Emperor, and I should take it as a special favour if he would tell me how much he had really stolen. In America, I told Lim, public men were expected to lay by something for a rainy day, and it would rather enhance our respect for him to be assured that he had exercised a like justifiable prudence. He replied, "My friend, I re-spect the *Herahl* too much to deceive it. I have made a nice thing, on the whole, and my chamberlain shall provide you with an inventory of all that I have gobbled.⁴⁴ I asked him if he owned any property in New York. "Well," said he, "I thought I owned the New York Workd a few months ago; but since the Sedan affair it has gone back on me."-"Your Majesty was accused of treachery at Scdan. Was you really a traitor?" "Frank-ly," said he, "I think if I had tried I might have died at the head of my army, instead of surrendering. If this be treason, make the most of it. I said, "Sire, we Americans are very frank and straightforward, especially in asking questions. Now you needn't answer if you feel the least hit squeamish about it; but I should like to know-I really would be pleased to know whether your father was a Bonaparte or a Dutch Admiral, as some have intimated ?" His Majesty with great cheerfulness replied, "So would I."

The engaging freedom with which His Majesty unbosomed himself emboldened me to pursue my inquiries, and our conversation became almost confidential. I asked him if Eugenic was ever jealous. He replied: "Not as Empress; but as Mrs. Napopoleon, I have sometimes thought she was inclined to be a little too strict with me." I said, "Can you lay your hand on your heart, sire, and solemnly assure *The Herold* that you never gave her cause for jealously?" The Emperor (musingly)—"You may be right." At this point the Emperor seemed a good deal cut up and sighed profoundly. Instead of answering my question explicity, I was sorry to see him put both hands in his pockets instead of on his hear

I told him he might deem me rather inquisitive, but it he knew how deeply interested we Americans were in such scandal The announcement of a messenger from Berlin unhappily interrupted the Emperor's remarks at this point. I intended to have gradually drawn Napoleon to speak about private and personal topics, and should have succeeded, but for that interruption. . As I was about to withdraw, the Emperorembraced me with every mark of esteem, particularly on the shirt-front, which he marked with his nose, in the

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1870.

Friday, 2-Fast. St. Bibiana, B. M. Saturday, 3-St. Francis Xavier, C. Sunday, 4-Second of Advent. Monday, 5-St. Peter Chrysologus, B. C. D. Tnesday, 6-St. Nicholas, B. C. Wednesday, 7-Fast. St. Ambrose, B. C. D. Thursday, 8-INNACULATE CONCEPTION, Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.- A telegram has just been given to the public announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. A telegram says further that the French are crecting additional defences on all sides. A telegram dated Tours, 25th, says that rumors are afloat that a great sortic from Paris was effected on the 24th. Fighting was going on at Montargis. Bourbaki has refused command of the 18th Corps. He says he has formed an army and has been deprived of its command, and will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service, not organization work. A Versailles despatch says the military situation this morning is very critical. The advance guard of the Duke of Meeklenburg is at Coulommiers. The French, under General Tierck. occupy Le Mans. Another portion of the Duke of Mecklenburg's army, moving from Dreux to Curache, had reached Mamers, on the north bank of the Semmelle, 20 miles north-cast of Conlie. The Germans from Coulommiers, 55,000 strong, under General Von der Tann, yesterday, in advancing toward Pithiviers, fell along the lines of General D'Aurellee de Paladines' entrenched position at Artenay and Bois Cramien. A serious engagement followed, but the result is not ascertained. VERSAILLES, Nov. 27 .- By a treaty just signed, the Baden troops are incorporated with the Federal army, and come under the sole command and direction of King William and the war office at Berlin. The Tribune's Berlin correspondence of the 26th, says: Gen. Hazen says that when he left Versailles on the 17th, not a single siege gun was in position, and that not a foot could be taken without a regular siege. Fifty thousand French troops, under General Gureck, have arrived at Tours for Brittany. The Tribune correspondent at Amiens says on Saturday afternoon there was some smart fighting. Some Uhlans crossed the Somme this morning, and now Amiens is threatened. The Tribune's Versailles special of the 25th says nothing definite is known of the progress made between Mr. Odo Russell and Bismarck; but the Prussian feeling is that war will follow the action of Russia. BEBLIN, Nov. 26 .- Reports have been reocived here from time to time announcing that large bodies of citizens, and, in some cases, regular troops, at Paris have come to the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender, but were turned back invariably. These reports have latterly been confirmed by a despatch from the German headquarters at Versailles.

great battle is impending. Skirmishing so far has resulted in favour of the French. The Prussians demonstrated toward Montargis, but encountered a resistence which obliged them to make a change in their plans of attack. They made a parade of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateau d'Un was in consequence left uncovered, and has possibly been captured. The Prussians on Thursday bom

barded Neuville. NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- The World's Tours correspondent telegraphs on the 26th: A great French victory was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at 2 in the afternoon, when the Prussians attempted to turn the left flank of De Paladine's forces posted along the Chartres and Vendome Railroad. The Prussians were repulsed and routed, suffering great loss, and were pursued until 9 at night. They retreated towards Chatcau d'Un. Two guns were captured. The Government also has a despatch announcing engagements along the whole front and on both flanks of D'Aurelle de Paladines' lines, all of which resulted in victory for the French. A World's special from Tours, Sunday night, says that fighting is going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians tried to turn the right of the French at Glen au Loire, and their left at Chateau du Loire, midway between Le Mans and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome with the French left centre to-day. The French drove back the enemy, and took 500 prisoners. There is no doubt that a deci-

sive battle has been won by the French.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday the 10th Prussian corps encountered the 20th French corps of De Paladines' army. An engagement occurred in which the French were driven from their strong position at Laden Maziers, with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian 10th corps; but were repulsed with a loss of 40 men. A French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling. The following details of an engagement between the Prussians under Gen. Von Werder, and the French under General Garibaldi near Pasques, in the Department of the Vosges, have just been received, dated Dijon, Nov. 27th : The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques, late on Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up the Garibaldians were in their turn repulsed in great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. Gen. Von Werder, next day, (Sunday) | feet-what holy and consecrated thing is left for her made a circuit around Plombieres, and in this way overtook the French. Another engagement occurred in which the French loss was again considerable. It is said Menotti Garibaldi had 2,000 men under him in this engagement. In the capitulation of La Ferte 70 cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians. The French claim to have won a great rictory at Morccuil, 12 miles south of Amiens vesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German first army is alleged to have been beaten, and driven back to its entrenchments before Amiens. The French army was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given. The Prussian hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were severe. The Paris Figaro implores the French Government to conclude peace, the defence of Paris being impossible. Tours, Nov. 28 .- A battle occurred yesterday near Amiens. The French maintained their position up to half-past four in the afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beatcn at Boves, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury they maintained their position until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place. LONDON, NOV. 29. - A great battle is imminent, if not already in progress, between Chateau-dun and Montargis. At last accounts from the army of the Loire the French were buoyant and confident of the result. The German right occupy Montargis, still threatening the French in the forest of Cercotte. Prince Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery. Advices are just received of a dreadful R.R. accident to the Holyhead express on the London and North Western Railway. The details are not yet known.

Italy. First he tells us that Piedmont has a bad preeminence for this particular offence :---"Piedmont stood at the head, the cases of that crime amounting to 22 per cent of the total of homicides."

In other parts of Italy the proportion was as under :—

"In the Abruzzi and Molise 21; in Tuscany and the Puglias 11 in each ; in Emilis 1 ; and Sicily 2." Thus it seems that the districts in which the crime of child-murder is least rife are priestridden Sicily and Emilia; that in which it is most rife is Piedmont, where Liberal and anti-Romish principles have obtained the greatest triumphs over Catholicity.

Infanticide may almost be called characteristic crime of this nineteenth century, so prevalent is it, so openly and unblushingly is the crime committed---especially under the form of feticide. There is no concealment about the matter. It ranks almost as one of the fine arts; it has its hundreds and thousands of professors on this Continent who openly ply their filthy trade; and you can scarce take up a paper cither in Canada or in the United States without meeting an advertisement of a patent medicine for destroying the fruit of the womb. Under the operation of this horrid, and unnatural crime the Protestant population of the New England States is actually dying out, and is being supplanted by the children of Irish Catholics amongst whom, thank God, the crime of child-murder is comparatively unknown, owing to the confessional, and the teachings of the Church.

We do not exaggerate; we do but repeat the words of Protestant ministers and Protestant medical men in the United States. The erime of infanticide has increased, is fast increasing, and there are no hopes at present of its abatement. Listen to what a New York Protestant paper, the N. Y. Independent, quoted some time ago by the Montreal Witness, says upon this subject :---

MURDER OF INFANTS .-- There is, at this moment, in the world a certain hideous tract of crime, of which he who approaches it may say, as Dante said when he entered Inferno.

"And to a place I come where nothing shines." Whoever lifts the veil from the spectacle of secret sure, unresisted, and unpunished murder now done every twenty-four hours, throughout the carth, not by fierce men upon their fellows, but by gentle mothers upon speechless and helpless infancy, un-covers without doubt the sorrowfulest and ghastliest subject which can be looked upon.

The turpitude of any crime is not measured by the external commotion it makes, or by the conscious suffering it causes; but rather by the sacred ness of the sentiment which is violated in its com mission. What more sacred sentiment is there be tween human beings than that which God has im planted in the breast of parents for their offspring : When the old Hebrew prophet wished to point to the one human tie that would be the last to perish from the human heart, he cried out, with a sort of incredulous horror, "Can a woman forget her sucking child?" Alas! the question has lost all its ancient meaning. To ask if a woman can forget her sucking child is a tame inquiry in this age when for a woman to murder her sucking child is a commonplace event. And she who is able to rend in pieces the hallowed instinct of maternal tenderness, and then to trample it into the mire beneath her

to pollute?

showing, are the great Protestant centres of excavation of a tunnel, convict labor may be commerce and civilisation at the present day. "One women in thirty" is a murderer, the murderer of her own child! Now, as not every woman is a mother, how fearful would the figures appear were we told the proportion of child-murderers, not merely to women, but to mothers, in England, and in the United States. We know however, from the N. Y. Independent, as quoted by the Witness, that a " large portion of American Christian mothers kill their children either before or after birth,' mercly because children are "such a bother." There is one other fact alluded to incident-

ally by the N. F. Independent to which we would call the attention of the reader. This :-That in France where "foundling hospitals" are common, "Child-murder, from dread of disgrace in the eyes of the world, is not so frequent as it is in England and America. This is all that the advocates of these institutions claim for them :- That they prevent to a considerable degree the crime of murder; and though the sin of impurity remains unaffected thereby; yet it is something to have checked the spread of the horrid crime which is so prevalent in all Protestant communities. True: even in the best managed foundling hospital and under the most favorable circumstances the mortality is and must be great; but then the parents of the children therein received, have not the burden of wilful premeditated murder on their souls. Even if but one were to live that one life would be so much clear gain to the community; for of this we may be certain, that every child sent to a foundling hospital would be murdered, if no such institution were in existence.

The advantages of such an institution are these :---1st. Some, if but a few, lives are thereby saved, and this is a clear material gain to the community. In the moral order this too is gained. If the institution be in Catholic hands the children there exposed receive the sacrament of baptism; and, at all events whether the child live or die, the parents are not, in intention at least its murderers. It is to be regretted that there should ever be any need of such an institution; but as things are we have to elect betwixt impurity, and impunity plus murder.

CONVICT LABOR.-It has been often asked why should we not employ our convicts in the construction of national roads to the North-West?" Do they who ask the question know what road-making by convicts means? what a fearful expense it entails? and how cruel and demoralising it is to the troops who must necessarily be employed to guard the convicts? Have they ever heard of the "road gangs," as they were called in N. S. Wales?

Road making by convicts is a most dangerous and costly practice. It is dangerous, for spite of all precautions, the convicts will be constant- attained, we might profitably copy the example of ly escaping. It is costly, not only because the Australia.-Daily News. amount of work done by convicts working in chains is necessarily small, so that a "government day's work" was a proverh in N. S. Wales to denote the least possible amount of work that could be extracted from an able bodied man in the course of 24 hours; but because road making by convicts implies stockades or strong barracks erected at short intervals all along the line of route, and a strong military force to keep guard over, and prevent the escape of the convicts. And yet in spite of all precautions, in spite too of the physical conditions of N. S. Wales which were marvellously adapted for those of a penal settlement, whose woods afforded no food no means of sustenance to the run-away, who had but a choice betwist death by starvation, death from the hands of the blacks or the mounted police, and death upon the gallows, escapes from the road gangs were frequent; though of course after a short and bloody career, of which robbery, rape, and murder were the chief features, the run-aways were almost invariably shot down, or captured and hung. How would it be in this country, with the chances of escape to the United States? Why it would take a military force as large as that employed in Ireland to keep guard over tains should not have left out of sight that they have the convicts, unless indeed we were to bind them on their honor not to run away. To the troops employed-as was clearly es. tablished in N. S. Wales-this work of guarding convicts employed on roads is the most harassing, the most demoralising of any service in which they can be engaged. Large bodies of convicts with dangerous tools such as shovels, pick-axes, and axes in their hands, are always formidable, even when heavily ironed, and even with a thirty-two pound shot strapped to their ankles. At night they must be locked up in strong stockades crected at a great cost for the purpose; and these stockades, or fortresses, must be repeated every few miles along the entire line, since it is evident that if the roadmakers have to be marched every morning several miles to their work, and marched back again in the evening, little or no work will be "open bible ?" Pagan Rome in all its tur- done. For some heavy work on one particular | Seignory of Two Mountains as Major Camp-

e in New Johanne Berleyna i e e e e e e

employed; but even under such circumstances it is always costly, and very dangerous. There is but one way of dealing with conviots whom we are too tender to hang, and against whom we wish to be protected. They must be locked up carefully like wild beasts, in the strongest of cages, whose bars they cannot break. To let them out to work on roads is just as mad a piece of business as it would be for the keeper of a menageric to take his lions and tigers out for an airing in a public park, or

to give his rattlesnakes the benefit of an occasional run in the woods. If the journalists, who in happy ignorance of penal settlements, and the value of convict labor outside the walls of a Penitentiary, or strong fortress, were to calculate on the one hand the cost of a military force to guard the convicts whom they propose to utilise upon the roads to the North West; and the cost of erecting at every four or five miles along the proposed route stockades, or barracks in which at night the convict laborers would have to be locked up; and, on the other hand, the value of the amount of work done by men working under sentry's charge, with heavy irons on their legs -we fancy we should hear no more of these wild proposals for the utilisation of convict labor. We have seen the system in operation. and under the most favorable circumstances: we know its effects upon the convict guards. upon the convicts, and upon the country where such labor is so employed; and having seen all these things we do trust that our rulers may never be mad enough to attempt to revive the system in Canada. The annexed paragraph from the Montreal Daily News has suggested these remarks :---

TUBNING CONVICTS TO ACCOUNT .- The authorities at Melbourne propose turning the labor of the criminal classes to profitable account. They have discovered that wages are high, while various public improvements are needed. There are swamps and marshes to be drained, roads to be constructed leading into the interior, harbors to be improved, rivers to be dredged and cleared of timber, jetties and breakwaters to be formed. The description suits Canada in every detail. We, like our fellow-colo-nists in Australia, are hampered in our efforts to reclaim the wilderness, owing to the excessive cost of labor as compared with farm returns ; and we certainly cannot complain of any paucity of the criminal class. We have our penitentiary and jalis crowded with stout, able bodied men capable of wielding the pick and spade, but no attempt has yet been made in Canada to construct public works with convict labor. The system was successfully tried at the Cape with the unruly natives. Noble routes leading north were completed, and the authorities reported that the moral and physical condition of the criminals were promoted by out-door work. The citizens of Toronto and Quebec are inveighing bitterly against the infamous condition of their streets. They might take a hint from Australia, and set the pricon birds to sweep up the filth. There was at one time a popular prejudice against employing prison labor on Government works as improperly competing with free labor; but the honest men in Australia are becoming alive to the fact that the convict can be made to minister to their interests by reclaiming and improving the wilderness. We dwell so completely under the moral influence of the United States that we cling to penitentiary employment; but looking at the prices which every description of labor has

BERLIN, Nov. 27.-The main body of the Loire army is ascertained to occupy an intrenched position between Artenay and Orleans.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.-The North German Parliamont has granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government, by a vote of 178 to 8. The only opposition to the grant came from the socialist and democratic members.

LILLE, November 27.—An engagement took place on Saturday at Bouves, near Amicns. The French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet. The assailants suffered severely. losing three times as many men as the French. The army in and around Amiens is full of confidence.

INFANTICIDE .- The Times' Naples correspondent writing under date Aug. 21st, and deploring the great increase of serious crime under the present regime, gives some interesting and significant statistics as to the crime of infanti-

It is a painfully interesting study to inquire int the motives which, in varions parts of the world, impel to the commission of child murder.

There seem to be seven principal motives. The sixth motive is shame. In France where foundling hospitals are common the murder of the child of guilt is not the only deliverance from exposure; but how frequently the dread of shame leads to murder in England and America, the files of any newspaper will indicate.

The seventh cause may be regarded as pre-eminently the genteel one among Christians-the selfishness, indolence, heartlessness of the fashionable Christian women of the period. In his tender and beautiful poem, "A Tale of Paraguay," Robert Southey speaks of an impious custom

-such as was wont to sea The unhappy heart with usages severe ; Till hardened mothers in the grave could lay Their living babes with no compunctious tear : So monstrous men become, when from the way Of primal light, they turn through heathen paths astrav.

It was we, not Southey, who italicized the word heathen." An ! " heathen paths" no longer a monopoly of the slaughter of helples babes ! It used to he one of the tremendous arguments of missionary orators that the gospel would go into heathen lands now bloody with the blood of infancy, and be a means of doing away with the foul crime. With what face or force could any sensitive man use that argument now in an assemblage of American Christians. a large portion of whom kill their children either before or after birth ! One of the coroners of London recently said that every thirtieth' woman you meet in the streets of London is a child-murderer. Probably not less then that statement would be the truth in New York, Boston, and Chicago. And what is it all for? In many cases, it is because the ladics cannot go to the opera so often, cannot see are obliged to take care of their own children.

Would it not be a good plan to have a few heathen missionaries invited to Christendom; for the heathen excuses for infanticide are far more creditable than the Christian ones. Pagan women kill their children because they would save them from a life of hardship, or because they are too poor to raise them; but it is reserved for refined and lovely Christian mothers to kill their babes because they are such a bother !-N. Y. Independent.

Here then are the facts of the case by Prctestant showing. One woman of every thirty in the great Protestant cities of London, New York, Boston and Chicago is a murderer, and the vilest of murderers, the murder of her own children. And this not amongst the poor and ignorant mainly, but amongst the wealthy, the educated, and the leaders of the fashionable world! And is this then the result of nigh two thousand years of Christian civilisation, and three hundred years of Protestantism, and an Tours, November 27 .- The Moniteur says a leide, in revolutionised and partly Protestantised | pitude, was not more filthy than, by Protestant | spot, such as the making of a bridge, or the | bell, or any other Seignior is proprietor of his

From the Minerve we translate some portions of an excellent reply to the Witness, who, as usual, devotes its columns to slandering the Seminary of Montreal, and misrepresenting their dealings with the Indians whom it charitably and generously allows to live upon its preperty at the Lake of the Two Mountains. Not content with this, some of the Indians, incited thereunto by certain unprincipled adventurers who call themselves "missionaries of the Gospel," complain bitterly that they are not allowed to cut down and sell the wood on the aforesaid property, though the Seminary permits them to take as much of it as they please for their own use. In fact this seems to be the only grievance that the " poor Indians" can urge:-That they are not at liberty to cut down the trees belonging to the Seminary, and sell them for firewood. Because the wicked hard-hearted priests object to having their property thus made away with, the Indians have had their eyes opened to the errors of Popery, and brought to see "the truth as it is in Jesus." To their worthy advocate, the Witness, the Minerve of the 18th Nov. thus replies :--

"The Witness, before making itself the organ of the discontented Indians of the Lake of 'Two Mounno title whatever to the lands of Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains. These assume to have rights, and an Iroquois chief has been known to. take his stand on the domain of the MM. du Seminaire, and solemnly allot to each of the Indians present the portion of land which thenceforward he had the power to occupy. But this pretension will not be supported by the law which has repeatedly recognised the rights of the Seminary. "For the Lake of Two Mountains Mission is not as

is that of Sault St. Louis and many others, which in fact do belong to the Indians, but of which the Government has assumed the administration. The contrary is the case. The Gentlemen of St. Sulpice are the owners of this domain, as in the case of any private seignory; and except at the good pleasure of the Seminary the Indians have no right to stop there at all. This is what the Witness ignores, and which it would be well for him to learn."

Such are the facts of the case, as asserted by law, as recognised by all honest and intelligent men. "We have no doubt at all"-for instance said the Montreal Herald of the 26th of February last-" that the Gentlemen of the Seminary are as absolutely proprietors of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 2, 1870.

Seigniory;" and if so, the Gentlemen of the Seminary have the same right to prohibit the Seminary more alling of the forests on their the Quirinal Palace has been broken into by ever ready to impart to the Board of Separate School, outting down and selling of the forests on their the official of the Divide Seigniory, as has Major Campbell, or any other the officials of the Piedmontese government in proprietor to prohibit a like destructive pro- Rome, who have seized upon the valuable arproprious and a property. The Gentlemen of the ticles—the property of the Pope therein con-Seminary are not only legally right, but, viewed tained. These articles, as specified in the from the stand point of Christian prudence, telegram, as consisting of archives of music, of they are justified in the restrictions which they affairs of Councils, of coremonies and other have imposed on the Indians with respect to matters purely ecclesiastical. All have been have imposed on the forests on their Seig-the cutting down of the forests on their Seig-the cutting down of the forests on their Seig-the of the Holy San Such of the Bornen journals which additional testimonial of the estimation in nory. We all know how improvident are the of the Holy See. Such of the Roman journals Indians and how little they think of the future. We have seen too how injurious to the country Vandalism, have been seized and confiscated; has been the wanton destruction of its noble and it is added "the expulsion of priests enforests; and all enlightened men know how gaged in teaching, continues every day." It is forests; and an onight the process. Now, thus that the Revolution displays its contempt earthly tabernacle, your end be peace. important it is to discourage the process. Now, thus that the Revolution displays its contempt earthly tabernacle, your end be peace. Signed in behalf of the congregation. were the Indians left free to deal with the for the rights of property, and for individual forests on the Seigniory of Lake of Two Moun- liberty. tains as they pleased, in a few years there would not be a stick of timber standing. All would have been cut down and sold for drink, for bad whiskey and these other hellish compounds, which it seems the ambition of their advocates N. Y. Tribune, the champion of that iniquit-which it seems the ambition of their advocates N. Y. Tribune, the champion of that iniquit-during my stay in Belleville that I look upon the to introduce amongst them. Yes, underlying, and giving vitality to the complaints of the Indians against Popery in general, and the Seminary in particular, there exists this monster grievance :- That the Seminary does every thing in its power to suppress drunkenness amongst the Indians, and to discourage the introduction of intoxicating drinks, as well as of evangelical adventurers, amongst them. Hinc illæ la lacrymæ.

THE LATIN VULGATE.- A writer in the Montreal Witness of the 17th ult., favors us with some remarks upon the Vulgate or Latin version of the sacred scriptures which has been in use in the Western Church for about 1,500 years. We thank the Witness for the testimony which he bears to the antiquity of what he calls " Romish dogmas," in the subjoined passage :---

" Previous to the invention of printing by movable type, and the fall of Constantinople, MS. transla-tions of the Bible were widely dispersed in almost every language of Europe, and many of Asia and Africa-in Western Europe from the corrupt Latin Vulgate favoring the Romish dogmad."

This implies, not only that, in so far as was physically possible, versions of the sacred scriptures in the vulgar tongue were extensively circulated in Europe before the Reformationbut that the Latin Vulgate was corrupted in order to favor "Romish dogmas." If so-then these dogmas were older than the Vulgate.

But the very latest date that can be assigned to any part of the Latin Vulgate, is about the last decade of the fourth century. As all biblical scholars know, the version known as the Latin Vulgate, was, in main the work of St. Jerome. Of that version a great part of the Old Testament was in existence, as we now have it, before the days of St. Jerome-Vetus Italica; and the great work of that learned

man consisted in the revision and correction of

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.-A telegram published power to lead us, to God. You have watched over our children, not only as their Pastor but in in all our Protestant exchanges informs us that

A RAY OF LIGHT .- The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in an admirable article on the abuses of State-schoolism, and in reply to the ous tyranny, thus lately delivered itself :----

"The only remedy we see in the future for the evils which are admitted, is to be found in the entire separation of the educational process from State authority. If this has been found wisest and best in matters of religion, why not in relation to all forms of education? Youth needs the highest sanctions of religion in every department of culture, and this cannot be secured in a State School, where there is no State church."-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have received, and with much pleasure. the first numbers of The Catholic Vindicator, a new paper published at Monroe, Wisconsin. It well deserves its name, and this is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. We tender it our best wishes for its success and hone often to see it on our table.

E CATHOLIC WORLD-December; 1870.-D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms : \$4.50 per year, in advance, or 45 cents per single copy.

The following is a list of the contents of the current number :---1. Steps of Belief. 2. The Three Rules of Rustic Grammar. 3. The Irish Brigades in the Service of France. 4. On a Picture of St. Agnes. 5. Auswer to Difficulties. 6. Dion and the Sibyls. 7. Mr. of the Nouveau Monde, that the Jews have been direct-Froude's History of England. S. Our Winter have, at length, resulted in the temporary dethrone-Evenings - Bread Returned. 9. One Word ment of the Pope. It will perhaps surprise you to more about Copernicus. 10. Prayer. 11. A Visit to Soubiaco. 12. Our Lady of Lourdes. 13. Catholic Literature and the Catholic Public. 14. The Invasion of Rome .--- II. 15. Letter from Rome. 16. New Publications.

FATHER OFARRELL'S LECTURE .-- SUBJECT : ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE.

On Tuesday evening, 22nd ult, the Rev. Father O'Farrell delivered a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall, before an immense audience for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., presided, and on the platform with him were a number of occlesiastics.

Father O'FARRELL, in opening his lecture, said that in answer to a letter of Father O'Brien, written on his death bed, and received by him (Father O'Farrell) eight hours after his death, that he came here to lecture on behalf of the Orphan Asylum. The lecturer rapidly sketched the early history of Ireland from the 7th century down to the time of its invasion in the 12th, the time of St. Lawrence O'Toole. Upon the invasion Father O'Farrell dwelt at length. and disputed the idea of Pope Adrian ever having issued a Bull giving up Ireland to the English, and in this many historians agreed with him. In any case the Bull never was brought to light by the King of England until twenty years after the conquest. He then alluded to the position of the Popes in those days as the arbitrators of national affairs, and said that if they occupied in these days the same position, France, the eldest daughter of the Church, and the first nation in Christendom, would not be bleeding at the feet of the German Uhlans. He said that Leibnitz, a great German Protestant writer, had said that until the Pope again acted in such capacity, peace, quiet, and prosperity would never continue in Europe. The dogma of Infallibility came under remark, and here Father O'Farrell said that it was only in spiritual affairs that the Pope was so. St. and correct version-even though its Latinity Lawrence was the son of Dermott, King of Leinster, was educated at one of the Monasteries of Ireland, and was there early imbued with feelings of piety and patriotism which subsequently led to the influence he held over the Irish in inducing them to op-pose the English. The lecturer forbore to dwell upon his private virtues, and said that the feeling fostered by O'Toole had not died out, and there was, and still would be, the same love among them for the old Fatherland. The time was near at hand when England would want the assistance of the Irish, who only wanted, to make them contented, an Irish Parliament on College Green, and he hoped that the present rulers would see the necessity of making the Irish feel that they were on an equality with other British subjects. The lecture was very eloquent, and was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.-Herald.

your calling as Local Superintendent of our School. Trustees any counsel in your power to give. We also offer a tribute to that marked respect in which you hold the sacred office of your calling, not forgetting that youare the nephew of him, your venerable redecessor, who for forty years lived in the hearts of his people.

We are not, Rev. Father, insensible to the many difficulties you had to surmount in the discharge of your priestly office, therefore you will accept this purse, trifling as it is,--it is the offering of your peowhich you are held by those from whom, in the Provias have ventured to protest against this act of dence of God, you are about to take your departure, hoping that prosperity awaits you in your new mission, and that He who watches over the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field will crown your labor in this world with success, and that when God calls upon you to dissolve the ties that bind you to your

D. BRENNAN, Chairman

M. O. DEMPSEY, Secretary. REPLY. GENTLAMEN,---I thank you most sincerely for the kind address that you have presented to me on the occasion of my departure from among you. I have last act of yours merely as a further proof of the love and respect which you have ever evinced

towards your Priest. I have during my missionary career amongst you zeal that you have manifested in the service of God, and the fervor you have shown in the observance of His holy law.

The kind allusion that you have made to my besorrow and to rejoice-to sorrow because it brings all the support it can get. to my mind the fond recollection of the many happy days we spent together, laboring for the interests of the good people of St. Michael's congregation; to rejoice that his memory still lives among you, and that his life and labors shall ever be fondly remembered by his devoted flock. I humbly submit to the decision of our chief Pastor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who has deemed it his duty to remove me from you, and I only hope that the change will benefit the Catholics of Belleville, for whose welfare I have labored for the past eight years. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to tender you my most sincere thanks for the kind, generous, and unsolicited offering that you have made me, and my fervent prayers shall ever be that God may bestow his richest blessings on the good Catholics of St. Michael's, both here and hereafter,

Joun BRENNAS, Priest.

THE JEWS AND THE TEMPORAL POWER. (To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sin,-In your issue of yesterday you sneer-the common argument of your order-at the statement ing the revolutionary movements of Europe, which be informed that there is high authority for this same statement, so high as that of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who, from his position as a statesman, and his sympathies with, and knowledge of Jewish history, ancient and modern, must be supposed to write with a clear understanding of his subject, In the 24th chapter of his Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck, (1858), he takes occusion to speak thus of the revolutionary outbreak in Europe in the year 1848 :----

"An insurrection takes place against tradition and aristocracy, against religion and property. Destruction of the Semitic principle, extirpation of the Jewish religion, whether in the Mosaic or in the Christian form; the natural equality of man, and the abnegation of property, are proclaimed by the secret societies who form provisional governments, and men of Jewish race are found at the head of every one of them. The people of God co-operate with Atheists; the most skilful accumulators of property ally themselves with communists; the peculiar and chosen race touch the hand of all the scum and low castes of Europe. And all this because they wish to destroy that ungrateful Christendom which owes to them even its name, and whose tyranny they can no longer endure. When the secret societies, in February 1848, surprised Europe, they were themselves surprised at the unexpected opportunity ; and so little capable were they of seizing the occasion, that had it not been for the Jews-who of Inte years, unfortunately, have been connecting themselves with these unhallowed associations - imbecile as were the governments, the uncalled-for outbreak would not have ravaged Europe. But the fiery energy and the teeming resources of the Children of Israel, maintained for a long time the unnecessary and useless struggle. If the reader throw his eye over the provisional governments of Germany and Italy, and even of France formed at that period, he will recognize everywhere the Jewish element." I give you this passage as I find it, at full length, to construe or to contort as may best suit your immediate purpose ; but I think the honest reader will see in it evidence that the position of the Nouveau Monde cannot be as easily disposed of as a sneer would imply. As regards the present position of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, will you allow me to express my surprse at the levity and scorn with which you constantly refer to it. If the fact of eleven centuries of possession has no sacredness in your eyes, surely as a business man, one knowing not a little of the nature of contracts and engagements, the Convention of the 15th of Sept., 1864, should be of some signifi-cance in the argument. The first article of this Convention says :- " Italy engages not to attack the actual torritory of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to resist by force, if necessary, all attacks made from without on said territory." Viewed alone by the light of this article, is there not bare-faced injustice, unblushing falsehood, involved in the conduct of Victor Emmanuel?

the field disdained. We thought at the time, and subsequent events have ripened the conviction, that it was the secret wish of some of the British states men to abandon the British North American possessions. The filmsy pretence of slave owning was paraded as an insuperable objection to a Southern alliance by those who connive at the Coolie trade, the most infernal form of enforced labor human ingenuity ever devised, and who force the Chinese at the cannon's mouth to admit the soul-destroying opium poison. A fitting climax to the rejection of a Southern alliance with the States would be the abandonment of the North American possessions. We can now boast one company of British regulars to defend two thousand miles of western frontier, and we are honored with three officers and fifty artillery-men to guard the citadel of Quebec, the Gibraltar of the north. Everything worth removing has been swept on board ship and carried to Woolwich; and at this hour, when war with Russis and her suspected allies is looming on the horizon, there is not one gun at Quebec able to penetrate the walls of an iron-clad. A hundred and fifty obsciete weapons mock us with the semblance of power; but they might be fired at a modern iron-clad with the certainty that not one shot could damage the enemy. Quebec is at the mercy of any hostile iron-clad en tering our waters, and, thanks to a Whig Govern ment, Quebec would be forced to yield at discretion and submit to any exactions, if an enemy's turret ship reached the Island of Orleans. Montreal is equally defenceless .- Montreal Daily News.

THE MECHANICS' HALL .- This excellent place of esort for young men who prefer to spend their eisure hours in the improvement of their minds to juestionable anusements, has lately undergonthrough renovation. The walls have been frescoed had every reason to be pleased with the picty and afresh, and are handsomely finished with imitation panels of oak and walnut framing. The ceiling has also been very prettily decorated altogether, the appearance of the room is both neat and comfortable, and such as to invite many young men to put down loved uncle, your late pastor, causes me both to their names as subscribers to the Institute. It needs

> THE BABIS CASE .- Our renders will remember that rather more than three years ago a young lady of weak mind, who was residing with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Babin, at Buckingham, disappeared under very suspicious circumstances, and that her body was afterwards found in the river Lievre. Mr Babin was arrested, tried at Aylmer, and acquitted. We are informed that a few days since he died in Cincinnati, and on his death bed confessed that he was guilty of the crime; that his sister's condition was a wretched and hopeless one, and that so long as she lived she was a disgnace to him and all connected with her, and that in order to get rid of the burthen of trouble and annoyance she entailed upon him he had himself driven her in a sleigh to the river and thrown her in through a hole in the ice .- Ottawa Mail.

A New PROPAGANDA .- The Christian Quardian (Methodist organ) is responsible for the following :----It is not probably known even to many Episcopalians, that in Toronto and Montreal, associations are being secretly organized among members of the Episcopal Church, for the purpose of spreading, as far as they can, the principles and practices of the extreme Romish party inEngland. We have been informed on good authority, that there exists in Toronto an Association of this kind, of which a minister or priest" as they prefer to call him, is termed the Superior." It is denominated " The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. A monthly circular is filled up with the subject for which prayers are requested from the "Associates" during the month. It may serve to show the object and spirit of this Jesuitical association, to mention some of the subjects of special prayer for the past month of October. The following are selected from the list :--- "The formation of a Canada C.B.S." (Is it a Catholic Bible Society?) "Blessings on the new wards of St. Saviour, Montreal, and St. Ambrose, Toronto. "Spread of Catholic truth in Canuda." "Ces-sation of Evening Communion, and the more general observance of Fasting reception." "Establishment of weekly mid-day celebrations at H. I. Church." Vindication of Eucharistic truth, in the pending appeal." (This probably refers to the Ritualistic trials in England.) "The children of J. C. K., that God would vouchsafe to them his best gitts, and if it be his holy will a vocation for a religious life." Repose of the Souls of J. B. and C. P." "J. G. B. guidance under

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

5

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, OATHERAL, CORNERAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORE, 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 re-turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Titlin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869. 12m.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq., or W. VALLIE. Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonue Co., P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. "CURK GUARANTEED" BY THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

DR. J. BALL & CO.S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out, blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1900 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Copy of certificates just received from

CLAYSVILLE, WASH Co., PA., Sept. 29, 1870.

DR. J. BALL & Co. :

Gentlemen :--- I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the "ne plus ultra" of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near Sight.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases, both of acute and what is called Chronic Inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental and at great expense.

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, an enthusiastic advocate of the "Cups" three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn, beyond her years to such an extent that she could

the then existing version of the New Testament, in which he, following the original Greek MS. to which he had access, made several corrections. The Latin Vulgate is then in its most modern parts as old as the days of St. Jerome, A.D. 390, and in other parts still more incient.

Now if St. Jerome corrupted or perverted the sense of the Scriptures in order to favor "Romish dogmas," it is obvious that those dogmas must be older than his revision and translation of those Scriptures-that is to say they were taught in the fourth century of our era; and if, on the other hand, he did not so corrupt the sacred text, if his version be as many Protestant scholars allow it to be, a fair be not always strictly classical-then it is obvious that the uncorrupted text of the sacred scriptures favors "Romish dogma." We care not which hypothesis the Witness may prefer to accept.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.-The Montreal Witness says that " there is probably nowhere that baby farming"-(that is to say the taking in of newly born children with the object of making money and with the intent of killing them, or at all events of letting them die)-" is carried to a greater extent, or with more fatal results than in Montreal." This is a grave charge, and if the Witness have any valid reasons for urging it, he must have special information upon the subject which he is bound to make public, in order that the parties guilty of the infamous crime may be brought to justice. The Montreal Gazette, a well informed journal, is of opinion that the crime of "baby farming" is almost unknown amongst us, and we incline to the opinion of the Gazette, seeing that the existence of a Foundling Hospital removes the chief inducement to send children to a baby farming establishment. Of two things however one.-Either the Witness has good reasons for his charge of extensive "baby farming" against the City of Montreal—or he has not. If he have be bedden by the state of this mission, we were well pleased; have, he should make these reasons public. If he have not, he should publicly retract his ac-Ousation:

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PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JOHN BREN-NAN, BELLEVILLE.

The Congregation of St. Michael's Church, of whom Rev. John Brennan has been pastor since the death of the late Rev. M. Brennan, presented him a day or two ago with an address on the occasion of his removal to the Picton mission. The address was accompanied by a handsome donation of a purse containing \$167. The following is the address and

about to be removed from amongst us, we, as humble children of that Church, which is one in faith, acquiesce and bow to the decision of his lordship, whom God in his infinite wisdom has placed over us. In the words of St. Paul : "Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops, to Rule the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood," Acts XX, 28.. Rev. Sir,—With mingled pain and pleasure we apjustice fall far short of what is due to your merit. | could have been established, the overtures of, the During the past decade of years which your lot was French Empire to recognize the Southern States cast attongst us, you have watched over us, were curtly rejected, and an alliance with a Confed-

Your obt. servt., MATTHEW RYAN.

November 22nd 1870.

THE PRESENT WAR AND ITS LESSON .- We are all ready enough to criticise the faults which Napoleon and his generals perpetrated during their brief, inglorious campaign, certainly the most disastrous in the annals of France. We can trace each false movement, we can wonder at the folly of a ruler risking hostilities with insufficient forces, fortresses bare of provisions, an inefficient commissariat, and a population left unprovided with organization or equipments. France has paid heavily in blood and treasure for the presumption, imbedility, and blundering obstin-acy of her Emperor and his Marshals, and the only hope is that the people, relieved from the incubus of the Second Empire, will redcem the misfortunes of Metz and Sedan by an heroic resistance. Let us, however, turn our gaze from France to England, and ask for any evidence of capacity on the part of our statesmen which warrants an invidious comparison. If we ask for proofs of British statesmanship upon this continent, we find that when a balance of power and like a true Shepherd, done all in your cracy that could bring half a million soldiers into rand Erstenne woods verstenden erstenden erstenden erstenden erstende in son erstende eine eine erstendene erst som som som erstendere var more vare erstende i som som ander som som erstende erstende erstende erstende erstende som som erstende erstende erstende vare erstende erstende erstende erstende erstende erstende erstende erstende

difficulties about confession." It is a sad spectacle to see those who aspire to teach others, so ignorant of the teaching of Christ, that they substitute the fanciful puerilities of men for the spiritual truth of the gos-

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S CCCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMconting .--- The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service (lozette remarks :--" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

Birth.

At Orillia, Ont., on the 22nd ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas Mulcahy, Merchant, of a son.

Died,

On Saturday, 26th ult., Ann Meagher, aged 43 years, beloved wife of Hugh M'Gill.-May she rest in peace.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, DE-CEMBER 5th.

(By Order), M. O'CONNER, Rec.-Sec.

WANTED.

not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can not imagine her pleasure,

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquired from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the value of the Cups, and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, any where that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say, that I myself, (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast too. No small catchpenny affair, but a superb, number one, tip top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be lifelong.

Yours truly, HORACE B. DCRANT, M. D. CLAYSVILLE, PA., June 6th, 1879.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

DEAR SIRS :- Dr. H. Durant of this town is at present using your Patent Eye-Cups with more success on eyes with impaired vision, and obtaining better results than from any other mode of practice which I have seen, leads me to the conclusion that superior results can be obtained than from any of our ordinary or recognized medical or surgical operations-practiced in Eye Hospitals, or taught in books generally. Please send me your price list and terms to agents. I want a lot of the Eye-Cups to use in my practice.

Yours truly, GROBGE INGLIS, M. D.

Readers, these are two certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your sight can be restored; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations uscless. See advertisement in another column of this paper. Our pamphlet of 48 pages, containing certificates of cures and giving full description of the Ivory Eye Cups, sent free to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Write to DR. J. Ball & CO., P. O. Box 957, No 91 Liberty street New York City.

WANTED.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
OR the Roman Catholic Male Separate School of	Dist. of Montreal.
belleville a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHEB (a	No. 2464.
Kormal School Teacher preferred). Salary liberal.	DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District
Application to be (if by letter, pre-paid) on or be-	of Montreal, wife of Archbald James Arnott, late
ore the 20th inst., to	Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now
D. BRENNAN,	of the said City and District of Montreal, duly au-
Chairman.	thorized to ester en justice.
Belleville, Ont.	Plaintiff.
Nov. 21st, 1870.	and
TEACHER WANTED,	The said ARCHBALD JAMES ARNOTT,
OR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality o	Defendant.
it. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	The Plaintiff has instituted an action in separation
TEACHER. Salary Liberal.	de corps & de biens against the Defendant in this
Address immediately,	cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870
PHILIP KENNEDY,	LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME,
Socretary Treas'r.	Attorneys for Plaintiff.
St. Columban Sept. 21, 1870.	Montreal, 16th Nov., 1870.

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 1870. TRUE THE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The manner in which France has h	een de
prived of her regular army, by losses 11	1 battle
and by capture, is astounding. She com	menced
the war with 430,000 regular troops.	This is
what has become of them :	
Captured at Weissenburg	1,000
Captured at Woerth	6,000
Captured at Spicheren	2,500
Captured at Saargemund, Haguenau,	
and Litchenberg	1,377
Captured at Vionville	2,000
Captured at Gravelotte	3,000
Captured at Vitry	850
Captured at Beaumont	2,856
Captured at Sedan	84,450
Captured at Laon	2,080
Captured at Toul	2,240
Captured at Strasbourg	15,347
Captured at Schelestadt, &c	5,000
Captured at Metz	

.285.700Total The losses by death in action, and in hospital by wounds and sickness, have been S1,300 men. There remains consequently of the 430,000 only 63,000 men, and of these 50,000 are with Trochu in Paris and the others are with Gen. Aurelles on the Loire. Besides this loss in men, France has had taken from her since the war began more than 3,500 cannon and 35,000 horses. In the loss of men are not included the National Guards and Gardes Mobiles taken prisoners at various places, nor the garrison of Metz, but simply the soldiers of the regular army. The Pays sums up the money losses of France from the beginning of the war until this time, as follows :---War armaments from 1868 to 1870, £40,000,000; fortifications destroyed, which will have to be rebuilt, £60,000,-000; losses of muskets, cannons, and other war material destroyed or captured, £60,000,000; destruction of buildings and fields by both sides, £80,000,000; total or partial ruin of fail in a week, horseflesh in a fortnight, and salt manufacturers and other proprietors, £40,000,-000; war indomnity to Germany, £100,000,-000; losses in consequence of the influence of is distributed; there is much suffering from cold abuse. He certainly is loaded with the curses these disasters, £80,000,000; tatal, £460,000,-

000. The Gaulois of the 27th Oct. contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris ;---" The managers of the Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being, of course selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Haussmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He also hired two cellars. and had there accumulated a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities who seized all the stores in his shop and cellars."

the late negotiations at Versailles has been pub-

only make a sortie when he could hear the courage generated by despair. The French support a cause which concerns so deeply the

ment by the Germans of a defensive for an aggressive policy.

of rain and snow. The bombarding of Thionville has continued

with unremitting activity since Tuesday morning. A Prussian frigate is cruising in the vicinity

of the Azores.

Germans deny that there is any truth in the statement, falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva, that French prisoners are refused the consolations of their religion. Wherever they tible. Drunken Zouaves and Chasseurs are quartered in sufficient numbers they are attended by Catholic clergymen.

The bombardment of Thionville last night was furious. Part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- It is reported that Thionville capitulated at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning.

A balloon with mails from Paris to 23rd, has show that the Parisians continue determined, and have plenty of provisions.

Another balloon has been seen near Marbois, and further news is expected.

Despatches of the 20, from the Tribune correspondent at Paris, state that Trochu prohibits the departure of balloons except by night and secretly. The question about a sortic is still agitated. Trochu and Ducrot say it must be made whilst all the other generals oppose one, as it would be sacrificing lives to no purpose. Strong opposition is also made by members of the Government. More than one hundred thousand persons who entered Paris are wholly dependent on charity. The wounded are well attended to. The Temps says beef will wholly meat in a week longer. Then vegetables and Guards would fain have recognized Bazaine in flour three weeks longer. But little clothing one of the carriages, indulged in the coarsest in consequence.

Rochefort has enlisted as a private in the La Lanterne.

There appear to be but two places where the army can deploy into line for a sortie, and these are occupied by the Prussians who have fortified the villages and connected them with trenches. Moreover, the two plains are commanded by heights mounted with Prussian guns.

General Toie has driven the Germans from their position at the fort of Nogent.

The German words at Montmedy have been fired.

The Parisian Tirailleurs made a reconnoissance to Champigny and dislodged the enemy, killing a number. The enemy are also driven from Lebourget.

The Germans occupy the North end of the forest of Bondy and the French the South.

The Herald's special, Willhmshohe: It begins to look wintry here.

The Emperor is in excellent health. He looks better now than at any time during his stay here.

A visitor who is an agent of Bismarck is now

army is not great in suffering and resignation. cannon of the army of the Loire. LONDON, Nov. 24.—A public meeting is In a hundred instances in this campaign it has proposed here to express regret at the abandon- been seen that soldiers on march, if things went wrong with them, threw away their muskets, stuck their hands in their pockets, aud laughed The weather all over France has been stormy in their officers' faces." Describing the scene for several days. There have been heavy falls outside the city, the writer says :--- "Here and there still stood the tents, sodden with rainthe whole way up to the bridge was filled with famished horses, mounted by drunken cavalry soldiers covered with mud. Pitiable horses gazed about and cropped the scanty herbage | they permit the overthrow of the most ancient which here and there peeped out of the ground. The French soldiers lounged about by hundreds, with soiled uniforms, the mud rendering the red colour of their trousers hardly perceptumbled about staring wildly and fighting with the air. Overturned carts, bodies of horses, mules without masters, sutlers' waggons, round sions of warm sympathy for the Holy Father. which a hungry group collected, blocked up the passage. In long processions came the waggons of the unhappy families who had fled from the villages into the fortress. Chests and bundles, beds, mattresses, sofus, and kitchen utensils rolled about. The poor people were taking arrived at Lorraine. The despatches brought all their effects into their desolate, perhaps wasted homes, in order again to set up a home and vainly, perhaps, seek the quiet happiness from which the war startled them. Women and girls with reddened eyes, men with exasperated countenances, nurses with infants in their arms, old men and women, on whom, only a few steps from the grave, destiny had cast so sore a trial-it was a sorrowful procession, which certainly comprised more wretchedness than their physiognomy betrayed. From covered carriges, spattered with mud and guided by private servants, aged, graybearded faces peered out. They were the French Generals on their way to Germany, who were leaving the fortress in time to escape the contempt of their own soldiers and the insults of the people. A few drunken soldiers of the of all and to-day's Independence speaks of the infamy of Judas and asks how much the Mar-Artillery corps, and contemplates the re-issue of shal received from Bismark for his treachery." Herr Wachenhusen mentions the sale of the officers' horses, wretched animals, from which the butcher could hardly have cut a pound of flesh, and the bread, hard as lead and made of rye and wheatmeal, which was all that had had died of starvation, for an end was made of privations just as they became intolerable, and he believes those who exclaim the loudest against treachery would have been the first to open the gates on feeling the string of famine.

BERLIN, 24.—The Royal Speech was deliver-ed to Parliament to day by commission. The King regrets that his absence with the army prevents him from thanking in person the nation for its firm attitude, and for the unanimity of support given him in winning victory for Germany and repelling French aggressions. France, he continues, has been taught her inability to cope with the united military forces of Germany. Peace would therefore be certain if France had that of their country. "Documents will be subfensive union is essential to prevent future aggotiations pending as well as those completed with the latter, should be at once submitted to for the purpose of future safety. Full informaquestion. The speech, after appropriate congratulations, concluded with an invocation for

The Tribune correspondent at Brussels tele in a defensive struggle would have held Metz in concert with Prussia, to some decisive graphs that Trochu has declared that he would longer then the French, with the vigour and stop. That Prussia' is by no means averse to great mass of its Catholic subjects is very generally believed, and it is a somewhat significant acrimonious against the Pope, and rightly regarded as quite a Masonic journal, but which, it is said, has lately been sold to Prussia, has begun to assume quite another tone about the Holy Father, and to admit Articles by Correspondents in favour of the maintenance of the Temporal Power, and showing how suicidal would be the policy of European Monarchs did of thrones. Such contributions would certainly find no place in its pages, without the permission or inspiration of those who have purchased the right of controlling its dicta.

We have also the right to draw a surer, because more direct, inference from the language of the official Prussian press, which is full of expres-—Tablet.

TRUTH FROM OUR ENEMIES .- According to the Soluzione, a Neapolitan Republican journal, it will take a long time to prepare Rome to be the Italian Capital, for another reason altogether. Truth from enemies is always valuable. "It is now an understood thing," it says, "that two, three, or four years will not suffice to get to Rome. It is an understood thing, that in the wide circle of this City there is no room for mountebanks, prostitutes, and thieves, the usual cortege which accompanies the Government from one city to another, from Turin to Florence, from Florence to Rome; and that many years must pass before the Capital of the Latin world can be infected with all these social filthinesses." If the process is likely to prove so lengthy, no time certainly was lost in commencing it. Not to speak of assassins and the bolder class of robbers, characters hitherto un-known in this City of Peace, it is litterally infested with thieves and rogues of the minor order.

THE "NAZIONE" ON PEACE, FRANCE, AND ROME .- The Florentine semi-official journal says in a very remarkable leader this morning : -" It may at least be permitted to us to doubt whether an early conclusion of peace will tend to forward Italian interests as much as would or might have done the continuance of war. . Putting humanitarian considerations aside it may do no harm for us to reflect whether peace may not give immediate or early prevalence in France to a party which is openly hostile to us, and which has frequently and publicly declared been procurable for a month. Nobody, he says that it has no dearer object than our destruction. This party moreover will encounter no ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean great opposition, we fear, for it is now manifest this calves under Tauras, change his pigs in Scorpio, that on this head the Siecle is no more friendly cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or to us than the Univers. And without going as far as does a correspondent of the Daily News when he predicts that the French army will avenge on Italy its defeats at Woerth and Sedan, it is easy to foresee that in France all parties will agree, some on one pretext and some on another, to give us trouble on the Roman question. On the other hand, it is certain that the Catholic provinces of Germany are filled with the blackest indignation against us, and it is well known that they are making every effort to induce the Governments to second their design of a restoleaders who could identify their future with ration for the Temporal Power." The Nazione's article is a complete confession of fear on the PARIS, Nov. 7.-A semi-official account of here for the third time. This forenoon he was mitted which will show you that these men prefer part of Italy. English Catholics will see that closeted with the Emperor for fully three hours. | to sacrifice the forces and men of a noble nation our Government is (and most justly) counted rather than relinquish power. It is to be re- on to support the present iniquity. The Opinigretted that by this conduct a bitter feeling will one says that Lord Acton came here on a misbe perpetuated, and hereafter France will only sion on the Roman question, and has gone to remain peaceful until an opportunity for hostili- Florence on the same business. "Prussia, as a ties is offered. The conditions on which the Protestant Power and our tried ally, it is German Powers are willing to treat for peace easy to foresee will act as best suits her are well known. They must be commensurate own interests. If she thinks it will suit her to with the sacrifices of the nation. A strong de support us, she will silence the German Catholics and hold in check the enthusiasm of a few gression against South as well as North Ger- Austrian diplomats. If, on the other hand, many. The Federal Government now asks she finds it more useful to injure us, she will Parliament to grant the needful means of prace, leave the Roman question to Bavaria and the which is eagerly desired. Its work has been other German States, as a compensation for stopped by the war, which has begotten a closer their concessions on internal affairs. . . . On unity, especially between the Northern and the support of England we may count with cer-Southern States. It is imperative that the ne- tainty, and Russia will not probably display tainty, and Russia will not probably display much zcal in the Pope's cause; so that if we can secure the friendship of Prussia it appears you for your consideration." He strongly in-sists on the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as is probable, France should be inimical to us. to us that the balance will be in our favor, even, . . . To indulge in theories on the balance of tion will be laid before the members speedily power in Europe, and the union of the Latin regarding Prussia's position on the Russian races, when we have on hand an affair so weighty and so dangerous as that of Rome, seems to us most perilous romanticism. All our forces and all our intelligence will scarcely suffice for the arrangement of our own affairs and shall we throw away our sole hope of friendship and support among the Powers from a platonic affection for the Latin races? And by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rena splendid triumph would be ours when the primacy of the Latin race, and the balance of European power secured, by the usual preponderance of France, we were in the name of the above high-sounding phrases fuirly driven well out of Rome ! It gists. will be time to think of them when we have saved ourselves and given permanence to what we have won." I ask your readers if this is the language of men sure of the future of Italy or trembling at the chances of a forced restitution being exacted when the accounts of Europe are settled. It is evident too, as it has been throughout, that France, as a nation, is the only one from whom Catholic national action is dreaded, and I know it to be the universal sentiment in Italy; and if it has pleased MM. Cremieux and Favre to call in Garibaldi, that step is disowned by 19-20ths of France, and enly spoken of with disgust and indignation .--Corr. of Tablet.

scrofula-of course find their way into print. Perscrottila—of course and their way fitto print. Per-haps a hundred such have startled society through the columns of leading journals and medical periodi-cals. But Bristol's Sarsaparilla has wrought thousands, shaken their heads and said, "No hope." Everywhere, sign that the Augsburg Gazette, hitherto so at all seasons, it is silently working wonders. Would that, for the sake of humanity, the whole truth in relation to its properties were universally known. For sale by

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

> MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Ladies being the "precious porcelain of human clay." are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph.-Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Maturia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

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SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA,

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member-try, merely try, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. As surely as you do so, your living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for case. You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the apetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. Their will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC .- A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writer Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her Aquarius as their condition requires.

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

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HENRY WARD BRECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. WILLIS, New York. Hon. C. A. PRELPS, Pres. Mass, Senate. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston, Prof. EDWD. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. SUREGONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. "TROCHES," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWS'S BRONGMAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors,

lished here. It concludes as follows :----

"The day of Thursday was in a great part lost. M. Bismarck informed M. Thiers that the Commune had been proclaimed in Paris, which was now governed by M. Blanqui. M. Thiers declared that he knew perfectly well what the dispositions of the National Juard and population of Paris were, and that certainly a revolution was not an accomplished fact. In the evening of the same day M. Cochery came to the outposts and learnt the true state of Paris from General de Maussion. He brought news-papers to Versailles, and it was thus easy for him to state the exact truth on the subject.

"The discussion of the revictualling of Paris commenced immediately. To the extreme sur-prise of M. Thiers M. Bismarck persisted in a refusal, as is well known, and thus, owing to this, the most exorbitant pretension, put an end to the negotiations which had up to that point been conducted with so much fairness.

"On the morning of Saturday, the 5th of November, about 9 a.m., General Ducrot and M. Jules Favre arrived at the Sevres bridge. A trumpet had sounded a few minutes previously in the direction of Sevres, and a cavalry soldier displayed a flag of truce; on our own side a similar flag had also been displayed.

"At a quarter to 10 a small green boat left the river bank in the occupation of the Prussians, having on board a person wrapped up in and perhaps threw down the money for it at a black cloak, with a parcel of papers in one hand and a hawthorn stick in the other. This sensions of the commandant of the fortress with was M. Thiers, whom General Ducrot and M. Jules Favre had come to meet. A conver their newspapers protest that Metz will and sation at once commenced, the three personages walking along the river bank, while the boat be effected by payment of an indemnity. Rureturned towards Sevres. About half an hour afterwards two Germans embarked in her, and ing at the head of 200,000 men, that the siege opportunities for forming a judgment that such joined MM. Jules Favre and Thiers, and, after of Verdun is raised, and that the German army a few moments' talking, at a sign from General before Paris is perishing of famine. The in-Ducrot, a mounted orderly rode up to take a habitants peep out of the windows with stupid message, and went off towards Paris. The five countenances, indicating that they do not know persons continued walking up and down the whether to laugh or cry, for the raising of the river bank, sometimes altogether, sometimes in siege is welcome to them, but the Prussian groups of two, General Ducrot frequently re- garrison hateful. Let nobody expect to win maining some distance behind, quietly smoking the sympathies of these people for generations a cigar. At half-past 11 none of them had yet to come. They hate us more intensely than crossed over to the opposite bank, when General | the French population proper, and if Metz re-Ducrot, looking up towards the little farm close mains German, only an iron rule will be posto the Sevres bridge, noticed the person who sible here. Every forbearance and mildness has since reported these details to us, as well as would be misunderstood, and good deeds would two or three others, National Guards of the fall on stony ground. Metz owes its fall to the the representative of the Florentine Govern-

sharply recommending them to keep to themselves what they had just heard.

"What they had heard was merely a few German words, which they had neither understood nor even remembered."

I saw him as he came from the castle into the park reading with deep interest some manuscript. He left the same evening for Versailles.

Marshal Canrobert arrived on the 21st, and goes back to Stuttgardt, carrying letters from General Wilpenfen to the Emperor, which His Majesty refused even to open. Wilpenfen avoided calling on Bazaine previous to his depart-

Gen. Bonne Lebœuf passed the entire afternoon in close conference with the Emperor. GERMANY.

The movement in Germany in favour of the independence of the Holy See is becoming daily more and more important. From Austria alone we ourselve have scen 10 different Addresses or Protests, many of them very numerously and influentially signed. Nor are they feeble, nor timidly worded. The Catholics of Germany know their numbers and they feel their strength, and they are determined to exercise that legitimate pressure upon their Governments which we recognize in England as a Constitutional right.—Tablet.

Herr Wachenhusen writes from Metz to the Cologne Gazette :---" The inhabitants, even the most patriotic, state that the soldiers, during the last four weeks, broke into their shops, houses, and cellars, took away what they found, the owners' fect. They also confirm the dis-Bazaine. They cry out about treachery, and can never become German, and that peace will mours, too, are spread that Garibaldi is advancbefore Paris is perishing of famine. The iu-250th Battalion. "The General advised them to withdraw, made it the depot for war material on an invaled to Florence; his object being, it is affirmsion of Germany. It did not occur to any- ed, to apprise the Ministry of the great Cathobody that it should be prepared for the lic movement going on in Germany in favor defensive, as no one thought it conceivable of the liberation of the Sovereign Pon-

God's power and protection. The outlay for the conduct of the war by Prussia up to the 15th was 121,000,000 thalers.

ITALY.

ROME. - Our Italian Correspondent this week bears out the general impression we are receiving from other sources as to the policy likely to be adopted by the King of Prussia towards the Holy Sec.

We are not in the secret, but can make our guesses, grounded on significant indications .----We are also assured by persons who have good is in fact the case, and that this exceptional form of government by a Lieutenant installed in Rome, and the indefinite postponement of the transfer of the Capital, as well as Victor Emmanuel's delay in making his appearance as Monarch in the city, are by no means measures of spontaneous election on the part of the Ministry, but necessities imposed by diplomacy, and may be viewed as the first retrograde step: which they have been constrained to make since the famous bombardment and solemn Plebiscite; and that before Christmas arrives we shall see something more. The Marchese Migliorate. ment at Munich, has recently come unexpect-

SIGK UNTO DEATH .--- When the sick dic, everybody can tell us what they died of. Is it not right, then that when the sick unto death recover, all the world should know what cured them ? And yet thousands are cured of deadly ills by Bristol's Sarsaparilla, of whom the public never hear. Cases that approach the sublimity of miracles-such as that of the boy that the Germans would set their foot on French | tiff, a movement which cannot fail before | Junes Wyckoff, who was literally wreached fron the soil. An army stronger and more persevering long to impel the Bavarian Government, jaws of death when more than half devoured by Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.

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JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private Government

stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the TROCHES is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn. :

A BENEFACTRESS,

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susr" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,--noth-ing less. Away with your "Cordial," ' Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," dered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for (thildren Teaching Teaching Teaching Strup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drug-

Be snre and call for

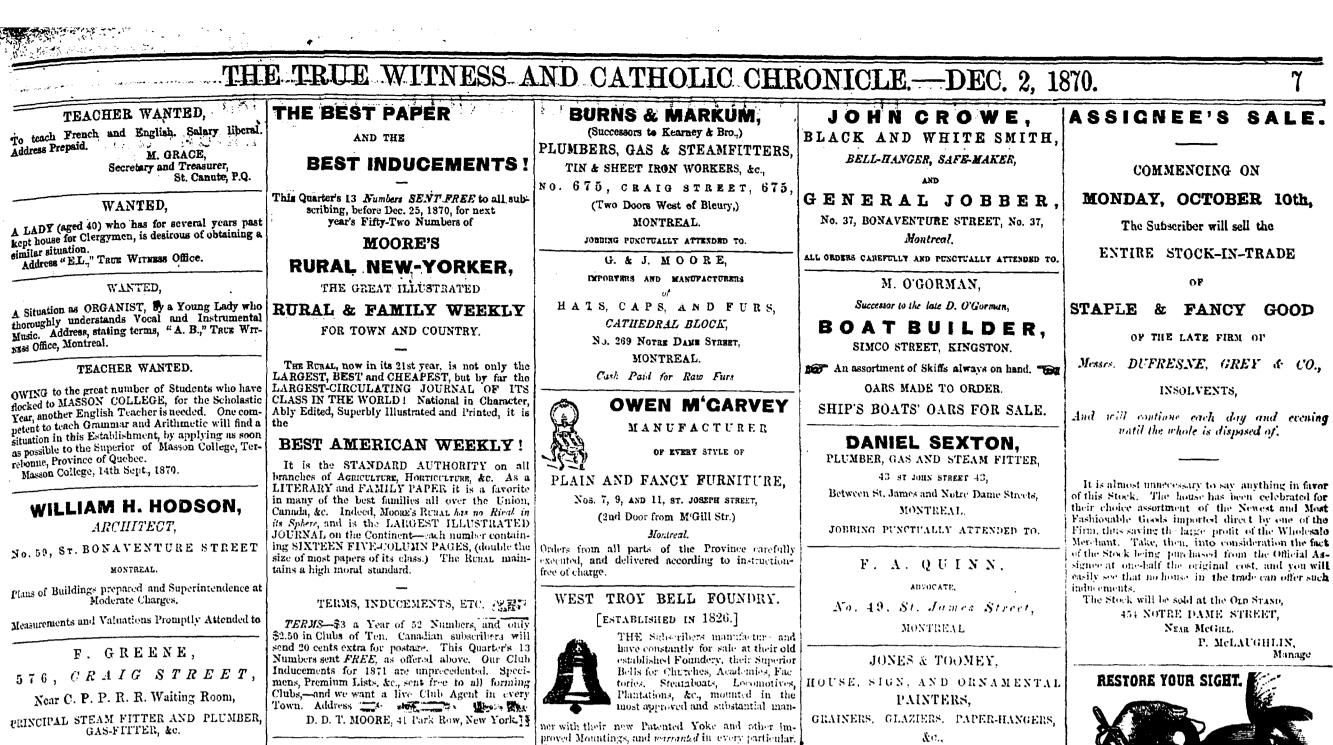
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, In the matter of ELIE MAYER, an Insolvent. and . TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. ON Tuesday, the twenty-suventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. ELIE MAYER. By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU. His attorney ad litem.

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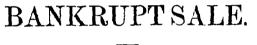
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edness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi-phora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaran-teed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap-pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation ; 8, Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light ; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obsentity of Vision ; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness ; the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money, 2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes : "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles 1 pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye. Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

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