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THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON; was grasped by the tall fellow of the party, he trouble in looking over the country to find out then, entering the barn, proceeded to work with

THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

He was well armed, so likely were Milliken and McCracken. What if he would attempt a rescue? They

were only three to six; but John felt, just then, that he alone could match any two of them, probably three. But the prisoners, no doubt were handcuffed, and John did feel miserable indeed.

His quick ear caught the sound of horses' feet. Presently a car appeared, on which were seated four men.

One moment more, and off sprang Cormac

Rogan. Any word?" inquired Cormac, hastily.

John Mullan's heart bounded with delight. "No time for explanation," replied John, flinging himself of the horse; "they are both prisoners."

"Both of whom?" asked Cormac, quite ex-

"Milliken and McCracken. They are coming this way."

In a few seconds, Cormac had his men close charge of Peter Mullan.

The soldiers were quekly approaching. fling ourselves with a simultaneous bound upon the soldiers. The others will quickly compre-

hend the whole thing." The words had scarcely escaped from Cor-

person could be seen, the soldiers were taken completely by surprise.

scarcely ceased to be heard on the night air, when Cormac and his companions made a spring moment was lost on the part of Milliken and the newspapers:—

McCracken, both of whom started off as fast as "Whereas:—On the night of the 6th inst... to their joy, they learned that a means of con-

veyance was at hand. this, too, with the uncertain light, rendered this outrage, shall receive a reward of one hunthem unconscious of how to act. The great dred pounds. jeke, as it afterwards turned out, was, that they believed the attack to have been made solely for the firearms, and not with any intention of releasing their prisoners, who they believed managed their escape during the momentary disorder. The horses attached to the two cars were not killed.

In a few minutes, Cormac and his party were on their way, arranging for their work that night, which had been so unexpectedly interfered with, and so suddenly put to rights

The explanation of Milliken, to the effect that he had taken Mullan for a spy, and who was borne out in his suspicions by McCracken, caused a good hearty laugh to all concerned. They had certainly as good reason to indulge in their merriment, as the soldiers had to lament the misfortune that deprived them of their firelocks, and forced them to return unarmed and without their prisoners.

"The de'il tak' those murderin' crooked carles, wha made sic a raid on his Majesty's forces," said Sandy to his companion; "but I suppose," continued the canny Scot, "we maun be thankfu' to the rebel rascals that they did abouts," said Cormac; "and now that Flem-

na tak' oor lives as weel." "There ain't much use hollerin' till we're

out of the wood," replied his English compan- of boats on the Lough, one or two scouts at ion-in-arms, said arms being just then despoiled different points, and the exercise of a little cauof what Cormac called "loyal marks and tion on the part of those engaged at work, make tokens."

"You dinna think the rebels will return and shoot us?" indignantly demanded Sandy. "It is hard to say what the demned fellas

may do, or may not do," said the Englishman in reply; "they had scarcely demanded the arms when you held out your gun to them."
"That's a strappin' lee," retorted Sandy

with considerable vehemence, at this imputation on his bravery. "But gin I ca' to min', you sprang owre the madhine (car), and left your gun ahint you."

This was a pure fabrication on he part of Sandy, who felt there was some truth in the controversy." imputation of his companion, and wished to

fasten some guilt on him. The Englishman appealed to the others to

held on by it till he missed his hold, and was where he is," suggested Pat.

Sandy kept repeating his offensive language, Scotchman floundering in the mud.

Sandy was speedily assisted from his undignified position, and dared his antagonist to repeat his offence. The appeal was answered by another blow, which, not being relished by the recipient, an interchange of pugilistic compliments took place, leaving visible marks of the striking affection which those representatives of different nationalities bore to each other.

The ill-feeling thus engendered did not tend to the promotion of harmony among this particular portion of the British forces. Others of the men took different sides, according to their likes and dislikes, and, before they arrived At a point where the old and new roads at their quarters, they presented the appearverged into one, John pulled up for a moment, ance of men who were brave enough to fall out and fight among themselves, if not quite able to prevent themselves from being disarmed.

Next morning, when giving an account of the whole transaction to the officers in command at Antrim, Sandy, who had asked and obtained leave from the others, acted as spokesman, and did his work well, even to the satisfaction of the Englishman.

"By the sheerest accident we got a hold o' the culprit Milliken, and anither, nae doot a rebel companion, wha looked as if aboon the chiel Milliken, an' in a jiffey we had baith o' them tightly handcuffed, and proceeded on oor way. It was gettin' michty dark at the time, for the moon hadna risen. A' of a sudden. and afore ane o' us could say 'chappin,' about beside the hedge. The horse and car, and the horse used by John, were brought alongside a hundred men sprang owre a hedge, fired bang into the shadow of the trees, and placed in at the horses' heads, an' afore we could catch a gun-stock in our hands, wrenched the firearms frae us. Wi' oor clenched neives, we at them, "Nail the horses first," said Cormac; "then but were overpowered, and barely escaped wi oor lives. There's no' a man o' us that didna ficht-an', see, they bear the marks o' their manly prowess."

The canny Scot succeeded even beyond his mac's lips, when the cars approached. As no expectations. Every man of the lot were person could be seen, the soldiers were taken praised for their daring heroism, their conduct would be reported to the proper quarter, and. The reports of two or three pistols had there could be no doubt of it promotion would be sure to follow. A few days afterwards, Cormac and his friends enjoyed a good length upon the soldiers, and disarmed them. Not a at the following paragraph which appeared in

their feet could carry them. It was with some a body of armed rebels, about one hundred in difficulty that Peter Mullan overtook them, and, | number, did, at a place on the Antrim road. known by the name of the White-well-Brac, attack a small military guard in charge of two The soldiers, it can be easily imagined, were | prisoners, and after maltreating them in the thrown into a panic. The attack was so un- most cowardly and ruffianly manner, took, or expected; the quick demand, or, rather, the robbed them of their firearms. Any person taking of their arms, was the work of a moment | giving information at the Military Headquarthe soldiers believing that a larger force of ters at Belfast, which shall lead to the prosecumen were present than what really were; all tion of all, or any of the parties implicated in

Signed, G. BARBER.

March 24, 1798.

up to claim the reward.

GOD SAVE THE KING. It is needless to say that no prosecutor turned

CHAPTER XVII.—A MEETING IN THE VAULTS OF SHANE'S CASTLE-ISRAEL MILLIKEN'S EXPERIENCES IN ORGANIZING UNITED IRISH-MEN - DETERMINATION OF THE LEADING

"Bide your time-your worst transgression Were to strike and strike in vain; He, whose arm would smite oppression, Must not need to smite again.

During the night both Milliken and Mc-Cracken were secretly conveyed by Cormac and and Pat to the subterranean passage or vault beneath Shane's Castle, where the pikes were safely stowed away.

"What a splendid place of retreat," said McCracken, viewing the place.

"There are several of the same kind hereing is removed, we are almost safe in anything we choose to undertake hereabouts. A couple us all right.'

"What of Fleming?" inquired Milliken .-'Is he still improving?"

"Improving every day," replied Pat Dolan, who had joined the party. "He has not the slightest idea where he is, and Roddy Flynn tells him some strange stories,-how he happened to be coming home at night and found him lying in a ditch, bruised and bleeding .-Fleming is grateful to Roddy, and asks him quite a number of questions, which Roddy declines to answer, on the ground that he is a poor ignorant man, and knows nothing about

"Never mind Roddy," said Cormac, "he is

up to his business."

"He will be very kind to Fleming as long as

"Roddy's wife," said John Mullan, "has no particular love for the villain; she gives Roddy | young men were coming forward to be enrolled calling the Englishman a liar, till the latter, a taste of her temper occasionally, whenever as fast as I could enter their names, when Murfeeling himself outraged by the voluble charges she sees him paying any extra attention to phy, who was stationed outside along with some of Sandy, raised his clinched fist, and sent the Fleming, and tells that individual plainly that others, entered, and gave the word that a party she does not believe he will be able to pay her of soldiers were coming in that direction. for all the trouble and annoyance he has occasioned them."

> It was now far advanced in the night, and McCracken asked his companions' advice as to whether they should return to Templepatrick, or send a messenger for Mr. Porter to meet them there,

"Porter should see this retreat, and the in-terview can best take place here," said Milli-like.

Cormac and the others were of the same mind, and Phil and Ned Dolan volunteered to start on the road. Milliken took out his pocketbook, and writing a small note, handed it to the brothers, who went on their mes-

By Cormac's orders. Peter Mullan was despatched for more oil for the lamp, some firewood, and if Mrs. McQuillan had anything 'special' to send, she was to make haste and

In the course of a short time Peter returned with all the requisites for making the select party as comfortable as could be under the circumstances.

Seated around the fire, whose cheerful glow imparted additional animation, the members of this revolutionary party enjoyed each other's conversation with special relish.

Cormac was aware that Milliken had had many hair-breadth escapes, and requested him to favor them with the recital of some of the incidents. "You remember," said Cormac, ·you were about rehearsing something of that sort when we thought it prudent to dismount from the stage-coach before arriving at Newry.'

"I do, and it was concerning the place we had just then passed," replied Milliken. "You remember the night after the appointment of Russell to the chief command?" said the sound of advancing feet was heard. speaker, addressing McCracken.

"I do, well," rejoined McCracken; "you had two or three commissions to execute in that

"No less than five of them between Belfast and Newry," said Milliken; "and I was scarcely two miles beyond Lisburn when I got a reminder to be sharper on the lookout in future. I had been two nights without sleep; and, although the night was cold and frosty, the exercise of walking kept me comfortably warm.-The warmth would force on drowsiness; and, in order to avoid the sensation which was creeping over me, I opened my overcoat and unbuttoned my vest. It was no use. Sleep would when we said these gentlemen were in a place overcome me; and several times I found my- like this." self sleeping and walking at the same time. I for a few minutes at the post of a gateway leading into a field from the roadside, having heard the sound of approaching footsteps. I leaned against the post and fell fast asleep .-How long I remained so, I could not then tell. me. There stood two men, wrapped up in heavy coats, before me. 'Who are you, and what the deuse are you doing here at this time of night?' they inquired, in a tone of voice not altogether calculated to strengthen my nervous system. I at once comprehended that they were yeomanry patrols, and determined to set them at defiance as boldly as possible.

"' See here, now,' I said, 'who are you, and what the deuse are you doing here at this time of night?'

"'Come on,' said one of the fellows to the other. 'Don't you see he is some druken old tinker?' said the speaker, lifting his foot and kicking an old flat box that had been lying within about a yare of where I stood, and which gave forth a most discordant rattle. To my utter surprise, they both departed, believing, no doubt, that I was what they said. As soon as they were gone, I stooped to examine the "old tinker's box,' and only judge my surprise when I found it to be"-

"A box of pike-heads," said Pat Dolan, laughing.

"Precisely so," replied Milliken, not a little astonished at Pat's remark.

"Flung down there that same night by Sweeney and his cousin," repeated Pat, "after being chased for two good Irish miles by a lot of Orangemen coming home from a lodge meeting at Broomhedge. I remember it well .-They told me all about it on the following day, when they came home, after searching for their lost treasure."

"I found out afterwards," continued Milliken, "that I had not been over ten minutes dozing when I had been so opportunely shaken up by my passing friends. A meeting was to be Held that night about two miles further on, in a barn belonging to one Murphy. The girls were to turn out as well as the boys. I was mother to us, and to-night, my brother and soon at the place, and, passing through Mur- myself are orphans in a double sense, since that bear witness in his behalf, that, when his gun the latter is confined to his bed, and gives no phy's house, speedily put on my Quaker garb; fatal day."

the Bible spread open before me.

"The place was but dimly lighted, and the

"About one-half the young men quietly slipped out, the older ones and all the females re-

"Just as I had risen to my feet, with book in hand, in dashed a sergeant and about a dozen of soldiers. Without pretending to even as much as notice them, I proceeded with my Scriptural reading slowly and quite solemu-

" The soldiers stood still for a few minutes; then, looking over my spectacles, I addressed them with the following words :- 'Friendswhat—cometh — thou — to—seek? We—are -people-of- peace - and -like-not-the -war-paint-on-your-coats.'

"" We know ourselves what we come to seek, replied the sergeant, in a voice which at once satisfied me that he did not intend mischief. ... If—thou—and—thy—friends—wish—te

-join-with-us-we-shall-thank-the-Lord-for-the-happy-change. "We have something else to do just now. Go on, old man, we won't disturb you, said the

sergeant, as he and his party took their leave. "The faintest murmur of a distant laugh sounded on my ears, as the soldiers withdrew. Some of the boys who had gone out, remained eavespropping, lest the sanctity of our proceedings should be profaned, and I believe they

heard all that passed. "Business over, a fiddler was speedily procured, and the night's proceedings wound up with a good country dance."

"In that case, you changed your religion, Mr. Milliken," said McCracken. "How?" said Milliken.

"Oh, merely by changing from Quakerism

to Shakerism!" "But I didn't dance," insisted Milliken.
"Here are our friends," said Cormac, as the

The Rev. Mr. Porter, with Phil and Ned,

were speedily in the presence of the others .-A warm shaking of hands took place, and Mr. Porter could not help remarking on the strange ness of the place they had met in.

"I had not the pleasure of knowing my two young friends," he said; "but the note from Josiah Wilson, alias Israel Milliken, at once decided for me that they were all right. As and chirped, then flew a short distance, and gave we drove along, however, I felt somehow dis-forth a dozen notes of melody; still timid on satisfied, and once or twice felt inclined to return."

"I observed that," said Phil, "and was just thinking to myself that you didn't believe us,

"Well, to speak candidly," replied the rev. would give a start suddenly, and feel refreshed gentleman, "I had a few doubts, and, entering on awaking. However, I happened to stand here, I felt convinced that somehow I was being led into a trap, although I could not, explain it as I might, see how to be mistaken in either one or the other, or both of my guides."

McCracken, and, in fact, the whole of the party heartily enjoyed the difficulties of the I was just feeling sensibly refreshed with my rev. gentleman. It never even once occurred nap, when a violent shaking of my arm awoke to them that he would have any scruple in proceeding at once with his guides.

"Now, when I look better into the whole affair," said Milliken, "you had some reason for what you say. However, let that pass; you probably heard that McCracken and myself were made prisoners?"

"Not till I was well on my way here," re-

plied Mr. Potter.

The matter of the arrest and rescue was fully explained, and caused not a little astonishment during its recital.

The question of the intended rising was discussed in all its bearings. Government were you." driving all things before them; and what with the free quarters of soldiers, and the conduct of the yeomanry, the people would shortly be compelled in defence of whatever liberty was left them, to take the field, and resist by force the tyranny and oppression then grinding them down so fearfully.

"I see no other course open for us," said Cormac, "but one of open resistance. There is nothing left us whatever, that we may call our own. Whatever is ours to-day, may not be ours to-morrow. Neither altars nor hearths are free to us. I differ from some of you, gen-

tlemen, in principles of religion."
"Pass all that by," said the Rev. Mr. Por-

"But," continued Cormac, emphatically, " the altar I knelt at, the hearth at which I was reared, have been set in flames; the one saved as by a miracle, the other burned by fiends, and my poor mother ruthlessly sacrificed at the moment of our home's destruction."

And the tears trickled from the eyes of the speaker, as he thus gave vent to the thoughts. that were burning within him.

"And what was his home was ours also," repeated John Mullan. "His mother was a

" For my part, and that of my poor family," said Pat Dolan, "we must either quit the country, or fight for leave to stay in it. My own life, and the lives of these poor fellows, he said, pointing to his two brave sons beside him, "are not worth that"—and he gave a filip with his thumb and finger-" since the day we fought to save ourselves from being murdered at the fair of Antrim.'

"None of us," said McCraeken, "are safe, either from persecution, or prosecution-"

"Or worse," said Milliken,

"Quite so, or worse," repeated McCracken; and, so far as I am enabled to see, things are not improving."

"My own personal experience, and the information I have derived from authentic and reliable sources," said the Rev. Mr. Porter, enable me to come to this conclusion: Better, a thousand time over, to shake off the incubus of slavery that is dragging us all downward, and die in the attempt, supposing us to be unsuccessful, than lead the lives of suffering we are compelled to endure."

Arrangements were then made to distribute all arms at once, to those not already supplied; to attend strictly to nightly drills, and, wherever feasible and safe, to have midday drills in barns and fields. If surprised by soldiers, or ycomen to fight to the death, rather than to allow one man to be made a prisoner. To avoid as far as possible all conflict with the enemy; but, if attacked, to act resolutely, and give no quarter.

After discussing other matters, and exchanging items of news, the party quietly separated, each pledged to the other to redouble their exertions in the work in which they were engaged.

CHAPTER XVIII. - BRIGID AND KATE, OR, APRIL FOOL-KATE AND BRIGID, A JOKE REPEATED-A CONVERSATION ON COMMON

"The cause is good, and the men they are true, And the Green shall outlive both the Orange and

And the triumphs of Erin her daughters shall share, With the full swelling chest, and the fair flowing

Brightly rose the sun in new-made robes of splendor. His refreshing beams were calling forth the imprisoned odors of earth and tree. Buds were thickening on the slender branches, ready to unfold themselves in all the loveliness of their emerald dress.

Birds were trying their earliest notes, half frightened lest the cold of winter had not yet departed. They hopped from branch to branch wing, and uncertain in song.

'T was a beautiful spring morning, and Brigid O'Hara and Kate O'Neill were admiring from a room window the early blushes of the

"As I live, there comes Cormac Rogan," said Brigid, with a smile.

"Where?" asked Kate, with the least shade

of tremulousness in her voice. "Oh, April Fool!" cried Brigid; and Kate blushed at the anxiety with which she had asked, "Where,"

"What a lovely rogue you are, Kate," insisted Brigid, "to try to look dissatisfied with yourself for noticing my trick on your temper.' Kate could not help laughing at the rosy smile that played around Brigid's mouth just

"I forgot it was April Day," she said, " and it is indeed a delightful morning."

"O, very delightful; and a delightful little attempt, too, to change our conversation," said Bridid. "Do you know," she continued, "the thought

of making a fool of you came into my naughty mind just as I had finished my prayers?" "Then make an act of contrition for your naughtiness," cried Kate, "and I'll forgive

"Not till you repeat a beautiful act of Hope for poor old Ireland," replied Brigid, catching

Kate by the arm. "That the spring-day of Freedom may one day dawn on this blessed Isle as calmly beautiful as dawned the golden splendors of this delightful morn, is the prayer and hope of my

heart," said Kate, with animation. "And from my heart, I say, Amen," replied

"But there will, I fear, be a long night of sorrow and trouble ere that hope be realized, Brigid."

"It is hard to say," answered the girl .-"Troubles, no doubt, are in store for the poor country. She has borne much, and may yet have to bear and suffer a great deal more.

"Too true, too true! dear girl." "I often wonder, Kate," continued Brigid, "why there is such disparity of mind among those who try how best to serve their country in the hour of their country's need. Look, for instance, at the enthusiasm of Cormac Rogan"-

"And of John Mullan, 'said Kate. "Yes; of the whole of those whom we know. And then look at my own father." "Men will often differ in these as in other

things," said Kate.

"I can understand their differing in the usual business of life; but when their country is in question-and that involves their highest interests on earth-it does seem strange to me." "And to me also," replied Kate; "but men differ about the truth that leads to heaven."

"Ah, yes," sighed Brigid, "I see it now, when they differ on that point we may well expect them to differ on anything."

"After all, I don't think there is so much difference among our countrymen, as we are to believe. We all know," maintained Kate, "that those who are called Irishmen, merely from the accident of their birth, are not of our people; their interests, their practices, their sympathies, their intentions and their hopes, are all different from ours. They know that everything they possess depends in a great measure on the success of English rule in Ireland. and naturally enough they defend their position. The real Irish, however, are pretty unanimous in their wish that the United Irishmen may succeed.'

"That's the very thing; that's what I blame them for," said Brigid. "When people wait to see a grand success, who thanks them for joining in the hour of triumph? Not me, I'm sure.'

"My dear Brigid, you have spoken my mind as accurately as if you had guessed the very thoughts passing through it before you spoke. Men condemn enterprises, national ones especially, when success does not crown them; whereas, their own cold and indifferent conduct was the greatest barrier to that same success which would otherwise have been sure, but for their indifference. Men of that stamp are, perhaps unknown to themselves, the greatest enemies our brave fellows have to contend against."

"I have no patience with them," said Brigid, with something like a disdainful jerk of her head, and an unpleasant pout upon her rosy lips. "Just see them, and hear them preach their nostrums. I tell you, Kate, what I believe of them: they are cowards, rank and unmitigated cowards, who prefer to live from hand to mouth, rather than hold up their heads," and the speaker began to strut across the room.

"Whisht! whisht!" said Kate, almost in a whisper; "here is John Mullan just coming in at the door."

"Run you out to meet him, Kate, and I'll hide behind the door," said Brigid, pushing Kate forward.

Kate nearly fell with laughing. As she tried again and again to utter the words, "April Fool," they always stuck in her throat; but Brigid comprehended what the other meant to say and could not resist laughing, also, at the ability with which she was caught in the playful trap of her own making.

"We are both guilty now," said Brigid; "but I must say, you betrayed far greater anxiety, Kate, when I mentioned Cormac's name, than I did when you mentioned John's.

"Oh, who ever heard the like?" cried Kate. "Betray anxiety! Now, what do you mean?"
"Simply this," nodded Brigid, "that you would prefer every day in the year to be April the First, just to experience the little fright you got when you fairly thought that Cormac was coming."

"Well, now, really Brigid, this is too bad,

my dear girl, quite too bad." "I know all that; but you know I told you when I was recovering from illness that I would plague the life out of you; now surely you

wouldn't have me to tell you a lie?" "Roth oirls up this morning and enjoying the early smiles of Spring!" exclaimed Father John, entering the room.

"And enjoying one another's smiles just as well, dear Father John," said Brigid O'Hara, who had for some time past divided the attentions heretofore paid only to Kate.

The good old man was never better pleased than when these girls were in company with each other. Brigid had, in the loveliness of her own nature, restored a great deal of the former animation that belonged to Kate. With all her sprightliness of character, Brigid had a thoughtful mind; but to the ordinary observer this was not so. There were two persons who knew this well; these were Kate and her uncle. Perhaps there was another; but Brigid could not believe that he knew anything concerning

"Dear Uncle, do you really believe that Brigid O'Hara will hereafter become a thoughtful and common sense woman?"

"Certainly not," said Brigid, answering for herself.

"Well, Kate, I really hope so. Let us always hope," said the old man, laughing, and entering into the spirit of the good nature that exhibited itself in Brigid and his niece.

" Now see, Father John," said Brigid, crossing the forefinger of each hand, in a manner to claim attention to what she was about to say; "there is far too much of that thing in the world known by the name of common sense. I don't like that which is so very common, after all. If you were common, if Kate O'Neill were common, I wouldn't like either of you." "You wouldn't like either of us!" said Kate,

with feigned astonishment.

"Not half so well," continued Brigid, quite seriously, "as I do now, because both of you

possess more than common sense."
"Upon my word, Kate," said Father John, "I think you had some reason to make such an inquiry, after all. I am just debating in my own mind this moment whether Brigid ever will make a common sense woman."

"Your old trick, Father John," replied the girl, leaning with clasped hands on Kate's shoulder. "You are just trying to keep back all the good things you think of poor Brigid. I got your blessing 11 t evening," she continued, "and I know its good influence will remain with me forever.'

"Well, well, I must away;" said Father John, preparing to leave.

"No, you won't," said Brigid, "till I show you something that kept your dear Kate for nearly an hour in her room last night, when poor uncommon sense Brigid thought the dear girl was at her prayers."

Brigid put her hand into her pocket and drew forth a sheet of crumpled note-paper.

Kate made to grasp it; but Brigid sprang backward, and putting herself in a mock dramatic attitude, said :- "Here's a production for a young lady, to be dropped carelessly where Cormac Rogan will be sure to find it."

"A letter, oh; I won't stop to hear such things," said Father John. "No, no," said Brigid, "no letter; only

'IS THE OLD LAND WORTH IT ALL? Is the land that gave us birth, boys,

Worth fighting for or no? Is Erin, Holy Erin, but a prize for every foe? Shall we dare to claim the Island As our heritage once more? Or leave strangers in possession Of the land from shore to shore.

Is the Old Land worth it all? Shall we rise at Freedom's call, Or, be slaves and dastards, only, In Old Erin evermore?

'Is the home wherein we've knelt, boys, Beside a mother's knee, And learned to lisp, with bated breath, In the days of slavery; The heart-felt prayer for freedom,

Ere the mind could understand The nature of the helots birth Within his own dear land, To be ours, or another's ? Say the word, my gallant brothers, Will we choose the chance that's ours, Or, accept the slavish brand?

Treason, sedition, pikes, powder, and rebellion;" said Father John; "I'll hear no more of it."

"Indeed, I'm sure you won't," said Brigid, for that's all there is of it."

"And so, Kate, you spend your time-"Never mind, dear uncle," said Kate, "only fly-sheet I was scribbling over, when thief Brigid snatched it up, and ran off with it."

"Yes, I did," said Brigid, approaching Kate, and taking her by the arm. "But, come, we shall have a stroll, and see if there are any primroses wanting to be plucked."

"That's right, girls. I should chase you out this fine morning-get along, get along." said Father John; and the girls went forth for

CHAPTER XIX. - MIKE GLINTY PRACTISES SHOOTING-MEETS FLEMING, WHO HAD ES-CAPED-A ROW - A QUIET WALK, AND WHAT TOOK PLACE.

." He said that he was not our brother-The mongrel! he said what we knew: No. Eirre! our dear Island-Mother, He ne'er had his black blood from you.'

The hard trial of adverse circumstances had wedded together two of as loving and pure young Irish hearts as could be found in an entire province.

Kate O'Neill was made to be loved by all who knew her sweetness and goodness of heart. Her isolation heretofore had, to some extent, given a serious aspect and grave coloring to her character; but since the arrival of the lighthearted Brigid O'Hara, at her uncle's, Kate became much more of the girl, and less of the woman. Her uncle was rejoiced to observe this change, for there were moments when the pious old man believed that all that was left to him on this earth would be likely also to take its departure, and make him lonely indeed.

Brigid, on more than one occasion, desired to return home; but the entreaties of Kate, backed up by Father John, were sufficient to prevail on her to lengthen her stay; and knowcent illness, she consented.

The two girls had a favorite haunt which they visited regularly. It was a sweet little dell, about a quarter of a mile from Father John's house. Here they rambled at pleasure, and enjoy each other's society without intrusion.

The days of spring were yet young; but when the sun came forth with something more than his usual ardor, it was almost difficult to believe that summer had not approached.

The two companions enjoyed the sweetness and freshness of the season with childlike delight. Kate was a fervent worshipper of nature. Not a leaf or bud, not a moss-covered stone, or neglected lichen could escape her observant eye. Everything had beauties which others failed to perceive.

In this respect, Brigid was also an enthusiast, and for these reasons the dell was a great favorite.

"The prettiest primrose from this to Sleamish," said Brigid, running forward to pluck the flower, which had come to a luxuriant growth, nestled amid withered leaves. Scarcely had she done so, when the report of a gun was heard near at hand.

Both girls started, and looked at each other with a sort of surprised and inquiring look.

"What can that mean?" asked Katc.
"I'm sure I cannot tell," answered Brigid; but it does appear to me to be rather strange." "Oh! now when I think of it," added Kate, "it is probably some sportsman. I think we'll turn back, Brigid."

"I think so, too," said the latter. But they had not proceeded far, when another shot was heard, followed by a most up-

roarious laugh. Looking toward the place whence the sounds proceeded, there they beheld Mike Glinty, kuccling on one knee, with a gun in his hand, and a long-handled pike lying beside him. His hat, or, rather, the article denominated by that title, was placed on a thornbush, at a distance

of twenty or thirty paces. (To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

DR. W. H. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

LIGNEY, Aug. 25. In my last letter, some of the news in which will be probably anticipated by the remarks I am about to write, I told you of the great impression produced by the news of the evacuation of Chalons, and of the arrival of the King, attended by Count Bismarck, yesterday at the Crown Princo's Head-Quarters, en

things inside the works at Metz is pitiable. The Generals and staff officers were on horseback, in town is filled with wounded; hospital gangrene, that dreadful addition to the tortures of the wounded, has made its appearance, and typhus rages in the camps. The bitterest enemy must pity the condition of brave men in such a state. To complete the misery of the invested army there is a scarcity of good food. Fresh meat must be impossible. This is what I hear of the one hundred thousand men, and of the twelve thousand or fifteen thousand wounded, shut up in the great French stronghold. The imagination cannot deal with the details of such wretchedness, and I almost hope the picture is overcharged. The france-tireurs have made their debut. They have shot four men belonging to the 4th Cavalry Division near Chalons. Instructions have been sent to the Corps Commander to deal with them most severely—in other words, they will be shot if taken with arms in their hands. No doubt the French will retaliate, insisting on the legitimate character of france-tireurs when a levy en masse has been ordered, and thus we may drift into a war of reprisals, which, again, may become a war of "no quarter." This, however, is an anticipation of the worst, and the two leaders of civilization in Europe will surely stay their hands. The shooting of a few Dragoons cannot decide the war. It may do much to render it ferocious. These francs-tireurs have a uniform; a blue kepi, a blouse of any colour. with a red worsted sash; trowsers with a stripe of any colour, and white gaiters; and they are armed with a rifle a la tabatiere, something of the Remington pattern, I think. Phalsbourg-the walls and guns and garrison are

all that remain of it-still holds out. So does Bitche. So does Toul, although it has suffered a cannonade, and is the worse of it. The latter place interrupts the completion of the railway from Nancy, the other two are very much in the way, and heavy guns will be brought up to reduce them if their commanders do not listen to proposals which are about to be addressed to them, explaining the hopelessness of aid, and the futility of further resistance. One Division of Landwehr, about 14,000 men, have, I think, arrived before Strasbourg already.

One of the most lamentable results of the siege of Strasbourg, leaving out of view the loss of human life, is the injury which the bombardment has inflicted on the noble cathedral; and we may add, upon its wonderful astronomical clock. The vast cathedral, which perhaps more than any other one thing has made the name of Strasbourg celebrated, is considered one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe. It was founded A. D. 504. The choir was built by Charlemagne, probably about A. D. 800—though it was not completed until 1439. The material of which the cathedral is built is a brown stone, obtained from a quarry at Wassebonne, in the valley of Couronne, a few miles from Strasbourg. The architect of the existing edifice was Erwin von Steinbach, of Baden, One John Huells, of Cologne, was the architect of the peerless tower. We state these facts because they have never before been seen in print. Its spire is the loftiest in the world. Its height, 566 feet, surpasses St. Peter's, and is about equal to that of the Great Pyramid. The greater part of the entire structure was destroyed by lightning in 1007; and the restored edifice was begun in 1015 and was completed in 1439. The cathedral is in every part richly decorated with sculptures, and the western front, rising to a height of 230 feet, is, or was, particularly fine with its wealth of statues, ornamental carvings, and basreliefs. It has a circular window 49 feet in diameter. The Prussian heavy artillery has made, it is said, a ruin of a part of the vast building.

The astronomical clock, the product of a German clockmaker, in about the year 1450, is a marvel of ingenuity and mechanical skill, and has no counterpart. It performs not only the ordinary service of a clock, but exhibits the days and the months and the years: the process of the season; the signs of the zediac and the names and movements of the heavenly bodies. At each quarter hour an angel comes out and strikes one stroke on a hell; at every hour another angel comes out and strikes twice, and at 12, meridian, a figure of Christ appears, accompanied by the twelve apostles, all of whom move around a central point and pass in, out of sight, by another door; the stroke of 12 being given, and a cock flaps his wings and crows. The clock is enormous in size, like everything else connected with the vast cathedral, and is invisible from the outside street—the spectator passing through the nave of the cathedral to see it. It has suffered from fire and violence before the present year, having been out of repair ing that she owed much to Kate during her re- and motionless since the revolution of 1793, until the year 1852, when it was repaired by a watchmaker of Bas-Rhin, and has been in operation since. It is to be hoped that this ingenious pice of mechanism has not been irreparably injured by the present bombardment.

The loss of the Strasbourg library-a vast colection of eight hundred thousand volumes, including many collections of rare and curious monkish parchments-is total and irreparable. It can never be replaced by any collection hereafter made. It was the slow result of a thousand years; and its destruction by fire, caused by the Prussian hot shot taste of chassepot balls. A man is shot through the is like the burning of the Alexandrian library in this, that of a great number of the works distroyed no duplicates can ever be obtained.

THE BATTLE OF REZONVILLE.

Berlin, Aug. 29 .- To fill up the outline of the battle of Rezonville given in a previous letter I transmit some detailed accounts we have received from the front. As they will speak for themselves I refrain from adding so much as a word of comment. The first of the subjoined letters refers to the part the 4th Brigade of the Guards, consisting of the infantry regiments "Emperor Francis and Queen Augusta" took in the battle. The writer is a Staff Officer, and the portion of his graphic sketch I am going to lay before your readers describes the storming of St. Privat, on the right flank of the

"St. Privat is a village on a steep and lofty cliff, which commands the ground for many miles around. The village had many stone buildings of considerable height, which offer the most valuable facilities for defensive purposes. Both its position and its houses had been turned to excellent account by the enemy. On this towering height the French felt the more secure, as the ground all around is perfectly bare. Having so stationed themselves that the at tacking party would be unavoidably exposed to the full effect of their guns as soon as it could be descried in the distance, they thought they had done

enough, and might confidently await coming events. Our artillery, consisting of at first nine, and aferwards 11 batteries, under the command of General Prince Hohenlohe, began the attack. Towards 4 o'clock,-that is, after an incessant cannonade of three hours, the enemy's guns were silenced by our batteries, when the infantry were ordered to advance. It was essential to come to close quarters before dark, because the enemy might otherwise have effected his retreat without any very serious losses, and forced another battle upon us the day after. At 5 o'clock our brigade, which formed the first line of the assaulting party, left the ravine in which it had sought shelter so long, and marched against St. Privat. No sooner did the enemy notice our march than he opened fire upon us. It was the most destructive quick fire you can imagine. After a few ninutes we had numbers of our comrades lying on sumed the offensive they must have taken or killed the ground, and the nearer we proceeded the greater every man of us. But according to their practice became our losses. Nor had we the satisfaction of they kept in their ditches, and were quite satisfied retaliating upon our adversaries. Stationed as they with slaughtering us at a distance. The thing bewere behind houses and walls, or crouching in ditches, they were perfectly invisible to us, and murmur in our lines that we had better fly at them could not have been fired at even if we had had time at any expense and knock down as many as we

front of the attacking party, and after a short time were either shot or had their horses killed under them. The enemy's fire was like a bailstorm of lead; extending over a distance of at least 1,500 paces in front of the hills. The noise it made perfeetly drowned our commands, and the smoke rendered it impossible for our men to handle their weapons with anything like a chance of success. Yet the Guards never hesitated for a moment. On they went, strewing the ground with their dead and wounded, determined to conquer or to succumb. Long before we had reached the enemy our losses attained such tremendous proportions that the Prince of Wurtemberg, the commander of the Guards, gave orders to halt until the Saxons had made some impression on the right wing of the hostile position. This and another engagement of our artillery, who were again sent to the front and resumed operations against the solid masonry of the village, delayed our progress for some time. At last the village began to burn, and we had some hopes of being able to penetrate through the shower of missiles which were still falling as fast and thick as ever. At half-past 6 we resumed the charge. The enemy, though his flank had been turned by this time by the Saxons, still fought with desperate valour, and defended every single house in the place. Within 15 minutes we dislodged him entirely, when his ranks suddenly broke, and the whole mass, which had made so long and obstinate a resistance, all at once fled in confusion towards Metz. But the cost of victory this time damped our joy in it. Nearly all the officers in our brigade were either dead or wounded. The rank and file had likewise supplied a frightful quota of casualties. Every one of us lamented the death of a relation, a friend, or an acquaintance. We had certainly succeeded in intercepting the enemy on his march to the capital, but we had done so at almost too great a sacrifice. We passed the night on the battle-field, a good many of us sleeping in the tents which the enemy had left behind him when taking to a precipitate flight. Wonderful luxuries and comforts we discovered in the tents of the French officers. Beds and chairs and rockers and curtains and carpets adorned the temporary abodes of these refined gentlemen. Even perfumery belonged to their indispensables, and there was certainly no want of looking-glasses What a confrast to us, who sleep on the bare ground our Generals lying down with the rest, whenever we cannot find shelter in a village. When we looked at the French tents and the numerous impediate menta contained in them, we quite understood why the French cannot march so rapidly as we do. But, to give them their due, they fought well while under cover. As long as they kept behind walls their conduct etait tout ce qui peut etre desire. As to assuming the offensive and coming to close quarters, they never thought of it. They are brave soldiers, and slaughtered us in the most terrific style; yet there is no denying that they have lost the elan that formerly distinguished them, and place greater confidence in a ditch and a long-range gun than in any-

By the side of the Infantry Guards fought a battalion of Rifles, which left more than half its men on the ground. The following letter from one of its officers is worth being preserved as a contribution to the history of the times:-

" After a march of 30 miles we reached the village of Latour, where the Guards meet. We slept in the cottages and mustered at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 5 we left, and proceeded slowly, our rear being some distance behind. At a quarter to 6 we were in our allotted position. Colonel Knappe had just given us the ordre de bataille when the news arrived the enemy had drawn off. But it was a false report. We lay down on the ground, and at half-past 12 were ordered to form columns of attack and proceed to the front. Marching forward we soon heard the thunder of the guns and the harsh grating of the mitrailleuse. Presently the needle-guns join in on our right, and the military orchestra, which we have listened to so many times before, was again complete. The 9th Corps d' Armee was engaged. When the Guards attack and the Saxons outflank the enemy's left he will not be long in giving way. So we are led to think. But man proposes and God disposes.

"Towards 1 o'clock we saw the battle before us. The artillery of the Guards and the Saxons were already engaged. To our right we had the 1st division of the Guards concealed by an undulation of the ground, to our left the Snxons were struggling manfully. We watched the grenades of our artillery as they burst with remarkable precision among the tirailleurs of the enemy. Queen Augusta's Regiment was the first ordered to support the Saxons ; the turn of a battalion of the 'Emperor Alexander' came next, The Saxons were evidently gaining round in their flank movement, and all went well. I must say we began to be disgusted with playing the part of spectators. At last we moved to support the Hessians on our right. We stopped again in a slight hollow until at last there came the command, "Rifles to the front!" Now we are in for it in right earnest. It is a quarter to 5, and as we begin to advance we get a arm. He is our first wounded,

" Second company to the right; first to the left!" As we are turning a copse we are suddenly in the thick of it. Into the copse then, and along its outskirts. The fire is heavy, but as yet the balls fall short of us. At first we are at a loss to make out whence they come. Can it be that we are fired at from the heights in front, at a distance of at least 1.800 paces? As we proceed our doubts are set at We have the enemy really before us, and in a few minutes begin to suffer very perceptibly. Forward! forward! Spreading out in their lines, we are running on while our breath lasts. But we are exhausted even before we can see the enemy, so great is the distance, and so steadily ascending the long-stretching slepe we have to go over. Stop! We are still at 1,000 pixes from the French, and must take breath before we can proceed. Not a shot is fired. Now on again, a few hundred paces right into the potato-field. Stop again, fire a few shots,

and now at them at a run. "At last we succeeded in getting near enough to see the heads of the French popping out of their ditches. As usual, they were in rifle-pits on the slope and top of the hill. By this time very many of us had fallen, and we halted, on wholly unprotected ground, to exchange some rounds with our friends opposite. Captain Baron Von Arnim was shot in the foot, but remained sitting in our midst to direct the movements of the company. He soon got another ball in his breast, when he had to give it up. Finding we could not do much execution, we betook ourselves to our feet again, and ran to within 500 paces of the enemy. Now, at last we had a fling at them. I measured the distance myself, took a dead man's rifle and popped away as fast and as well as I could. At this juncture Major Von Fabeck was shot, Captain von Hagen was shot, four men next to me were shot. We were in skirmishing order, and beginning to melt away like wax. In front stood the French, concealed in excavations up to their very eyes; behind us, for a distance of 800 paces, the ground was strewn with dead and wounded. If we had been strong enough, we should have tried to cross bayonets, but our numbers had already been so very much reduced that we could not think of making the attempt. Indeed, had the French ascame perfectly unendurable, and there arose a low

our Brigadier, came up at a gallop, shouting from a distance, and ordering us to remain where we were if we would escape being taken prisoners. So we just stood our ground until troops were perceived coming to our support in the distance, when we all advanced again, and at 300 paces once more opened a murderous fire. All through my men were very calm and self-possessed. Under the circumstances of the case they could not but know that the greater part, and perhaps all, of them had got to dic. Yet they were as tranquil as the few of their officers still remaining, and looked with perfect equanimity upon the French relieving again and again their tirail-leurs in the ditches. We were now near enough to see that they had four rows of rifle-pits, the one over the other. The fire was terrific, and Sadowa in comparison to it mere child's play. By and by our cartridges got exhausted, and we had to empty the pouches of the dead and wounded. As many of the latter had a spark of life left did all they could to assist us in this. But everything has an end, and so had our ammunition. I had given orders that every man was to reserve two cartridges in case the French took the offensive, and with these two cartridges in our possession we confronted the enemy even after we had ceased to fire. After a little while, which seemed to us terribly long, our supports came up. They were skirmishers of Queen Elizabeth's Regiment, and the moment they joined us I heard their captain give the command in my rear, 'Charge with the bayonet! I was lying on the ground with a shot in my left arm and shoulder-blade; but as I heard those glorious sounds I jumped up, and hallowing to my men, fiercely repeated the word of command, 'Charge with the bayonet!' But alas! there were only three men left to respond to my call. With the exception of a few who had joined another company the whole of my men were down. I do not know whether the three survivors took part in the attack. As for myself, I could not do it, and sat down on the ground. The moment the Elizabeth regiment charged the French jumped out of their ditches and ran away. An enormous quick fire was opened upon them, and, as I can assure you, to some purpose.

"The French were driven from their whole position. The villages around were on fire, and the shooting continued here and there. We had been opposed to the Guards, who were the last to retreat. As I was with difficulty picking my way to look for the ambulance, I had the bitter sorrow of walking through fields strewn with men of my company -Many of them were still alive, and asking me to assist them to rise and get up; but in the state in which I was I could only promise to send them help as soon as possible. All the officers of the battalion are either dead or wounded. Of the 1,000 men with whom we went into the battle only 400 are left."-From the Times Prussian Correspondent.

At a moment when some might be inclined to renew the charge against peoples of rejecting in adversity whom they applauded in prosperity, let us adduce one or two traits that do honour to Farnce. Although defeated, no man is more honoured of Frenchmen than MacMahon. The rumour goes, says Le Figaro, that Marshal MacMahon is dead. We hesitate to believe in these tidings, so greatly they overwhelm us with grief and sorrow! For Mac-Mahon was military France in all that she has of the most chivalrous and most generous. [Car Mac-Mahon c'etait la France militaire, dans ce qu' elle a deplus chevaleresque et de plus genereux.] And yet, though fain to disbelieve, is it not licit for any who have had the honour of knowing him to suppose that he did not desire to survive a deteat of our forces. Has he not had the heroic and sublime folly to prefer, in a moment of supreme desperation, a glorious death on the battle-field to the lamentable spectacle of a defeat? Has he not rather wished to have his sword broken in his hands than to surrender it? Such conjecture seems but all too probable to those who know the character of this noble and valorous soldier. The Sword of Honour which the subscribers of the Figure have offered him, they preserve it for him still. In place of presenting it to him, they will lay it on his tomb. Nothing shall be changed in the ornament but this, leaves of cypress will intermingle with these of laurel. But the inscription shall remain the same :- 'A la plus pure de nos gloires, an chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, au moderne Bayard! - To the most pure of our glories to the knight without fear and without reproach, to the modern Bayard! Ireland may well feel a throb of pride for this honour, nobly deserve decreed to one who felt honoured in tracing his ancestry to Ireland.

HUNGER, MOCKERY, RETALIATION!

The Patrie relates the following: - A traveller from Germany relates the following incident, of which he was an eye-witness. On the 21st a considerable number of men, women, and children assembled in the front of Count de Bismarck's hotel in the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, and for more than an hour they cried out for 'Bread!' The persons inhabiting the building in question having shown themselves at the window, replied, Bread? Do you ask for food? Go and seek it at Paris.' At these inhuman words the crowd rushed against the house and broke all the windows with stones. It required several charges of the police to clear the streets."

DEATHS OF THE BISHOPS OF STRASBOURG AND VERDEN.

The Bishop of Strasbourg's death arose from disease of the heart. The Bishop of Verdun was killed on Wednesday.

STRASBOURG "ASSASSINATED." (By Edmond Alou')

Under the above heading M. About writes thus in the Soir, of the 2nd September :- Let us anticipate a little the just severity of history, and tell these miserable Germans what they have done against civilization, against us, against themselves, in burning the noble town of Strasbourg. Europe is altogether scandalized by the deed, but she will rise in a body as soon as she knows all its moral consequences .-All who have resided at or have generally passed through Strasbourg, remember it with friendship .-It is, or rather it was, the most hospitable and most genial town in the world. Only pleasant faces were to be seen there, physiognomics that bespoke straightforward and honorable conduct—simplicity, equality, free-thinking, and free-acting—all the elements of Republican manner had been preserved there almost in tact after two centuries of annexation. Strasbourg was the only large town in which judicial functionaries, professors, and officials, mingled indiscriminately with the throng of the humblest workers at the stables or breweries. No arrogance at the summit, no envy at the base, a simple and natural dignity among all classes of society. Among the 80,000 inhabitants of the town you could not find a single voyon (blackguard). Rich or poor families there were numerous, united, submissive to their heads patriarchal. The whole population rose early and retired early, after the old fashion. No display of luxury, little or no mendicity, but general ease founded upon economy and thrift. The several communities mutually tolerate one another, and worked well together. Respect for sincere opinion was carried to the extent of permitting professors of great talent, MM. Lebois and Colani, to make professions of Rationalism Intellectual life was more active at Strasbourg than any other place in the world. It swarmed with sacans, learned men, and men of letters. The admirable library which a Badois wretch has burned down, attracted a whole people of archaelogists and philologists. The museum of the faculty contains or contained the greatest geological collection in Europe. I mean the best classified and most instructive, if not the to reciprocate their compliments. The first and could while there were any of us left to do it. At richest. What have they done with it? Shall we yesterday at the Crown Prince's Head-Quarters, on templosists and the state of second brigades on our left fared no better. All the this moment Captain Von Berger, the adjutant of find again that labor of science, and of patience, and

its honored author, M. Schemper? Civilized men will never forgive the infumy of the brigand in uniform who fires churches and private houses instead of arming ramparts. Is it so that King William interprets his famous proclamation—"I am a king warring against your army. I seek no harm to your nation." The judgment of the whole world blasts that assassin of womer and children, who speculates about the capitulation of the garrison. We remember with horror that the Grand Duke of Baden, the worthy executioner's assistant, refused to adhere to the Convention of St. Petersburg, which prohibits the use of petroleum bombs, nitro-glycerine shells, and other engines of scientific destruction. Europe had seen no danger in the perverseness of a miseroscopic state. Could she guess that the Badois army? Those who knew the relations that subthose who have seen the two populations fraternise on all questions, and exchange, not only their products, but their protestations of friendship, watch with disgust the pillage of our fields by those hordes of Badoisan marauders. Yes, that is horrible and repugnant, and the civilized world does not rememthis is not all, and I assert that the Germans them-Strasbourg was not alone what I have just been describing, and what, to some extent, it was everywhere known to be. That handsome and excellent town fulfilled modestly and noiselessly a providen-It informed the Germans of our ideas and our discoveries, while it enabled us to follow their labours. It was a true transmission office established between the two countries, and let us not forget even in the midst of the furious conflict in which we are enguged, that war cannot be the normal state of the world, that nations are intended to know one another, to understand one another, and to help one another like brothers, and that a happy fatality, stronger than all the passions, is impelling us to found sooner or later the great European family. Strasbourg was the indispensable agent of that holy and noble elevation. Strasbourg laboured at it conscientiously and perseveringly. A Badois comes along and blows up the bridge between Strasbourg and Khel. Another Badois has first set Strasbourg in a blaze, and dissolved the only bond of union that brought Germany into moral proximity with France. The foundation of the United States of Europe will be retarded a century by the event. Is it possible that a Badois general can have no perception of these consequences—that Werder is not merely a barbarian but a blunderer?

THE BATTLE OF CARIGNAN.

(From the French Correspondent of the Standard.) Road to Sedan (Battlefield near Douzy), August 31, 3 p.m.

In the middle of the awful struggle I am witnessing, under the cover of a country house I have just reached, I shall rest one hour and write you a few lines explaining my different telegrams sent from Florenville (Belgium), and in a few words shall try to give you an outline of the sad and important events which are taking place under my eyes. At were then in the town, and the cannonade, which had been considerably increasing for the last two hours, was at its greatest intensity. One hour later the Emperor was leaving for Sedan, and at about eight o'clock the artillery fire had ceased. As I told you in my last night's correspondence, the engagement took place between Moulins and Mouzon at a few miles from Carignan, and towards the encampment of Vaux; in the evening, close to Carignan In the middle of the day the victory was in favor of the French, but towards night it was changed to the enemy's side, and the French were combat were a desperate contest, great slaughter taking place on both sides; the French 5th Corps of De Failly, which had borne the first shock, has especially suffered, some regiments being nearly destroyed; the villages of Beaucaulay and Beaumont the Emperor, the officers of his household looking for night accommodations, the encampment of the troops at Vanx, had given full confidence to the inhabitants, and notwithstanding the engagement so near no anxiety could be noticed, and a victory was looked for as a matter of course. At daylight I took the direction of Sedan, and found myself again this morning at a short distance from the retreating French army, and quite close to the Prussian lines. It is impossible for me to appreciate the losses of yesterday. I know, and I can see, they have been very large on each side; the French eavalry, Cuirassiers and Chasseurs, have suffered considerably, and several mitrailleuses have fallen into the hands of the enemy. At nine o'clock this morning the Prussians entered Carignan; they are now in possession of the town. The railway has been destroyed, and the station half burnt; waggons upset right and left; people making for the Belgian frontier: long lines of vans, full of people, emigrating with their meagre properties - everywhere scenes of desolation continually, and from the top of a hill I have watched since ten o'clock the progress of a battle taking place close by. I can nearly follow all the movements, and distinguish perfectly the positions. The French were retreating on Sedan, and were attacked early in the morning when crossing La Plaine de Douzy. For the last three hours the engagement is immense; it extends nearly four miles between Douzy, Armigny, Brevilly, at about five miles from Carignan in the Sedan direction.-The French have been gaining ground since the morning, and they occupy the heights, where one hour ago the Prussian artillery was making fearful havoc in their ranks. On another side the enemy seems to have surrounded them on their right flank, and between the dust brought up by cavalry charges, the smoke of the artillery, columns of soldiers dis appearing as in a cloud, I cannot form the exact iden of the real state of things. But my next letter and telegram will tell.

The same correspondent, writing near the battlefield on September 1st, says :-After a day's struggle in yesterday's different en-

gagements the French were completely repulsed to-

wards Sedan in the evening. Although the cannon-ading lasted the greater part of the day the losses were not so serious as the day previous at Mouzon, when besides the dead a full brigade of General de Failly's 5th Corps was routed by a surprise from the enemy emerging from the woods. This was the be-ginning of the retreat of MacMahon's magnificent army towards Schan, and the prologue of those bloody days that followed successively without interruption. When I left the retreating army last night for the village where I am just now, the success was again decidedly for the Prussians, and the armies of Prince Frederick Charles were staying at Brevilly, near Douzy, their rear-guard and reserves

being near Carignan; the French being now under cover of the fortress of Sedan. The greatest engagement of the day took place at about three o'clock, around the little village of Nouilly, and about midway between Carignan and Sedan, near Douzy. The dead are left unburied, and alas, many wounded:

unfortunate sufferers; no resources to comfort them. Terrible disasters. Thousands die, perhaps, from want of care. As early as two o'clock on the morning of Thursday a great battle began by a heavy cannonade. At four o'clock the French had advanced from Sedan, and from that hour the whole of the artillery were engaged, and the battle was deon the cries of the unoffending individuals to bring veloped in all its fury up to half-past eleven o'clock. The French had been winning ground, their progress forward being perfectly sustained, and the retiring of the Prussian columns to the south and the withdrawal of their batteries were perfectly noticeable at a quarter to twelve. A stand-still of the principal corps d'armee took place, which lasted about twenty minutes, and the engagement began again along the line with increasing fury, that the would act as incendiaries in the Prussian position of the two armies was exactly thus:—The French army with its right wing sustained against sisted between the Strasbourghers and Badois, the fortress of Sedan, turning back to the Belgian territory, was occupying the villages of Balin, Bazeilles, Doumez, up to the Doumez suburb works, and mustering at the point where the rivers Meuse and Chires make their junction. The Prussian army occupied the village of Telaigne (Carignan repugnant, and the civilized world does not remember having ever witnessed so sad a spectacle. But statt being at Mouilly, The battle-field comprised a space of about four miles on the line between selves have not measured the extent of their crime. Carignan and Sedan in a north-west direction. From my observatory at the flank of the battle-field, and within about two miles of it, I can distinguish nearly all the movements-new corps d'armees arriving successfully round the hills, columns advancing and retial mission. French at heart, German in spirits trogading, batteries of artillery taking new positions and by language, it was, as it were, a point placed or annihilated. In the middle of the confusion I try and by language, it was, as it were, a point placet to appreciate the number of troops engaged—I should between two people who did not know one another, to appreciate the number of troops engaged—I should trainformed the Germans of our ideas and our disgone on throughout the day with the same sustained rapidity. It is most likely the greatest slaughter of human beings which ever took place in one day. Amongst the different incidents noticed in the morning, I have seen the destruction of a full regiment of Prussian dragoons by a powerful battery of mitrailleuse, and nearly in the same time a French brigade cut up by Prussian artillery. Since 12 o'clock the village of Waldencourt is on fire. The correspondent's description of the battle was suddenly brought to a close. In the afternoon the army suddenly falls back on the Sedan, and the confusion incident to this tremendous disaster, doubtless made the difficulty of the correspondents' further continuance on the field.

The Times Paris correspondent gives the following little anecdote which displays the Communistic proclivities of the French working classes. Their first idea of a Republic is that of a political regime under which it will be lawful to shoot landlords who raise their rents, and owners of property generally. This is the true Socialistic idea of freedom and republicanism :-

How long Paris can hold out I do not know, but there are facts enough in this letter to prove that the Government will not give up Paris for nothing, and that in all seriousness they mean to stand a siege. I said to my friend who was with me in my visit to the Wood of Boulogne-he is a Frenchman, intimately acquainted and mixed up with the chiefs of the Imperial party-" Now, my friend, tell me what you think in your heart of hearts is to be the end of this. What are you going to do with these Prussians?" He replied, "I have not the least fear of these Prussians. They will never get into Paris. I do fear the Prussians in Paris-I mean the Reds who five p.m. vesterday, after I had sent my letter, I re-turned to Carignan. The Emperor and his staff will happen." I venture to give you this question and this answer because of a little incident which happened to me later in the day, which is a strange comment upon it, and which I will now describe to

I got on the top of an omnibus. I had hardly taken my seat when an energetic Frenchman of a rather horsy aspect turned round and asked me if I had heard the glorious news. On receiving from me a reply in the negative, he immediately announced to me in pompous tones the capture by the French fleet of no less than 50 Prussian iron-clads. I said, without thinking, that I imagined the Prussinns repulsed in the direction of the Sedan road, and on the encampment at Vaux. The last hours of that would be rather difficult. My friend on the knifehoard instantly opened his eyes with surprise, and denounced me as a Prussian, for, he urged, who but a Prussian would know thus accurately the number of Prussian ships? Fortunately, the omnibus drew stroyed; the villages of Beaucaulay and Beaumont up, and it was time for my very unpleasant are on fire. A firm belief in a success had been entertained all the afternoon in the little town of with many menacing epithets, and his place was Carignan; the presence since the evening before of taken by a workman. The new comer was asked by the one army of Marshal MacMahon, the arrival of another workman if he meant to fight against the Prussians when they came to Paris. "Well," replied the Red-for, as you will see, he was of a very red colour of mind-"I don't know. The fact is, I have no particular hatred against the Prussians; still, I would not mind killing one or two of them, but always on one important condition: I must be allowed to fire my first cartridge at my landlord."-This startling demand did not seem to create any surprise. The first workman admitted that there was something in what his comrade had said-indeed, a good deal of wisdom; but still the nation was before everything. His two sons had joined the army, and in spite of his gray hairs he meant to do the same. The Red, however, would not yield his point. No Prussian would he shoot till he had shot his landlord. For twenty year his landlord had been constantly raising his rent. He was a far greater rogue than Bismarck. Others might do what they liked. His first intention was to kill his landlord, and then it would be the turn of the Prussians. If every one would follow his example we should soon clear ourselves of landlords, and the world would be happier. It would be a much better riddance than that of the Prussians. These were his opinions, and he meant to stick by them. When his neighbor tried to object, he answered proudly by asking if he had ever read Voltaire. What my Red companion found in Voltaire to strengthen his views I cannot conjecture, and I lost the chance of ascertaining, as I had to descend from the emnibus; but I thought the conversation curious, coming so quickly after that other conversation which I had with my friend of the forencon.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Clonfert, held on the 18th, at Ballinasloe, in relation to the election of the successor to the late Most Rev. Dr. Derry, the suffrages of the priests were in favor of the following clergymen whose names have been sent to Rome:—Dignissimus—Very Rev. William Derry, D D., P. P.; Dignior—Very Rev. Thomas Burke, P. P., Vic. Cap.; Dignus—Very Rev. Matthew Walsh, P. P., Lusmagh.

Mr. M'Kenna who was so barbarously assaulted by the Orangemen after the Derry riots, is still confined to bed, and suffers considerable pain; but his progress towards recovery, though slow, is satisfactory.

ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., Q.C.-Mr. Butt arrived in Belfast, from Liverpool, on Tuesday, and proceeded to Holywood to pay a visit of sympathy to Mr. A. J. M'Kenna. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends and admirers of this justly celebrated Irishman to learn that he is in excellent health, and although for some time past almost constantly engaged on a work of vast importance, he does not seem in the least to have suffered from his arduous labors. Mr. Butt remains at Holywood for the pre-

Sympathy with France.—The Cork Examiner says, the popular feeling in favor of France in the South abandoned, who die for want of help. The services the popular feeling in favor of France in the South of the ambulance are badly done, and in the middle of Ireland increases daily, and that every item of these villages abandoned by the inhabitants, and intelligence on the subject of the war is awaited wounded in battle, and to-morrow in many country being the Rev. Mr. Baker, whose son, who was intelligence on the subject of the war is awaited

The same remarks apply to Dublin and every part in Tipperary, and other places, generous sums have been handed in. Dublin has already contributed £800. A large collection has also been made for the Prussian wounded and for the International Society.

PAUPERISM.—The average number of persons in freland receiving in-door relief on Saturdays, during the second quarter of the present year, was 50,168 against 63,476 for the corresponding period of 1869. The average weekly number of persons receiving out-door relief during the quarter was 21,614, against 17,978 during the second quarter of 1869. Of the persons receiving in-door relief during the second quarter of 1870, an average number or 503 in each week were located in asylums for the blind, and the deaf and dumb, and in extern hospitals: in the corresponding quarter of 1869, the average weekly number was 493.

FIVEMILETOWN NEW CHAPEL.-We have the greatest satisfaction in recording the fact that the building of the new chapel at Fivemiletown is progressing favourably, and to that is to be added the pleasing circumstance that our countrymen, in India serving in her Majesty's Royal Artillery, have manifested their abiding patriotism by subscribing towards the funds; characteristic of Irishmen that, no matter what place on earth they may be called upon to meet danger and surmount difficulties, they still look back to the land of their birth with the warmest affection, and are ever ready to assist in the promotion of religion Subscriptions have been sent from Mean-Meer, in the East Indies, by Sergeant-Major John M'Kenna, a native of Fivemiletown, which speaks far more forcibly than words of the deep-rooted affection which he feels for all that concerns the well-being of his dear old home and the faith of his fathers. This effort on his part and of those who forwarded their subscriptions through him, is worthy of imitation by others that are less opposed to the dangers of climate, and who could spare of their means to help forward the work commenced in the poordistrict of Fivemiletown. It ought not to be said that those who are absent give more substantial proof of their sympathy with the Catholic Church in Ireland than those who are enjoying her blessings at home, and we, therefore, look with confidence to see the noble example of our own countrymen in India followed in assisting the erection of this new church at Fivemiletown.

THE LEITRIM MAGISTRACY .- A round-robin, signed by a number of magistrates of the County Leitnin, protesting against the result of the empiry held by Mr. Coffey, Q.C., into the objections against Mr. M.Keon, has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor. The magistrates signing were particularly offended at the expression of the Lord Chancellor's opinion contained in his letter to the Earl of Enniskillen conveying the decision arrived at, in which his lordship said: "I beg your lordship to be so good as to convey to the other members of the deputation, and through them to the magistrates whom they repre sented, that I have discovered no ground for the removal of Mr. McKeen from the commission of the peace for Leitrim, and that he must, therefore, remain a magistrate of that county. And, so deciding, I am bound to state my strong opinion, that allegations imputing to Mr. M'Keon the habitual discharge of servile offices, and relying on the report that he was the keeper of a small loan-bank-which, if they had been well founded, might have justified the assertion that his appointment had brought the bench 'into contempt and ridicule'-should not have been made, as they were shown to have been by the documents before me, without pretence of proof or colour of justification.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED .- A largely-attended and influential meeting, called by circular, was held in the large room, Hercules Place, on Wednesday August 24th, for the purpose of practically displaying the sympathy of the people of Ulster for the soldiers of France, wounded in defence of their country. The meeting was called without reference to party or sectarianism, and was thoroughly successful. A sum of £50 was subscribed on the spot. An executive committee and ward collectors were appointed to receive subscriptions in Belfast: fillingly receive at the off subscriptions from the other portions of this Province, which will be handed over to the local committee, by whom they will be forwarded to the Duchess of Magenta. The movement is one of charity; it is one of gratitude, for France has ever been Ireland's friend. A good beginning has been made, and we know that the generous response to the appeal or last evening is only a beginning. The letters from Mr. A. J. M. Kenna and other influential gentlemen, which were read, show the warm interest taken in the project, and the happy fruits which it will bring forth .- Weekly Obsercer.

YACHTING ACCIDENT.-An accident happined, on the 30th ult, to the steam yacht Eglinton, the property of Lord Erne, M. P. while earrying a fashionable party on Lake Erne at Enniskillen. The steamer did not obey the wheel, and the funnel was torn off. falling on the deck. The paddle-box was smashed in pieces, the windows of the engine-room were smashed in, and also the fore-part of the steamer, and the anchor carried away. No lives were lost. The Eglinton was a very fine yacht, and is now completely disabled

Fire.-On the 30th ult., the extensive flour mills at Riverstown, formerly owned by Mr. Law, and now in the possession of a private company of Cork merchants, were wholly destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the screening room, and there being no means of arresting it the whole of the buildings were destroyed. Part of the valuable steam engines were saved with books, &c., and some part of the stock. The mill was the finest in the south of Ireland. The loss is very considerable.

FETE AT KINSALE.—On Friday, the 20th ult., a highly fashionable company met at the Kinsale rifle range to witness a shooting match between five military officers and an equal number of the gentlemen of the town, The distances shot at were from 200 to 500 yards, and the officers came off the victors by about 50 points in the entire score. The affair was wound up with a ball given by the officers at the fort, which was numerously attended. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was kept up with spirit till two o'clock in the morning, to the music of the string band of the 22nd regiment, whose performance gave the greatest satisfaction.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS .- Births .- The births registered during the second quarter of the present year amounted to 41,157-21,224 boys, and 19,943 girls—affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 33.5, or 2.98 per cent, of the estimated population. The following is the quarterly return of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the divisions and districts of Ireland. The marriages are for January, February, March, 1870, and the births and deaths are for April, May, 1870. Marriages.—There were 11,965 marriages registered in Ireland during the first quarter of 1870, a number affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 113, or 8.68 per cent. of the estimated population. Deaths.—There were 23,491 death-11,848 males and 11,643 females registered during the quarter ending 30th June last, a number affording an annual ratio of 1 to 58.7 or 1.70 per cent, of the estimated population.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND .- The Irish correspondent of the Standard says :- Collections are

tense if this country were one of the belligerents, pence for that object. It is not surprising that the sympathies of the people should be manifested The decreased had frequently threatened to evict of Ireland. At a first meeting in Cork the sum of rather for the French than the German suffer rs .-£300 was subscribed for the French wounded, and Community of religious sentiments is the strongest tween him (Payer) and his brother, the tenant o at a meeting in Dundalk, presided over by Philip of all bonds, and there is not a rustic Irishman who an adjoining farm. After the murder the proceed-Callan, Esq., M.P., £100 was collected. In Drogheda, does not believe that the Prussians are all Protest- ings for eviction were stayed on condition that ants and the French Roman Catholies. The articles of the Times, against which there is a very strong feeling at present in England, have helped that feeling, and it is probable that a very large sum will be forwarded from the provinces to Paris for the succour of the French soldiers maimed on the battlefield. With a great many there continues to be political design also in this generosity. They have a hazy idea that Ireland will at some time benefit from French sympathy in return. No definite hope exists, and no plan or purpose underlies this senti-ment. The peasantry remain firm-believers in the service was not required, as Dwyer quietly gave up ultimate success of the French, and it is their expectation, that their deliverance is to be accom-plished by Marshal MacMahon. Should their hope of French victory prove true, the Irish origin of the marshal will make him as great a hero to the Irish | Ardagh, twice vacant since the passing of the Irish populace as to the French, and the victory will be elt as one achieved for Ireland, as much as for France. In all other respects everything is perfeetly quiet in this country. No "agitation" runles the public mind. The journals that live on excitement are at their wits' end to create some new sensation. War maps are the refage of papers heretofore remarkable for their encouragement of head centres and American strangers, but war maps are becoming a drug, and "pictures" in which John Bull is caricatured have lest their nevelty, "National" journalism is restored, by force of circumstances, to the neighborhood of common sense, and the minds of the people, which are as easily influenced to order as to disorder, are once more in healthier condition.

> BALLYCONNEE SOUPERISM, AND THE INDIGNANT REPUBLICATION BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AFORESAID LOCALITY.

(To the Editor of the Catholic Times.) Clifden, Aug. 29, 1870.

Dear Sir.-I have larely time to notice the two spistles which appeared in your number of the Catholic Times, and bearing the signature of Messrs. Pelley and D'Arcy. I am just returned from seeing our Archbishop, so that I have barely time to say that those two productions are of a piece with the at-repeated twaddle of the so-called preselytizers.

Mr. Pelley is in a fine fury because we attributed a plain meaning to the begging letter, either of the Rev. Mr. Pelley or Charles Pelley. It was plainly stated to the public that as the Rector was not to be at home (i.e., Ballyconree) all letters should be sent; to his address: C. Pelley, &c., in the North of Ire-

The introductory paragraph from the Editor of the Catholic Times, which preceded the insertion of the letters, was ample refutation of them. Aye, indeed, the testimony of Mr. D'Arcy is relied on to sustain the truth of statistics furnished by said Mr. D'Arcy, Rector, and J.P.. Such an illustration of the old sophism or vicious circle ident per idem, the miserable refuge of canting imb cites, was never before so

adroitly, yet so clumsily given.

Mr. D'Arcy, Rector, and J. P., is the head of the soup brigade. He is therefore a most interested witness to his own statement. In his report for the year '53, signed by his former wife Fanny, by Lord Redden and by himself,-i.e., his generous reverence -they tell the world that there were in attendance in the Connemara Schools eleven thousand five hundred and forty-nine children during the week beginning with the 9th January, 1853, and ending with the 16th of the aforesaid January, 1853. Now let this vissionary reverence and J. P. not forget that the census of [6] returned only 8,000, of all ages and both sexes, for the whole of the County of Galway Where did he find the 11,540 young children? Mind, his is not all. The report showed 500 other darling children, precious babes of grace, lying sick at home Was there such a sound from a holy Rector and J.P. ever heard before?

Such audacity as it was to state in the hearing of the people of Connemara, that no condition was imposed on the recipients of the bribes of the missioners! It is an infamous untruth. They are required to go to the soup-dens or they are put off the ists. Mr. D'Arcy says they have lists of converts. We dare them to publish them; then we shall know the habitual perverters of truth. The last remains of the poor widow Connally, of

the Island of Turbot, were nearly shaken out of the coffin with the refinement of a modern apostle of the Reformed Bible, yelept "Mickeleen Dick," when the relatives and friends would not suffer her remains to be buried in the Protestant graveyard .-She lived and died a Catholic, but a coffin was given on condition of her body being buried with the Pretestants.

I shall return to this subject again, with an ardent desire to unearth these travestiers of the Holy Bible. Goodness knows it is an ungracious task, but then it shall be denc.

We are all so busy to-day preparing for the triumphal entry of our great Archbishop, who is expected at Clifden to-morrow, I have barely time to write my name and to apologise for the strong but just language which has been forced on me by missionaries of great mischief, for they are destroying any and every ligament of union between Celts and Saxons; for the latter are known to have been the contributors of the large funds—over half a million sterling—none of which would be given to the dying Celt, unless on the condition of consenting to the devil's bargain, by giving up body and soul, wife and children. That diabolical hard-heartedness is supposed to be encouraged by those who contribute to the funds.

(Signed), PATRICE MACMANTS, P.P., Clifden, Connemara.

"Religious (?) Statistics."-Under this heading, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Vicar of St. Bride's writes the following letter to the Dublin Freeman, on the "monstrous exaggerations of the late church commission: Sr. Bride's, Aug. 27, 1870.

Sir :- Recent circumstances have brought back to my notice that the report of Her Majesty's Irish Church Commissioners, published in 1868, states the English church population of this parish to be 1,989, (the actual number is about 490, of whom one half are children). I furnished those commissioners, at their own desire, with an accurate statement of our numbers (which was somewhat more then than they are now), and you may judge of my surprise when I saw the monstrous exaggeration which they published to the country. Whatever may have been the motive for issuing these returns which, to quote what Bishop O'Brien said of Archbishop Trench's first great charge, were " actually false, and could not possibly be true, it surely would be desirable that the Church body should have some reliable information now as to the numbers for whom they are to provide churches, &c., &c. It is most probable that there are nothing like 700,000 English Church people here.

Yours faithfully. W. G. CARROLL, Clk. P. S. The report of that costly commisssion was valuable for making known the enormous quantity of bishop's lands which had been made away with by the present primate and other "Church defenders!" You did the State some service in that respeat too, and without costing the people anything.

Dublin, Aug. 31.—The tenant of a farm in the county of Tipperary was evicted on Monday under the occurrence. The object of the proceeding was a

pilfered by the armies, nobody is left to succour the with an eagerness that could scarcely be more in- chapels the people will be asked to subscribe their landlord during his life, was murdered in December 1868, having been shot dead near his own residence. Dwyer on a count of disputes as to right of way be-Dwyer should give peaceable possession of the farm in May last. When the time arrived, however, he declined to do so. A habere was applied for and obtained, and it was put in force on Monday. Dwyer had, it is said, repeatedly stated that he would not leave the premises alive, and on two occasions when bailiffs went to serve the notice to quit they found the entrance to the house barred, and had to retire without effecting their object. In consequence of these threats a force of 40 police accompanied the possession. The Rev. Mr. Baker has had two policemen guarding him since the project of taking possession in this manner was contemplated,

> The Protestant Bishopric of Kilmore, Elphin, and Church Act, has given rise to a voluminous correspendence between the Primate and a large number of the clergy of Elphin and Ardagh-who desired that the new appointment should be made after the fashion proposed to be adopted at the close of the present year, when the Church will have actually ceased to be established. But the Primate has definitively declined to accede to their request, and has retained the memination in his own hand. A deputation even waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with whom the final appointment rested, and obtained from his Excellency an intimation that if they could get the Primate to accede to their wishes he would interpose no obstacle. The Protestant Primate, however, declined to give way, and the final result is already known in the appointment of the Dean of Kilmore.-From the Times Cor-

> A Trales correspondent writes that sheep stealing prevails to a considerable extent throughout the

> A Tarber: correspondent says :- The harvest in this locality has been entirely finished with but few exceptions, and the crops in general exhibit an abundant yield. Potatoes, though complained of in other localities, as regards the blight, are a very productive crop, and, up to the present, bear but the smallest evidence of disease. The grain crops are in general productive, and in the development of the seeds show a vast improvement beyond former years. A farm-servant the other day on being sent to reckon the number of corn stooks, by his master, having performed the job after an original idea of his own, came to his master, and placing half a dozen small stone pebbles on the table before him, exclaimed- There they are for you, and for every stone count twelve stooks, and then make it up yourself!" he said this with an air of triumph, and walked off, leaving his master to muse over his method of reply.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recod Acres hears that all officers on the half pay list of the army will be called upon, by circular, to state their fitness and readiness for service with the Reserve Forces. There is a desire at headquarters to all up the vacant commissions in the militia from the half-pay lists, but the alternative of "commuting" or "serving" is not to be put.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF HOP PICKERS FROM IRELAND. On Sunday, hundreds of men, women, and children, who had reached the metropolis from various parts of Ireland the previous night, left by the London, Chatham, and Dover, as also from Charing-cross Station, for Canterbury and other places in Kent.

The London Booksellers gives one or two exambles of the decline in value in books quite as remarkable as some of the instances of an enormous appreciation in rare copies. Bishop Gibson's Preservation from Popery, a few years ago used to sell for \$65 or \$70, now it finds few purchasers at \$4 25. Hammond's works, which formerly commanded \$50, are now offered at \$5.

Lord Bulwer Lytton took occasion the day before the adjournment of Parliament to avow his sympathies as with the French in the present war, and as opposed in sentiment to those of the Gladstone ministry. Said he:-And this, sir, seems to me the moment when I may say that we are not wholly to forget that the ruler of that country has been for many years our firm and friendly ally, that he stood by our side on the field of battle, (hear, hear,) that he sat by our side in the great councils of Europe, (hear, hear,) and that during his reign France and England have lived on closer terms of amity and intimacy than at any former period. (Hear, hear.) And, apart from all questions of persons-whoever may rule over a neighboring people-let us not forget that the land which is now, not unjustly, menaced by the sword of an invader, is the land to whose graceful civilization Europe is so much indebted. (Hear, hear.) And I venture to say that if my right honorable friend at the head of the Government can arrest in that land the horrors of war. and avert from it the, perhaps, still greater horrors of revolution, he will perform the noblest task that was ever undertaken by a minister of this country.

In addition to the misfortunes that have already visited her. France is threatened with still another. perhaps more terrible than any that has yet been selt—the disorganization of society. This is a calamity that seems ever ready to appear in a time of war or of revolution. The old landmarks are broken up; the regularity of social order, to which men trust as confidently as to the permanence of the phenomena of Nature, is destroyed; and the popular mind, astonished to see things it had been accustomed to respect vanishing away like dreams, and, intoxicated at the degree of liberty, or even of licence, allowed to it, rushes into a thousand ex-France seems to have reached such a crisis. There is a cry of terror from many Provinces. The peasants have passed from the stunned incredulity in which they first received news of the disasters that had befallen the army into a more dangerous mood of anger and suspicion. They are certain there must have been foul play, or the legions of France could never have been crushed by the invader. They have been encouraged in this belief by the wild imputations of treachery that have been scattered broadcast by men who ought to know better, and who must know better—the better educated classes, the speakers and writers of France, those whose special function it is to guide and moderate public opinion. It cannot be surprising if peasants who have been encouraged to suspect everybody above them should direct their passionate resentment against any and every person in their own neighbourhood whose ways do not exactly coincide with their own. The Parisians who have instigated them may deprecate—and, no doubt, do deprocate, very sincerely and earnestly-the direction their anger assumes, but they cannot hold themselves free from responsibility when they have fanned to a blaze the temper of an ignorant and excitable people.

It is only too easy to understand the agitation that has spread among the Provinces of France. Are not similar experiences written in histories for our edification and warning though we are apt to take little benefit from them? Peasants against Nobles, Catholics against Protestants, Atheists against Priests, Villagers against Officials, Workmen circumstances which lend exceptional interest to against Employers, Country against Town, and in towns the faubourgs of the poor against the faubourgs man named Thomas Dwyer, the holder of a farm of of the rich. When the evil days come, the division 12 acres at Ballydavid, near Bansha, the landlord of class against class makes its appearance among

[1] 美国特别,"1996年6月,1996年1996年6日,1996年1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,1996年6日,19

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEFTEMBER-1870.

Friday, 30-St. Jerome, C. D.

Three Dollars.

остовет-1880.

Saturday, 1-St. Remigius, B. C. Sunday, 2-Seventeenth after Pentecost. Monday, 3-Guardian Angels. Tuesday, 4-St. Francis, C. Wednesday, 5-SS. Placidus and Comp., MM. Thursday, 6-St. Bruno, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last summary of war movements telegraphic communications have, of course, been conflicting,-all being too indicative, however, of the continued humiliation of France. Jules Favre's efforts for peace have been sternly repulsed by Bismarck, whose remarkable letter we publish below. As was generally expected, the hard terms of Prussia have been indignantly rejected by the French authorities and people, and a general call to arms resounds throughout the land.

It appears that on the return of M. Favre a meeting of the Committee of Defence was held, when immediately General Trochu, in a few concise sentences, called for the instant and unconditional rejection of the propositions, which he described as insulting. He said:-"I dared condemn a hopeless contest, both as a citizen and a soldier. No man has the right to recommend suicide to a nation any more than to a man, but France is in no such emergency. The Capitol is able to resist, and with the fall of the Capitol the Departments will rise .--Winter is fast approaching, and the armies of suffering, will then be exposed to the greatest against a violent and hostile neighbor. want and misery. From all parts of the country the Republic is warmly indorsed and acmustering in arms for the defence of their nation, would disown our action were we to humiliate France by such a surrender of her on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned; Strasrights and her honor as Prussia now demands of us. The great cities of France would not abide by our capitulation. The trials of this cruel war, made war of necessity by the implacable invaders, will restore our manhood and clevate the spirit of the French people. I propose that the committee unanimously reject the conditions offered by Count Von Bismarck."-These remarks were vehemently applauded, and the terms of Prussia unanimously rejected.

It is said that since the news of this determined stand reached Bismarck at Meaux he has been evidently much disturbed in mind.— Meanwhile, advices from Paris to Tours by balloon, state that the City is completely surrounded by the enemy, at a distance of from

A Ministerial note in the Moniteur confirms the Proclamation of the Government at Tours, and, appealing to Europe as the judge, says;-"We wanted to stop this barbarous conflict which decimates the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but will yield neither an inch

of territory nor a stone of our fortresses." Jules Favre is engaged in drawing up a report of his mission to the Prussian Headquar-

The attitude of the population is very determined. No person is allowed on the street to be all-sufficient,—that they "had neither after 10 P.M. without the special permit.-Notes from Gambetta and Favre say we can | hend, however, that as regards this memorable | hold out all the winter. Let France surrender all will not be found to have been make an heroic effort, all parties are unanimous en regle, and that history will demand a strict fused burial to Guibord; that Guibord had never in supporting the Government.

force of 80,000 men has been organized here.

Tours, 120,000; army of Lyons, at Lyons, 150,000; army of the South at Marseilles,

With a military genius to direct,-and surely such a one is yet to be found in France,this force might be made effective to repel the invaders, and to increase that disturbance of mind with which, it is said, Bismarck has been visited. It would appear that public opinion in England is being stirred to its depths in favor of the faithful ally of that country. On the 25th inst. it was telegraphed:- "The excitement caused by the determined refusal of the Prussian Government to grant peace except on terms humiliating and fatal to the Republic threatens to take a shape most embarrassing to the Cabinet. A third Democratic meeting was held to-day in Hyde Park. There was a huge procession in which not one English flag was seen. The feeling against Prussia is intense."

The following is the letter above alluded to: LETTER FROM BISMARCK ON THE PRESENT FRENCH GOV ERNMENT AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The following letter from Bis-marck is dated Meaux, Sept. 16th:—"Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la Defense National."

I have learned simultaneously that Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to foreign courts, and may presume that he will endeavor on one side to create a belief in the love for peace of the present l'arisian Government, and on the other side request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult.

We cannot believe in the sincerit; of the present Parisian Government to make peace, as long as it continues, by its language and acts at home, to excite the passions of the people, and to in rease the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of the war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany and unacceptable to France. By such course it becomes impossible to make pence, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation.

If we are to believe that the negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we hould conclude an armistice without any guarantee for our conditions of peace could be meant seriously only on the supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests

of Germany.

Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of diplomatic or material intervention of neutral powers in favor of France, prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced that they, having wantonly conjured up war alone, and from the headquarters of the King of Prussia, that Germany having had to night it out alone, they must also settle accounts with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance-now, surely, unavailing.

It would be an act of cruelty to the French people by the neutral powers to permit the Parisian Government to nourish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby strengthen the contest.

We are far from having any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The Government of Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us.

Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question of how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the invader, which are already harrassed and the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence

The unanimous voice of the German Government and people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than they have had hitherto, against the dangers and violence we have expe cepted. New armies are forming on the Loire rienced from all French Governments for centuries. and at Lyons. All these brave Frenchmen. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive.

So far as all South Germany and North Germany bourg in possession of France is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character.

In more than twenty wars we have never been aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing clse than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge present defeat will attack us in some quarrelsome and wanton manner, as in this war, as soon as it feels strong enough for it from its own resources or from foreign alliance.

In rendering it difficult for France,-from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted—to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of European peace is to be feared.

After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect so incessantly outraged by France, we have prevented, we mean two to three thousand yards from the outlaying now for our future safety to demand the price of our plain.

Forts. We shall demand only that which mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which mighty efforts. we must have for our own defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and liberal demand.

Your Excellency will make these views your own and advocate them in discussions.

No little excitement has been occasioned by General de Wimpffen's public charge against the Emperor of having surrendered before all means of defence were exhausted,-in fact of acting more or less as a coward. It will be remembered that this General in his address to the soldiers immediately after the surrender justified that course by stating, -what appeared food nor ammunition" at the time. We appreaccount from the Emperor, not only for this, Reports from Rouen of the 25th inst., says a but for his every other act in connection with That the Canadian Institute was a legally formed the present dreadful war. It appears to have The French armies now assembled and organiz- been telegraphed from Brussels on the 26th

Emperor, is said to be the writer. We await with some anxiety this promised utterance. It may amount to a successful explanation.

From Tours we are also told of the battle of the 19th, that Gen. Ducrot, with a strong force, occupied the heights from Ville Jeuf to Meudon. On Monday he made a reconnoissance, and encountered masses of Prussians, who concentrated in the woods. The enemy had many cannon, but notwithstanding this the French attacked them vigorously, and they were driven back with precipitation. The Prussians, however, reformed in the woods in good order, and took up a strong position on the heights of Chatillon. Here the German artillery became tremendous. General Ducrot was compelled to seek the shelter of Fort Vanness. His artillery was well served and the Mobiles were cool and resolute. Gen. Ducrot finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely, and made no further demonstrations after the French retreated under the guns of the fort.

Russia is diligently fostering rebellion in Turkey; a slight outbreak, which may become more serious, has already occurred. There is Holy Communion to a person approaching the table no doubt that the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy are in close alliance, and an Italian fleet is said to be leaving to join the Russian Black Sea squadron, now in active

It is also said that active military preparations are being made in England, and that munitions of war are being forward to Malta

From Rome we have no reliable particulars as to how the Holy Father is situated in presence of the sacrilegious foe who has entered his City. It is said the Romans desire the reign of the excommunicated King, and that demonstrations have been made accordingly in Rome. We do not believe it. That there are sufficient of the scum of other parts of the earth in the Eternal City just now to make a mob, and scream for Mazzini and his associate cutthroats, we do believe. But it will yet be established, as it was in 1848, and subsequently, that the subjects of the Pope are not of them. Bailie Cochrane, in his Young Italy, says that on the day the French troops went into Rome in '48, "four thoysand strangers went out." So it is now, as time will infallibly prove.

The particulars of the loss of the Captain are given by the survivors. A heavy squall struck her, and she capsized. The introduction of masts, and the reduction of the height of her sides above the water line from eight feet to six feet, are said to have been her fatal faults.

A cable despatch announces that Sir John Young has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom. The title His Excellency has selected is Baron Lisgar, taken from one of his estates in Ireland.

Sir John A. Macdonald has returned to Ottawa from P. E. Island, apparently quite restored to health, and has received a hearty welcome from all classes in the Capital.

We deeply regret to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec continues so ill that his medical attendants entertain little hope of

THE GUIDORD CASE.—We publish below the judgment of the Court of Review in this important case. The Judges present on the Bench were-their Honors, Berthelot, Mackay, and Torrance:-

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, September 10. PRESENT :- Justices BERTHELCT, MACKAY, and TOR-

HENRIETTA BROWN, WILDOW OF JOSEPH GUIBORE, VS. THE CURE and MARGUILLIERS Of the FABRIQUE OF THE Parisn of Montreal.-Judgment was rendered in this cause, generally known as THE GUIBORD CASE. reversing unanimously the judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Mondelet. The Court room was crowded, and great interest was manifested, though the result had been pretty generally anticipated. The judg-ment having been based on questions of form, it will not be necessary to go any great length into the case to render the grounds of the decision perfectly

MACKAY, J., referred at length to the state of things under which the widow of Guibord presented her petition in November last. In her petition it was alleged that Guibord died a Catholic; the defendants were duly notified of his death, and were duly asked to bury him. They refused. A writ was ordered to issue, and was served as required by the Code of Civil Procedure; one copy being served on the Cure and one on the Marguilliers. Exceptions were taken by the Defendants to the proceedings. These exceptions would cover a quire of paper, but the gist of them might be briefly stated. The Defendants alleged that the writ was informal. They denied that they had refused burial to Guibord. They said that the cemetery was divided into two portions, one part for the burial of persons entitled to ecclesiastical burial, and the other for those entitled to civil burial, but not entitled to ecclesiastical burial. That Guibord, when he died, was under canonical censures, and they had merely refused to bury him in the place appropriated to ecclesiastical burial. They had offered to bury him in the other part of the cemetery, but this offer had been declined.

The answers of the plaintiff to the exceptions amounted to this that the defendants had really relost his status as a Catholic, and the pretended consures of the Church did not deprive him of his right. corporation, and the censures against the Institute were an attempt against the sovereignty of the law;

promised. M. Conte, private Secretary to the fendants now asked the Court of Review to set aside that judgment for errors. They said that the original writ was informal. It differs from the exigency of the writ as ordered by Art. 1,022, C.P.

There was much to justify the pretension of the

defendants, that sepulture civile was all that was asked. The writ itself and the service showed that the cure was not sued, but the Fabrique. The ecclesiastical ceremony could only be ordered by the Court, if at all, on its being asked for. But in this case there was no demand against any ecclesiastical person. The judgment a quo did not find ecclesias tical burial to be asked for, nor did it order ecclesiastical burial. The Fabrique would be unable to give such burial. It was important that proper conclusions should be taken in the pleadings, as it was not in the power of the Court to go beyond what was asked for, or to supply omissions. In cases of mandamus especially it was important that conclusions should be ample and sufficient. If the plaintiff wished for ecclesiastical burial for the remains of her husband, she should have put the proper parties before the Court. Would it be proper to pass upon this demand without the Bishop? His Honor said he would not adjudicate upon the rights and powers of the Bishop who was not impleaded in the case But he would say this, and it might be that it would serve to quiet the minds of some, that in Lower Canada there were rights and usages of religious bodies which would not be interfered with by the Courts of law. In the Church of England, for example, a clergyman would not be compelled to bury a person in a churchyard, if the rules of his church prohibited it. He would not be compelled to bury the remains of a Wesleyan Methodist in his church yard. He would not be compelled to administer the in violation of the rules of the church. And so in other cases. Roman Catholic cemeteries were divided into two parts, one for those who died in peace with the church, and the other and smaller part for those who were not entitled under the rules of the church to ecclesiastical burial. This was the usage, and such usage makes law. Under the rules of churches which denied Christian burial to un baptized persons, was it unreasonable that the burial grounds should be so divided? The Fabrique had it in their discretion to assign the place of burial for each person. Those who did not die at peace with the church were assigned places at the smaller part. The Fabrique could not be compelled to give ecclesiastical burial, and as to civil burial, the defendants offered it. The second conclusion prayed for a thing to be done by the defendants which they had not office or authority to do. The judgment was bad for several reasons. The peremptory mandamus was useless, and would only lead to trouble. It might be conformed to by burial in the smaller part reserved for civil burial. The judgment was bad also in ordering the defendants to insert the certificate of burial on the registry. The mandamus should not have issued at all to compel the defendants to do a thing which they had had not office or authority to The judgment must be reversed.

BERTHELOT, J., and TORRANCE, J., concurred. The former went somewhat farther than Mr. Justice Mac-Kay as to the authority of the Church in the matter. Mr. Justice Torrance restricted his remarks to the question of form. The following is the judgment as drawn up, with the reasons for reversal :- The Court here, sitting as a Court of Review, have heard the parties by their respective Counsel upon the judgment rendered in the Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, on the second day of May, 1870, having examined the record and proceedings had in this cause, and maturely deliberated.

Considering that the writ issued in this cause, and called writ of mandamus, contains no command to perform anything, and was and is not in the force required by law, nommement by Article 1022 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Considering that of the two demands involved in the Requete libellee of said Henriette Brown, the latter one,-to wit, that the defendant should be ordered to "inserer sur les registres de l'etat civil par eux tenus le eertificat de telle inhumation du dit Joseph Guibord, aussi "conformement aux usages et a la loi,"-cannot be maintained, the said defendants not being the keepers of the Registers of the Etat Civil, nor bound to make any registration in them.

Considering that the other, or first of said two demands,—to wit, that the defendants should be ordered to " inhumer on faire inhumer dans le Cimetiere Catholique Romain de la Cote des Neiges sous le controle et administration des dits defendeurs le corps du dit feu Joseph Guibord conformement aux usages et a la loi,"-is vague; particularly considering the proofs made that the said Cemetery is divided (as Roman Catholic cemeteries in Lower Canada have been and are) into two parts, the one for ecclesiastical burial and the other for mere civil burial; the fact of which division was known to plaintiff before she presented her Requite in this

Considering that whether by the burial demanded, the said Henrietta Brown meant to ask for ecclesiastical burial for the remains of the said late Joseph Guibord, or for mere burial of them without ecclesiastical ceremony, she is unable to maintain the judgment that she has obtained, to wit, the said judgment of the 2nd May against the defendants, because ecclesiastical burial was and is not in the power of defendants to perform, and as to mere burial, it has been offered by the defendants for the purpose of the burial of the said late Joseph Guibord before the plaintiff presented her requite in this cause.

Considering that the said judgment under Review is erroneous in not particularizing the sepulture and kind of sepulture meant by it; also, in maintaining as it has done the answer in law of the plaintiff to defendant's third exception; considering also that the said judgment has adjudged ultra petita, in commanding the cure of the Parish of Notre Dame to give and perform the burial mentioned in the said judgment.

Considering that by reason of the insufficiency of the original writ in this cause, and of the vagueness of the said conclusions of requete, the said writ might be superseded, and that by reason of all the said several premises, together the said writ ought to be superseded, and the said requete libellee dismissed.

Considering further that defendants have shown sufficient cause against Peremptory Mandamus in this cause or matter.

Considering, therefore, that there is error in the said judgment of the 2nd May, 1870, complained of, doth, revising, reverse the same; and proceeding to render judgment that ought to have been rendered in the premises, doth supersede and quash the said writ of mandamus, and doth dismiss said requete libellee of the said Henrietta Brown, plaintiff, or requerante, with costs, as well in the Superior Court as in the Court of Revision, in favour of defendants against the said Henrietta Brown.

From the perusal of the above it will be seen that the Court distinguished sharply betwixt civil burial, and ecclesiastical or religious burial. Now the first, or civil burial, was never refused to the remains of the deceased Guibord, and to this kind of burial only could he in virtue of his civil status lay claim. His right to the other kind of burial, must be dependent on his religious or ecclesiastical status, which the

The French armies now assembled and organizing, are roughly computed as follows:—Army of
North East at Lille, 75,000; army of Loire at

North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

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North East at Rouen, 80,000; army of Loire at

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North East at Lille, 75,000; army of Loire at

North East at Lille, 75,000; army of Loire at

North East at Lille, 75,000; army of Loire at

North East at Lille, 75,000; army of North

Manifesto from Brussels on the 26th and that Guibord was under no disability when he in Canada, in claiming to determine whether noble old Faith," and its moth and that Guibord was under no disability when he in Canada, in claiming to determine whether noble old Faith," and its moth and that Guibord was rendered as follows:—Army of Loire at Proclamation of the Government at Tours is

claimed, by, and conceded to the Protestant sects. Thus even a Minister of the Church of England as By Law Established-though that church is a mere human institution, and the creature of the Civil power-cannot be compelled to bury a person contrary to the rules of his church. Shall the Catholic Church then not be as free as the sects?

The decision of the Court of Review we look upon as of supreme importance, as a valuable vindication of the fundamental principle of religious liberty. It draws sharply the line which separates the civil from the spiritual domain; and we think that the principles therein laid down will be as acceptable to the Protestant as they are to the Catholic. Whether the Institut Canadien will accept this decision as final, or whether they intend to carry the matter before a higher court we do not know.

Under the many years management of Messrs. Lowe & Chamberlin the Montreal Gazette was distinguished for a spirit of fairness towards Cathelicity which will, we are sure, be long remembered by the Catholic community at large. It is gratifying to see that the gentlemen who now control the columns of this long established and respectable journal are not less just and fair-minded than were their honoured predecessors. In proof of this we refer with pleasure to the Gazette's editorial of the 20th instant, on "Rome-Italy-England," from which-without concurring, be it understood, in all the views of the writer, -we extract the following eloquent passages :-

To its (the Papacy's) true power the loss of pomp or place is nothing. It has never wielded such influence as when in poverty and oppression, nor has ever shewn itself so feeble as in the aeme of mundane prosperity. The greatest English historian who ever lived—himself a staunch Protestant and earnest admirer of the heroes of the Reformationcould, from the lessons of the Past, wherewith his mind was stored so richly, gather no augury of its decrepitude. For him, its subtle impalpable all-pervading power was assured even for the invisible age when the world's metropolis shall be a ruin, and bats and night-owls shall make obscene roostingplace among the shattered columns of St. Paul's Cathedral. The loss of temporalities weighs as nothing in eternal aims. Blot out Rome from the map of the world to-morrow and the Church that has made her seat upon the Seven Hills for so many centuries is as abiding and as Catholic as ever.

All of which considerations, however, cannot be

twisted into excuse for the shameless perfidy of King Victor Emmanuel's government. Whatever of denunciation has been ever fulminated against Piedmontese policy by the most ultramontane of Roman statesmen is more than justified by the flagrant disregard of the September Convention. In this year 1870 it would seem that treaties have no weight at all. Might is the only Right, and the words of Kings are but the empty breath of fulsehood. Whatever Italy may gain otherwise by a seizure of her ancient capital, she loses the good will of all who love good faith and honour, and reverence most the man who never lies. It is a poor pitiful excuse to say that the republican sentiment of the peninsula compelled the assault upon a neighbouring friendly potentate. Italian republicanism has never been so difficult of restraint. Mazzini knows so much; Garibaldi knows so much ; Aspromonte records so much. The occupation of Rome is merely an act of wanton plunder, is wholly without palliation, and is undertaken at the moment solely because Europe is too busy to interfere, and the chance might never occur again. Rome is entered to-day in precisely the same spirit as by Brennus twenty centuries ago. It is Væ Victus! And, as Papirius Cursor waited in the Senate Chamber to awe the yellow-haired barbarian by the majesty of his mien, so waits with a sublimer dignity the prince whose grey hairs are covered by the triple crown. Aboit omen .

To us it seems impossible that His Holiness can consent for long to occupy the Vatican, after his flag has been hauled down over the city. The position would be, if not undignified most certainly disagreeable. Submission to the civil authority of an unfriendly power could not but be felt as most galling. In after years it is possible that a successor to this throne may find it easier to accept the position of temporal inferiority, but for Pius IX, the effort is too much to expect with reason. Nor is there need. In his extremity he is neither friendless nor forlorn.— There is yet a Mediterranean Power which has sympathy with his dynasty and respect for his person. There is yet a Mediteranean refuge more sacred than Avignon, more secure than Gaeta. Over the glorious shrine hallowed by the memories of the Knights of St. John, there waves a flag more trusty than either tri-colour. In Malta there may be established, under the proud guardianship of England, an Ecclesiastical State which has never been outshone in Rome. From the island shore whereon the chivalrous champions of the Cross found their refuge after expulsion from Rhodes, there may yet swell through all civilization the voice of Papal authority, sonorous and compelling, and announcing ocumenically its immortal vitality. The circumstances offer no other solution worthier, and none that either devout Catholic or patriotic Englishman should more gladly hail. Under the cross of St. George floats the ark of cosmopolitan refuge from every political deluge. That security has never been more highly honored than it may be by the Sovereign Pontiff. And as it never yet was betrayed, nor violated by fiercest foe, there can be found none other more acceptable in his hour of trouble. He has but to signify his desire and the fleets of England gird him sternly round, established in his own English domain. So much Mr. Odo Russell has already assured him. And, as we have much faith in Pio Nono's sagacity, and respect highly the common sense of not a few among his counsel lors, we have every hope that Mr. Russell's offer will be accepted. It possesses at least one practical re-commendation. There need never be enlisted another Pontifical Zouave. Whom the Lion of Eng-land undertakes to guard may sleep unarmed and

An aged Priest, the Rev. M. Menard, from St. Henri de Mascouche, fell dead in Notre Dame Street last week, just as he was signalling the street car to stop.

We have received the three first numbers of Civil Courts were not competent to determine. the Central Catholic, published in Syracuse, It will be seen too that the Catholic Church N.Y. Its mission is "to defend the true and in Canada, in claiming to determine whether noble old Faith," and its motto Semper, Vinany religious rites shall or shall not accompany dicetur, Veritas. The numbers before us are the burial of those whose remains are brought remarkable for a sound Catholic tone, and much

The Dublin Freeman, of a late date, says: The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, Canada, who has been for some time in this country for the benefit of his health, left this city on Monday morning on a visit to his friends in the county Kilkenny. His Lordship has labored with great zeal and success since his consecration. Within the short space of three years he has paid off a debt of nearly fifty thousand dollars, and has placed his Diocese on a most satisfactory footing. He has procured numerous good priests for his people, who are building splendid churches in all directions.— Religious orders are being established throughout the Diocese. Already the ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Ursulines, and the Sisters of St. Joseph are in active operation. In the course of a few weeks a splendid Diocesan College will be opened in Sandwich, the oldest Catholic mission in Western Canada. It will be under the care of the Bazilian Fathers, who have already a flourishing establishment in Toronto. Dr. Walsh, we are pleased to learn, is by the City of Paris on the 21st September.

THE NAGLE & COYLE CONSPIRACY CASE. -Our city readers and Mr. Coyle's friends at a distance, will be pleased to learn that this charge, which has been for some months hanging over him, has been finally disposed of. Although from the very beginning it was evident that Mr. Coyle was connected with the affair only in his capacity of student in the office of Nagle, still it was necessary that he should, as a professional man, free himself from the shadow of guilt in the matter. This he has done to the satisfaction of every one, even his private prosecutor willingly acknowledged that his conduct in the whole affair was horrest. and upright as a student. While Nagle left the country, Mr. Coyle remained always ready for his trial, and the announcement of his comthe presiding Judge of the Court of Queen's former conviction of both his legal confreres and friends.

Hearth and Home, a finely illustrated family journal of a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well-known publishers of the American Agriculturist. Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., whose great Advertising Agency, established in 1849, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer Hearth and Home to the new Publishers, whose tong experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new Publishers also announce a reduction of the terms to \$3 per year. The change will not at all affect the American Agriculturist, which will continue on independently as heretofore.-The Illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (15 months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz.: the Weekly Hearth and Home, at \$3; the Monthly American Agriculturist, \$1.50; or the two

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "The Statutes of Canada," passed in the second session of the first Parliament of nounced his intention to hold a meeting on the Canada, (Dominion), and printed at Ottawa by Brown Chamberlin.

A new journal, The Irish World, has just appeared in New York. It is evidently in the interest of the party known as Nationalists, but is at present engressed by the war topics of the differ considerably from that proposed by a

It stoutly contends for the French Republic. and professes respect for the Church and the Holy Father.

just published in the City of New York, numbers one and two of which we are favored with. It is in the main a literary journal, and promises that "its tone will be strictly moral."

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

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

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR, - A place in your columns, please, for a few lines on a subject of considerable importance to your numerous readers in this locality. The Devotion of the Quarante Ore, already several years established in this Parish by our indefatigable Pastor-Father Isaac J. McCarthy—has been this year observed with even more beauty and solemnity than upon any former occasion. From an early hour on the morn of the 13th inst., until late that night, and the next, and up to the moment of giving holy Communion at the High Mass on the last day, 15th inst., Octave of the Patronal Feast of this Parish, did Father Mc-Carthy and his obliging neighbours from St. Andrews, St. Raphaels, Alexandria, and Lochiel, labor in the Confessional; and with what beneficial results may be gathered from the fact that one thousand and eleven persons communicated during these Exercises! Nor did it lessen the measure of our happiness, Mr. Editor, I assure you, but, on the contrary largely increased in improved health, and will return to Canada it, to have been honored by a visit from our beloved Bishop, Dr. Horan, who closed the last day's celebration with Grand Mass, the Procession of the Most Holy Sacrament, &c., and before dismissing the assembled multitude, his Lordship was pleased to address them in his own lucid and paternal style, expressing the satisfaction it afforded him on coming then unexpectedly amongst them, to find that they were still nobly maintaining their reputation for fidelity to the teachings of their worthy Pastor; and exhorting them to persevere in that course to the end of their lives, so as to secure to themselves the reward promised to the good and faithful servant.

I feel it my duty to add a word in this conexion, expressive of my own (and I believe of the ameral), appreciation of the services of the chole proper of the Church, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Laird McGillis; whilst I plete innocence and his honorable discharge by must be allowed to aver my belief that these services were greatly enhanced by the occasional Bench, on the 27th instant, only confirms the assistance of the Convent children, and of their talented music teacher, Madame St. Zoe, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, who discoursed sweet melodies at intervals during the services IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE. - The on our dear old Organ, in a manner, to my taste, never equalled thereon before; and the echoes whereof are still ringing in mine ears! No wonder, Mr. Editor, that with such attractions as this one, and others not less powerful, the Convent of Notre Dame de Williamstown should yearly increase in numbers and in usefulness; and that it may thus prosper for many long years to come, is the fervent prayer

> AMICUS. Williamstown, Glengarry,

September 19th, 1870.

MANITOBAH.—Civil government, according to the Constitution of the Dominion, has commenced in this country, but the political sky is far from being cloudless, as we learn from recent accounts. It would appear that Doctors Schultz and Lynch are more desirous of avenging what they conceive to be past wrongs than co-operating with Governor Archibald in establishing peace on a firm basis, and thus securing for the entire community a prosperous and happy future. Introductory to the account of the public reception of the Governor we read

Dr. Schultz, Dr. Lynch, and others, have arrived here, and already their vigorous and not unnatural detestation of Riel, and those connected with him, has commenced to work. On Sunday last Archdeacon McLean anfollowing day, to consider an address to be presented to the Lieutenant-governor. The archdeacon submitted an address to his parishioners, but Dr. Schultz, who was present, obtained a committee to re-draft the address, and it will of course be understood that the tone and language of one emanating from Dr. Schultz will elergyman who thinks that future prosperity will be best secured by forgetting the past.

Amongst other questions which have arisen is that relating to the disinterment of Scott's body. It was deemed wise by those who displaced Riel, O'Donoghue and their associates, The Sunburst, is the title of a new journal to leave the matter in abeyance until the arrival of the volunteers and other Canadians. Last night a meeting of Scott's friends was held at Dr. Schultz's house, and it was resolved to demand the body from Mr. Donald Smith. A letter was written to that gentleman, and a deputation, consisting of Dr. Lynch, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Power, called at the fort this morning. Mr. Smith told the deputation that, while sympathizing with the spirit which may be presumed to have prompted the request made by Dr. Lynch and friends, he regretted not being in a position to comply with their desire. He would recommend that they first establish their claim, as relatives or friends of the deceased, to gain possession of his remains, by deposition before a magistrate; and then make application, in due form, to the authorities of Manitobah, for permission to search for, and, if possible, recover the body. As regarded himself he was entirely ignorant of the spot in which the remains were depocited, except as the same had been indicated by rumour.

The reading of the Governor's commissions as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitobah and settle their accounts with Mr. O'Reilly as soon Lieutenant-Governor of the North West, took place in the fort. Soon after one o'clock the children under 12 years of age. In the different Pigeona (tame),

Lieutenant-Governor, with Colonel Wolseley and his staff, and Mr. Donald Smith, entered the drawing-room of the Governor's house, when Mr. Hill, the private secretary, read the oath taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the commissions to which I have referred. The following address was then presented by Mr.

His Excellency the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Manitobah, &c., &b.

May it please your Excellency:

We, the members that constituted the Council of Assiniboia, nominated by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson Bay Company, desire to welcome your Excellency on your arrival in this country to assume the office of Lieut.-Gov-

We would express the hope that you may personally enjoy your residence amongst us, whilst we rejoice to believe, from the general approval which your Excellency's appointment has met with, that your services are likely to be of great value to this country at the present delicate and critical juncture.

Your Excellency may rely on receiving from us, individually as private citizens, our best assistance in the administration of the affairs of the country; and, as those who were formerly accountable under the Governor appointed by the Honourable Company for the direction of affairs, we venture to assure your Excellency that, notwithstanding the events of the past year, you will find the people of this country loyal to Her Majesty, obedient to the laws, and ready to support your Excellency in the just administration of them.

We look forward to a rapid change in the circumstances of this Province from the opening up of the country, and the development of its resources, and we feel sure that its union with the Dominion of Canada will greatly promote this result. We would therefore, express our pleasure at this union being now happily secured. though we are not unmindful of many acts of kindness shown from time to time by the honorable company to this settlement.

We would, then, in welcoming your excellency amongst us, hope that your excellency may see a large developement of the resources of the country, while it is under your charge, and we pray that, by the guidance and blessings of God, wise measures may be adopted, and peace, plenty, and prosperity be the results.

Hudson Bay House, Fort Garry, September 6, 1870.

To this the Lieutenant-Governor read the following reply, and read it in such a manner that each sentence carried its intended weight, and left the same impression on the hearer that would have been conveyed had the reply been made verbally, and as the impulse of unrestrained feelings:-

To the Members of the late Council of Assini-

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome. Your assurance that I may, in the administration of the affairs of this country, rely upon the assistance of the gentlemen who constituted the late council of Assiniboia, (an assurance the value of which I do not underrate), gives me encouragement to hope for some measure of success in the government of the country. Of this at least let me assure Culler, to Miss Nora, daughter of Mr. D. Salmon, all you, my whole time and any ability I may possess shall be devoted without reserve to t object of promoting the best interests of this vast territory; and I shall endeavor to act in such a way that the approval with which, as you have kindly reminded me, my nomination as Governor has been generally met, shall not be found to have been wholly undeserved.

No body of men can have had a better opportunity than yourselves of fairly estimating what are the feelings of the population, and it gives me very great gratification to receive your confident assurance that, notwithstanding the events to which you allude, you can youch for the loyalty of the inhabitants of the country, and for their readiness to support a just administration of the laws. With these feelings pervading the population, we may look with sanguine hope to the maintenance of order, to the establishment of good laws, and to a rapidly

increasing prosperity. Your anticipations relative to the change to arise from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources will unquestionably be fulfilled. It is impossible to overrate the advantages which this territory offers to the immigrant, and I have not a doubt that population and capital will rapidly flow in where there is such abundance of the elements by which population and capital are always at-

Now that the Province has been incorporated with the Dominion, it will partake of the prosperity of the older communities politically joined to the other Provinces. New routes of communication will soon be opened uo. The telegraph system, extended to this place, as it shortly will be, will give you hourly communication with Canada and Europe. The highway and the telegraph will remove the isolation in which you have been kept hitherto by the boundless prairies of the south and the impassable swamps and lakes of the east.

I most cordially concur in your hopes that, under the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted which may be follow-

ed by peace, plenty, and prosperity.

The fate of this country is in the hands of its own people. Let wise councils prevail. Let the people devote themselves to the task of developing their great resources in a spirit and with an energy worthy of the mighty heritage which has fallen to them, and we may fairly hope for that blessing which a kind Providence seldom withholds from efforts well intended and well directed.

City Mortality.- The number of interments in the Protestant Cemetery, during the week ending Fowls, 24th September, was 14, of which 10 were of Chickens

Wards the number was as follows:-St. Antoine, 3 St. Anns, 6; St. Louis, 3; St. Lawrence, 1; outsid limits, 1. In the Roman Catholic Cometery th number of interments was 56, of which 39 were children under 12 years. The proportion in th several wards were; St. Louis, 11; St. James, 12; S Mary, 7; St. Anns, 10; St. Lawrence, 4; St. Antoine 9; East, 2; outside limits, 1. Total number of inter ments, 70.

The Toronto Telegroph calls attention to the facthat many of the settlers in the new Muskoka district are newly arrived emigrants, who know nothing about "bush-whackers," and suggests that a few practical and experienced Canadian backwoodsmen shoul be engaged to put them in the way of clearing th land. It is the first year that is the difficulty. men are poor men, and it is a matter of mere subsistence that they should have under cultivation sufficient cient land to raise food for themselves and their fam lies at the earliest possible date. At present the waste much time in enquiries from their neighbour as to the proper way to set about this, that, or th

Bell's Corners, which was destroyed by the great fire which recently swept through the Ottaw Valley, is being re-built, and promises to be flourishing village before long. Farm houses ar being crected throughout the County of Carleton, t replace those which were burned down by the sam fire. The Ottawa Free Press says there is a great demand for seed fall wheat by farmers from the burned district. The rapid growth of grass during the past fortnight leads them to believe that it will not be necessary to part with their stock. It is remarked that there has been a scarcity of birds in the vicinity of Ottawa ever since the fire. Other years, at this season, flocks of robins and blackbirds were to be seen in abundance. A general impression prevailed after the fire tha thorses would be cheap this fall, but so far they ar efetching high prices.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mr. R. Bayne, about 70 years of age, and for many years the contractor for carrying the mails between Craig's road station and Leeds, Megantic, was accidentally killed on Monday, 19th inst, by being thrown out of his waggon, which came in contact with a broken tree on the roadside -Quebec Mercury.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

River Desert, J. Kearney, \$2; St. Andrews, Mrs. R. McDonald, 2; Picton, Capt. W. H. Gray, 2; Sherbrooke, T. McClarry, 2; Loch Garry, Major A. B McDonell, 2; Savage's Mills, C. Kilroy, 1; West port, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Hastings, J. Walsh, 3.34; Baby's Point, W. O'Leary, 3; St. Catherines de Fossombault, M. Landrigan, 2; West Osgoode, E. P. Mc-Evoy, 1; Alexandria, D. A. Chisholm, 1; St. Canute,

Mrs. O'Connor, 2.

Quebec—J. Murphy, 2; W. Stuart, 2.50; Mrs.

Murphy, 2; Mr. Marcou, 1; Rev. Mr. Boudry, 3;

Mrs. Veldon, 1; J. C. Nolan, 1; B. Bennett, 2; E.

Cabill, 2; M. O'Brien, 2; J. Brennan, 2; Hon. T. McGreevy, 2.50; J. Leonard, 2; R. Beehan, 2.50; E. B. Lindsay, 2.50; J. Enright, 2.50; J Delany, 2; Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 3; Rev. Mr. Bonneau, 2; Seminary, 2.50; Mgr. the Archbishop, 2; Rev. Mr. Harkin, 2. Per J. Doherty, Peterborough—M. McAuliff, Eu-

nismore, 4; T. Henry, Peterborough, 1; T. Sullivan, Per J. Brennan, St. Johns-C. O'Hara, 3.

Married.

On the 20th inst., in the Parish Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Robert Fernan, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Wm. F. Cronin, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

In the St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 19th

Died,

At Melbourne, Eastern Townships, on the 21st | THIS Establishment, so favorably known to the instant, Thomas Dohen, aged 60 years, a native of public, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 1st of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. He was a resident of Melbourne for over 30 years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him as an honest, upright man. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace.

At Sorel, P.Q. on the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Thos. McCarthy, Esq., Member of the House of Commons for the County of Richelieu.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 th Pollards	\$3.25	æ	\$0.0€
Middlings	4.00		0,00
fine	4.60	@	4.75
Superior, No. 2	4.95	(a)	5.00
Superfine	4.90	an	5.00
fancy	5.75	ω	6.00
Extra	6.10	(A)	6.15
Superior Extra	6.40	(a)	6.60
Bag Flour # 100 lb	2.75	W	2.80
Datmeal # brl. of 200 th	4.50	$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	5.00
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs, U.C. Spring,	1.05		1.07
Ashes # 100 fb., First Pots	5.80		5.85
econds	0.00		5.25
Chirds	0.00	-	4.50
Cirst Pearls	7.00		7.15
ork # brl. of 200 tb—Mess	29.00	α	00.00
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rime			0.00
Butter ₩ lb	0.20		0.22
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MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETPRICES. SEPT. 27, 1870.

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ıg	Hay	\$0.00 " \$0.
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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, OCTO-BER 3rd.

(By Order),

Straw.....\$5.00 " \$6.00

M. O'CONNER, Rec.-Sec.

\$0.00 " \$0.0

WANTED, A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.-

Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaventure Street, (from I to 3 p.m.)

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Address immediately,

PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treas'r.

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870.

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION.

MASSON COLLEGE, (TERREBONNE.) (PROVINCE OF QUEEKC.) RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

All the branches of a thorough English and French education, with Vocal and Instrumental music drawing, painting, and all kinds of fancy work, to e taught in the institution. The Convent is large and airy; the board excellent, and the charges probably the most moderate of any similar house in the Dominion.

For particulars, apply to the Lady Superior. Williamstown, Aug. 15th, 1870.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE,

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED.

Don't forget the place:

ROWN'S

NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

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

CANADA, Pro. of Queerc, Dist. of Montreal,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 In the SUPERIOR COURT.
n the matter of PIE	RREC MONTMAROTECT

Insolvent. ON Monday, the Nineteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 4th August, 1870.
PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET,

BOURGOIUN & LACOSTE

His Attorneys " ad litem.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

London, Sept. 20.—Advices from Strasbourg up to yesterday state that the cannon of the garrison are quiet. Gen. Ulrich, the com- from the Provinces. mander, is badly wounded; his office and headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police. A vote has been taken by the people on the subject of surrendering, and it was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

According to the latest Berlin telegrams, King William has decided to receive Jules Favre, French Minister of War, and listen to the propositions for Peace at Berlin to-morrow.

Barricades are rapidly forming at Paris in-

side the fortifications. Colonels Seymour and Carleton of the British army, who are with armies now operating in France, attest to the horrible suffering at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation, women violated, dead outraged, and prisoners famished.

No faith is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

Tours, Sept. 20 .- The following news has just been made public by the Ministry :- The Sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfast, going to Bartheum and

London, Sept. 20.—A telegraphic despatch from Orleans, 20th, says an engagement took place at Vessox. 25,000 French massed at the northerly part of the town were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were moved down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order and fell back on another army corps.

The Constitutionnel gives the following history of the late diplomatic movements :-

England took the initiative, charging Prussian Minister at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the Limoges. headquarters of King William. Some days then passed without an answer. Lord Lyons. English Minister to France then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that, whereas the Great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but, as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty will be kept. To set-tle this point, Jules Favre has gone to King William's headquarters.

A special to the Evening Telegraph dated Berlin, 20, says that the Queen Augusta, received yesterday a letter written by the Emperor of Russia warmly congratulating Her Majesty upon the great victories of the armies of Germany. The Emperor extolled the ability and the wondrous soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince, and other members of the Prussian Royal Family. The Crown Princess, with the Queen, devoted all her time to imitating and promoting efficient measures for the care of the wounded.

Paris papers compute Napoleon's personal income at 200,000,000 francs.

Sweden has been cut by the French

M. Thiers started to-day by special train for Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, inviting him in the name of the Czar to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his visit.

PARIS, Sept. 20 .- M. Thiers declared himself satisfied with the London mission, and expects an equal success in Russia. He affirms that the opinion in England was much more favorable to peace on his departure than on his

New York, Sept. 20.—A cable telegram from Berlin, dated the 20th contains the following letter from Count Bismarck: He says, -The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris. All hope of successful resistance being then over, after that must be peace. The Government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter. All that will then be required of them will be to give sufficient absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by ambitious aspirations or desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon two nations, may never be repeated. I see that I am paraded in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course | by both belligerents. these statements are merely surmises. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers. What guarantees are necessary for a lasting peace is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris. When the safety of Germany and the peace of the world is secured Germany will not oppose the termination of the secured and Germany safe from future cruel Paris until it surrendered. and unnecessary slaughter.

to sign any more Conducts for the inhabitants to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying of Strasbourg.

A dispatch received in London from Bismarck, yesterday, says: Favre was cordially is now expected from Germany. A portion of received at the King's headquarters at Fer- the programme has already been realized. veieres in Rothschilds Chateau. Preliminary discussions were had relative to the mode of convoking a constituent assembly in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilare if possible more bitter now than ever. The ment of the conditions to which the provisional Red organs, Reveil for instance, insist that government may yield its consent.

an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were istrative body employed under the Empire, those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured.

The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000 including 180,000 volunteers

All towns and cities in France are raising men and money for the national defence. Lille, Aras and Valenciennes are reported fully prepared to resist an attack. The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate, and the appeal to their leader from Rochefort has had great ef-

The correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from before Strasbourg on Wednesday that the loss in the outwork No. 53 was trifling, only 35 wounded. The possession of this position is exceedingly important, and renders the acquisition of the others easy. The defence showed a surprising lack of vigor. Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege only continues because Werder insists on an unconditional surrender.

The railroad to Nancy was destroyed by the Franctireurs, causing great inconvenience to the Germans, who immediately imposed a heavy fine on the arrondisement. Corps of Franctireurs are being organized in every direction but they receive no quarter if found without attestations and uniform as soldiers. The country over which the Germans advance is stripped bare of every kind of food and famine stares the population in the face. There is no grain left to sow the land-everything is consumed-"Nous allons mourir de faim-tous-tous," is the language heard in the farm-houses. It is in the midst of such sufferings that the spirit of resistance is nourished. War of necessity makes all men soldiers.

Lyons is to be made the temporary capital of France.

It is announced on dubious authority that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto and that the French Senate is to meet at

The Consul-General of the Department of Calvades voted 3,000,000f., that of Lyons, 1,000,000f. and 200,000 men, and that of Lille a large sum of money and a great number

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 22.-Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are affoat but lack official confirmation. The French account states that an attack was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the 18th but was repulsed with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but is believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison.

Tours, Sept. 22.—Information has been received here which destroys all hopes of peace. Favre expressed willingness to accede to a plan to satisfy Prussia for the election of a representative assembly and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government in making terms of peace; but the King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied, until terms are ratified by a Constituent Assembly, although the question of terms have not yet been re-

Beyond doubt Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal is issued by the authori-The submarine cable between Prussia and ties begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment. Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined from indisposition. For the past two nights the city has been almost in total darkness. The citizens are adopting measures to light the street

Provinces and Communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three Communes have already subscribed \$500,000, and thirteen others have also subscribed the Italian finance when the additional credit of 40 sum of \$2,200,000 towards the national defence. The aspect of the streets changes won- ble to guess, and the funds are daily sinking. derfully from day to day-fewer people in them, more shops closed, more soldiers out and fewer of the women. At 10 p.m. the cafes are Italian are at 46, and with scarcely any buyers. rigorously closed, and by 11 p.m. the boulevards are deserted.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English Embassy and there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore, also a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that this is the English Embassy. There were also similar boards on the Garden side and there is every reason to fear a scarcity later fronting on the Champ D'Elysses. Similarly, on. all the foreign Embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected

Tours, Sept. 23.—A writer to La France gives the following as the Prussian plan of campaign, and claims to have the facts from unerring authority. The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness so as to bring several German army corps around the capital by the 14th of September, then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting off communication at that side with Tours, the seat of war, but from which she will never retire until the Provisional Government. From Versailles, the legitimate aspirations of her children are the Prussian headquarters, they were to harrass

Metz, Strasbourg and Toul still hold out. Tours, Sept. 21.—Gen. Werder has refused | Meanwhile the Germans will despatch two corps columns through the country in all directions for forage; 75,000 fresh cavalry for that service

> LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Tribune's correspondent at Paris writing on Tuesday says:-

rank and file, as well as heads of Departments shall give place to new men. How is a Government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on more violent than ever in their clamor for anany terms, who reproach a Minister bitterly for entertaining questions of peace; yet, these | Lanza can maintain himself in office after so very men begin to cry out for an equal division strong a declaration as he has made as to the of food among us, and would embarrass the necessity of observing the Convention. M. de Government with difficulties. If anything goes wrong these are the people who are to be feared. | had an audience of the Holy Father yesterday, The Government are doing their very best, but is said to have reassured His Holiness as to the the Reds are getting louder and louder each action of the present minority; but to have day in their dissatisfaction, and they thereby added that its tenure of office hung on a thread, seriously hamper the Government, and it may and that the Left, especially since the arrest of be that before long Paris may regard the in- | Mazzini, were resolved to keep no terms with coming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those well informed have slight hopes of success.

A special to the Tribune, dated London 23rd Sept., says that Louis Blanc writes on the 20th Sept. from Paris: They have been fighting today all around Paris with alternations of success and disadvantage. The city is full of spirit and calm. The Nationale Garde has shown itself resolute, and the Garde Mobiles are coming from all directions of the country, and display that careless gaiety so characteristic of the French. We are sad, yet hopeful, and don't suppose we expect to escape from the consequences of a war into which we have been dragged in spite of ourselves. We desire peace on equitable and favorable conditions. If we cannot have that we are ready to accept war to the knife.

Napoleon's French organs La Situation and Figuro, are endeavoring to make capital for his fallen dynasty by the alleged declaration of the Emperor and his Consort, that neither will recognize any Prussian agency or interference between them and the French people.

THE CITY OF TOURS .- THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT .- The City of Tours. which has become the actual seat of the French Government, is situated on the narrow tongue of land between the rivers Loire and Cher, close to the point of their confluence.-It is 127 miles south-west of Paris, and is in direct communication with the capital, Bordeaux, Nantes and Orleans. It has a population of about 45,000 inhabitants. The older parts of the city consists of narrow, crooked streets, with mean and ill-built houses. The city is surrounded with planted boulevards on the site of the old fortifications, and has twelve different entrances and five suburbs. It communicates with the opposite bank of the Loire by one of the finest bridges in Europe, and by two bridges with the opposite bank of the Cher. The Archbishop's palace is one of the handsomest in France, and, among other conspicuous buildings are the prefecture, college and barracks. Tours had once extensive silk manufactures, but it has long been surpassed in this department of industry by Lyons. The country around the city is charming, and is regarded as the garden of France. The national powder mines are in the vicinity of the city.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The state of the Romagnas is getting so bad that respectable proprietors can scarcely go outside their own houses without being assaulted, robbed, or carried off to ransom. At Ravenna half the shops are shut up, so great is the state of terror that exists. In the Calabrias the brigandage is worse than ever, and the authorities have given up its suppression as a hopeless attempt. In Piedmont the distress is universal, and the City of Turin is almost ruined by the contributions required for the Left on movable property. What is to become of the millions for the armament is raised it is impossi-In spite of the difficulties of the Pontifical Government the Roman funds are at 59, while the The recall under arms of an immense body of the agricultural population too is increasing the general poverty, and will prevent the necessary operation of spude husbandry in the fertile plains of Lombardy, the Marches, and Legations to which Italy owes half her wealth. Immense purchases of cattle, horses and grain have been made by the Italian army contractors in the Roman Campagna and the Neapolitan provinces,

ITALIAN INTRIGUES.—It is very difficult to reconcile the presence of so many agents of Revolution in Rome with these assurances, save on the hypothesis, that numbers of the Italian officers are as much at the orders of the Secret Societies as of their own Government; and moreover that Lanza was, in the first instance. desirous of gauging popular feeling in Rome, and especially of fomenting desertions in the Papal troops, and discord between the French and German soldiers, which was the honourable employment of most of the officers arrested. It is very certain that no honest or honourable Government would employ such means, and that any immunity Rome may enjoy from a violent and immediate occupation she owes to the fears not to the scruples of Italy.

FLORENCE.—The Italian senate has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and approved the vote of supply in the Chambers. The Lanza Cabinet therfore enjoys full powers, and may fairly be held responsible for any eventualities. It is probably the strongest Ministry Italy has had for several years, and the fear of what may come after it leads many to support it who would not otherwise do so. Visconti-Venosta's declarations as to the Roman question were explicit on the necessity of observing the Convention, at least for the pres-

the ferme Napoleon, by two German corps, after sweep in public offices so that the whole admin- the Roman question is a large one-214 to 152 —and shows that the majority of sensible men even in the Parliament of Italy feel they have enough on hand without a forcible solution of the Roman question, and the probability is that sleep well, and do all my work without the least they covet Rome. The Left, however, are nexation, and it remains to be seen whether Banneville, who has been at Florence, and who Monarchy.—Tablet Cor.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22. — A contingent of the second division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

ROME, August 26th.—CAVOURIAN POLICY.

The measures taken by the Roman police to prevent the fomentation of disorders within the city by foreign agents have succeeded perfectly, and have unmasked a system of treachery worthy of the inheritors of the policy of Cavour, as Visconti-Venosta boasted on behalf of himself and colleagues in the recent debate. A number of emissaries actually holding commissions in the Italian army regiments now massed on our frontiers were arrested on the 20th, in different parts of Rome and expelled. Two of Pills. them were captured in the disguise of itinerent pedlars selling linen cloth. Such a circumstance is surely sufficient to prove the loyalty with which the Italian Government is prepared to observe the Convention. Those of your readers who have studied the policy of Cavour know that it consisted in introducing paid agents of the Sardinian Government with the commission of exciting tumults and then marching in to suppress them. It is the same now. There is not in Rome a shadow of popular disaffection to work on, and therefore the introduction of foreign agency becomes a primary necessity. This attempt has been made by the summary expulsion of all proved accomplices of revolution, and of the foreign agents, military or civil, who have been gradually introduced since Easter. There being no emeute, no call on Italy by the Romans to interfere, and, in fast, a strong and universal dislike to annexation, the position of the Italian Government becomes a most difficult one. Its protection is not needed, for the Pope has once more appealed to the Catholic chivalry of Europe for aid, and their swords will in another month be amply sufficient for the preservation of Rome from irregular attacks. Therefore, this pretext cannot be given; and to annex forcibly a free and independent State, and that State one whose neutrality is dear to all Catholics, is a measure so unheard-of, even in these days of treason and violence, that it is fraught with danger to any State undertaking such a criminal responsibility.—Tablet Cor.

THE YOUNG WIDOW .- A census-taker, going his rounds, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours. He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who

could be well recognized as a widow of some 'years' standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself in a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the

Eight, sir," replied the lady "including myself."

"Very well—your age, madam?"

My age, sir," replied the lady, with a piercing, dignified look. "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be. You are inquisitive, "The law compels me madam, to take the age of

every person in the ward: it is my duty to make the

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?" "No sir, it means no such thing-I an only thirty-

three years of age."
"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please." Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week." "Minerva—captivating—twelve."
"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira-charming fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir; just eighteen." "Angelina-favorite name-eighteen."

"My oldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little ever twenty-five.

"Twenty-five did you say." "Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her

being of that age."
"Well, no, I can't say that there is; but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?"

About that time the census-taker was observed running out of the house—why we do not know, It was the last time he ever pressed a lady to give her exact

We all consider Iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system, that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montrfal, C. E., July 31, 1863. Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything-sought medderived by the state of the capture, after Venoy's withdrawal, of a redoubt, in front of won. These same people insist on a clean Lanza Cabinet obtained on Saturday night on I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided imical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and before

provement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and able medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit

ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtons, 95 Visitation Street.

Justice of the Peace

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGET,

No. 477 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!

The traveler furnished with Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, is armed against diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral catharties, are ever experienced during their operation. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other medicine can supply their place. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the

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

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—It is a strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South America and West Indian market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair countrywomen have adopted it, proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to Eau de Cologne, only place a just esti-mate upon the purity and delicacy of the article.

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

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

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

THE INVITATION HEEDED: -- Reasons for a Return to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Celleges.

Cloth bevelled. American price in Greenbacks............\$1 50 " Gold..... 1.25 DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. From the Italian of SECUNDO FRANCO

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—"It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree the two qualities of solidity and devotion. It is full of unction as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail to detach the heart of the reader from material allurements, by enkindling in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that

Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus." Cloth 18 vo.

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vation is a Divine Work. Compiled and translated from the best authors. By REV. THEODORE NOETHEN. American price in Greenbacks,\$2,00

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TEACHER WANTED.

To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid.

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WANTED,

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

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A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred.

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class TEACHER, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made, stating terms, on or be-Application to Application to fore the 8th prox.—if by letter postpaid—to P. P. LYNCH,

Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually,

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply at \$50.] to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. Montreal, 8th August, 1870.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In virtue of the INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal.) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. en re

ANDREW MACFARLANE,

AMABLE DUHAMEL,

Insolvent.

Secretary,

ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. AMABLE DUHAMEL.

By his Attorney ad litem,

M. GARAULT.

Montreal, 28th July, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND, An Insolvent.

ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts of 1864 and 1869 re-

FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, VALLIE & BENOIT.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

SMITH'S AMBRICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists

Well-chosen Materials. Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experi-

Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs, SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

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is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady beliows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression. This excellence is not the result of chance, but fol-

lows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

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LAURENT, LAFORCE, & CO., 225 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Q.

June 3, 1870. GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERRY.

PERTH, Co. LANARE, ONT.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS

TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WIND-SOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ON-TARIO, CANADA.

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

BENEFACTOR.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.

1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.1 The gift of Banker Guerin, President of

St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons. 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court.

5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$1.50] The gift of a Roman Artist.
6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, repre-

senting the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas. [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian. 7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of

the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome.

8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, com-prising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.] 10 A large Haydoch Bible, magnificently bound

[valued at \$20.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada. 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonault, D.D., Bishop of Birtha at Montreal in Canada [valued

12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houpert, a mem-

ber of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.] 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Out.

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

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BANKRUPT SALE

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STILL CONTINUES

ΑT

NOTRE DAME STREET,

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P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for inciplent consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As'a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the dis-case seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

Broughitis is generally cured by taking the Chorry Pectoral in small and frequent doses, For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day

put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat or hings, take the same course.
For Whooping Cough, give small doses three

or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you

may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical

and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, 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, Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE, No. 49, St. James Street.

MONTREAL.



THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW-ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,-having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are-

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.
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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SCREETOR COURT.

In the matter of WILLIAM LEIGHTON KIN-MOND and PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND, both of the City and District of Montreal, as well individually as having heretofore been traders and co-partners there, under the name or firm of Kinmond Brothers, Locomotive Engine Builders, and also co-partners in the late firm of Sykes, DeBergue and Company, Railway Con-

ON the Twenty-fourth day of October next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge,

WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND. PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND.

By their Attorneys ad litem, KERR, LAMBE & CARTER. Montreai, 22nd September, 1870.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

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divisions. The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin teading in both languages, writing and calculation.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Queiec District of Montreal. In the Superior Court.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG trader of the city of Montreal, as well in his own name as having been partner in the firm o "N. Patenaude & Co." as belonging actually to

the firm of "Craig, Chabot & Co.," NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said

F. X. CRAIG.

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT,

Montreal, 15th August, 1870.

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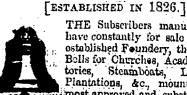
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