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AND

CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1871.

NO. 23

THE TWO COTTAGES;

SHOWING HOW MANY MORE FAMILIES MAY BE HAPPY AND COMFORTABLE THAN ARE SO.

CHAPTER VI.

Mary's daughter came in a few days to ask servants' party where her young friend Esther and it was to be a large gathering.

"I don't like to deny you any pleasure," said Mary; "but I have a great dislike to would refuse. If people could meet together and dance, and enjoy themselves in a simple innocent way, I should not object; but when should be among them. Those parties do a great deal of harm to servants, by giving them some taste for luxury which their betters have, and unfitting them, after a time, for the duties of their station in life, by which means numbers are drawn in the end into sin."

I don't care to go myself, mother, for I expect they will all be very smart : the cook

"Yes, and the housemaid is sinful enough lets her poor old mother live on the parish where she will be herself some of these days. I expect, when she can no longer work. The cook, too, has, I know, lost an opportunity of a good sensible tradesman marrying her, for he was afraid, from her dress, that she would be an extravagant wife, and on this account he left her. I couldn't blame the man; for the extravagance of their wives ruins more tradesmen than you have any idea of. As to the party, you must tell them why I prefer your not going; and I wish, from my heart, the gentry would give their servants amusements more suitable for them; what may be all very well for the rich and high-born, and suitable to their means, is unsuitable, and even injurious, to persons in our class."

When Mary Ann returned to tell her friend Esther that she could not come to their party, the servants were in the hall after dinner, and they all attacked her for her refusal.

"You are a regular old granny," said the kitchen maid, " never to have a bit of fun or amusement.'

"That is not the case," retorted Mary Ann. "I have as much amusement and recreation as I desire, and you should see me at home playing at blind-man's buff with the children; but I don't like your parties any more than my mother does. I'd come and dance with great enjoyment if your gathering were like what poor people have; but you will all be aping the ways of quality with your fine dresses, and I don't think any good will come of it."

"And why can't you have as smart dresses as we have?" asked the housemaid.

"I don't think I require better than what I have," answered Mary Ann; "and I prefer to spend my money in other things, and to put by a little."

"How can you put by out of eight pounds

a year, and have proper clothes?"
"I can do both," said Mary Ann. "I am very well provided with underthings, such as are plain and suitable to me, for my lady is very particular about personal cleanliness, and dress is so cheap now, that by getting each quarter a certain portion, and saving my gowns by large aprons, I dress as you see and put by into the savings' bank ten shillings a quarter, besides giving a little to the altar, and often a present to my mother."

"Your mistress gives you, I suppose?" "She does give me a gown or some other thing now and then, and a present at Christmas, but she knows the very poor require

them more than I do." "Well," said the housemaid, "I would not

stay there, with so much to do, for such wages.

Why don't you better yourself?" "I would not better myself, as you call it, for I could not," said Mary Ann, her eyes fillvery kind, and treats and cares for her servants as if they were her children, and both cook and

"But look how much higher wages we get,] and why don't you ask the same?"

do themselves; I am quite content, and covet- can be no peace." ousness is a thing I have a great horror of, a sin that poor people full into very easily without thinking it. It is sad to think that we lead, when they have the support of so many can't be kind to one another except for gain; graces in the mysteries of your religion to keep besides, all the gentry can't give the same them from evil." wages, as they are not all rich, and if every "Alas!" replied Brady, "we are all more her to come and see me, and then I shall know

not be places enough for them all." "Ay," said the butler, who had come in while Mary Ann was speaking, "and the most ignorant slattern often asks the most, and is most presumptuous. You are right, young woman,' he continued, "be content with a little and God's blessing, and He will give you more in good time. If the poorer gentry were her mother to do some little service for Mis. as dissatisfied with their portion, and still crav-Brown, her mistress, and at the same time she ing for more and more, as servants are, the named to her mether another object of her world would con be at an end. You see servants visit, viz.: to get her permission to go to a turning up their noses at a dinner and general table that ladies and gentlemen, the sons and Bell lived. She had leave to invite two friends daughters of noblemen, would sometimes be glad of, and that often after slaving as none of you would. When I was with master in foreign service, I knew the younger officers and these servants' parties, and I would rather you their ladies, born and delicately reared in every comfort, living on their pay, and obliged to appear as gentlemen, but having no fortune .-Many a time they had to eat bread and cheese you see people going to the devil with pride for their dinner, and having no more to live and vanity, I don't choose that my daughter upon for all their expenses than many a valet

The cook was quite surprised at this, and

"La! Mr. Tims, I can hardly believe what you say to be the case; do you mean to say that an officer in the army receives so little as

"I do say so, and I say also," continued and housemaid are very dressy, and wear Tims, "that I've seen a deal in my time, and if there is one class that is better off than another it is ours. We are well provided with to put that useless finery on herself, while she food and lodging, and have no anxiety in procuring it, and all may, if they please, lay by for their old age.'

> Mary Ann, when he had finished speaking, now took the opportunity, as she was a collector for the Altar Society, to ask some of the women for their subscription, but they all said they could not afford it, excepting Esther, who had the least wages.

> "I thought so," said Tims; "the finery for the party has run away with all their

> " No, indeed, Mr. Tims, you know I have to help my mother," said one.
> "Yes, I know," he said, "you don't dis-

> grace yourself by letting her be on the parish; but remember that what you have is God's, only lent you to promote His honor, and your own, and your neighbor's salvation; and at the judgment, when asked what you did with your money, and you reply- I spent the most of it on dress and vanity, and to please myself and the devil —what will be your reward?"

> "Oh, Mr. Tims, how can you speak that way?" said the cook, who was very extravagant; "must we not keep ourselves respectable ?"

> "Of course you must, but a silk dress is not necessary for servants to make themselves respectable; indeed it has, in my opinion, the contrary effect. God allows only what is necessary for our station in life, and such duties as we have to fulfil; more than that is folly and sin, and leads to much evil, especially among women. Our Maker no more allows us superfluities, than He does the rich."

" Ay, they set us a bad example," broke in the kitchen-maid.

"Then you need not follow it," pursued

Mr. Tims, "and you must not, unless you wish to be condemned with them. There are plenty of good examples for you to follow, and, what is more, the commands of God to obey.'

Mary Ann saw that she had better go, as the conversation was getting so disagreeable to the women that they were one by one dropping off; so she bade adieu to Esther.

Tims the butler was a very superior man for his station. He had a great taste for reading and improving the mind, and, what was better. he had sound religious principles. He had a sister equally good with himself, and like him, respected and loved by the family in which she lived. Both had continued from their going into service in the same family where they were first engaged, and together they now formed the entire support of their aged parents. Would that more servants were like them!

One evening, when John Jones called at Brady's cottage, he told him that he had been reading the books he gave him and had got so ing with tears. "I love my mistress; she is far, that he thought he should like to go and

see one of the clergy.

"I am glad to hear it my friend," said I make her interests our own: I feel that I Brady, "and I will go with you, any day you can never be grateful enough to her for all she like to see Father Smith, our good pastor; it has taught me, and her patience in bearing is a great blessing vouchsafed you, to be called with my ignorance till I learnt to be a good to the true faith; it will make you happy in servant. And to go and leave her now would this world and in the next, for whatever sorrow be most ungrateful, and not bettering myself and trouble may befall you, our Holy religion, either, for God's blessing would not be with truly believed and practised, is a source of peace and comfort, especially to the poor; and It is very sad to think that so many deprive man that neglected his duty and was ashamed themselves of this comfort by not living up to of his religion. You know he is a bit of a coward "I don't value myself as highly as others their duties, for without a good conscience there

> "I am often astonished," remarked Jones, "at the indifferent lives that many Catholics | man."

servant insisted on the same wages, there would or less infected by the prevailing faults of the age, worldliness and self-indulgence. Our religion teaches self-denial, and consequently. such of her children as dislike that only way to heaven, either cheat themselves by being nominally Catholic and practically nothing at all, or, as many times happens, throw off the restraints of religion altogether, and run into open infidelity, preferring this world to the next, the devil's society to God's."

"That is very sad and very awful to think of," said Jones; "but I remember the Scripture says 'Many shall come from the east and wost and shall sit down with Abraham in the kingdom of heaven, but the children of the kingdom shall be cast out;' I suppose that relates to you as well as to the Jews.

"It does," answered Brady: "let us then pray that we may not be of the number of the

Shortly after this conversation, Brady took his friend to the good priest, and after being under instruction with him for some time, till he fully understood the doctrines and obligations of the Catholic faith, Jones was received into the Church.

Our readers will not be surprised to hear that this good beginning was followed by a life conformable to it, and that Jones became an edifying and zealous Catholic. He now began to wish that he had a home of his own, and such a wife as would go hand in hand with him in Christian duties, and he asked Mary if she thought he would have any chance with her Mary Ann. "She was," he said, "just the one he thought would make him happy, and help him on to Heaven."

" I can't tell," answered Mary; " but when she comes I will ask her; or you can write her a line, if you are impatient about it."

So in a week from that time Jones called. and told them he had had an answer from Mary

"Not quite what you like, I fear," said Mary, "if I may judge from your face."

"I am, certainly, a bit disappointed," said Jones; "it is a great bother one can't get speech of a servant girl," he continued, rather pettishly; "if I could have spoken, instead of written, I should perhaps have succeeded bet-

"I think not," said Mary; "for she knows her own mind, and would decide at once; but what does she say?"

"She says she does not intend to marry, and prefers remaining single; but," he inquired, do you think she has any other person in her

· Oh no; I suspect she will never leave her mistress, to whom she is a great comfort; and if she did, it would only be to enter a convent. I think Mary Ann leans that way."

" And I am sure she might as well be in a convent as where she is," said Jones, who could not get over his disappointment.

The father and mother smiled, but the latter immediately added, with her usual good sense and gentle words, "You must reflect, Jones, that it is a very good thing that men visitors cannot always easily see servant girls; it is a wise restraint on the weak and foolish, and very little matter to the steady ones. Just good conduct." imagine how any family could go on if the servants' time were taken up with their own visitors; and how many, too, would thereby be led into evil; for it is not respectable, good men like you, that would go dangling after them but mostly bad men, seeking their ruin. As a mother, loving her child, I would not allow a girl of mine to remain at a house where loose, free ways were allowed. Salutary restraints are good for the best of us; you can see Mary Ann when she comes here; but, at any rate, I will ask her if she has well weighed your

Thus, when their daughter had leave to come and see them, Mary asked her if she had quite decided, and what was her reason for refusing such a good husband.

"Because I don't wish ever to marry, as I told him; I won't leave mistress, who has no relation or child to be a comfort to her."

"But if she should die?" "Then I will go to the convent, to which I know you won't object."

"No child, only pray to do whatever is most for God's honor and your neighbor's good."

"I do mother." "Then all will go right."

"But, mother, I think that Esther would suit Jones very well. With a little instruction from you, she would make as good a wife as yourself; she lets no one turn her from the right thing, and she deserves a steady good man, for she refused Mat O'Connor last week, who is very well off, saying she would have no

Wery well," said Mary; "I'll tell Jones what you say, and your recommendation of Esther. When you have an opportunity, tell tresses."

what he says, and he can see something of her."

CHAPTER VIII.

Some two months after this, Mary met with a pleasant reward for her neighborly charity and labors in the cause of good. Patrick Murphy came one day to ask the Brady's "to stand" for his haby, which was to be christened on the Sunday following, and to take tea with him and his wife afterwards. The Murphys had moved into a cottage of their own, and Patrick said that Mrs. Brady must come and see how comforable he was, and how much good she had done by her counsel and kind assistance. His wife had never been taught to be active and neat in household matters, and as I do. Indeed, it is our duty and what God thus from not knowing how to manage, and from the habit of taking thing easy, everything was getting so neglected that her husband was nearly driven out of all patience, and was fast losing all regard for home. And here we may remark that the indolence and ignorance of good management, which poor men's wives so frequently show, are just the things which send their husbands to the public-house in order to get rid of the dirty home, where squalling children, wife out of temper, and badly-prepared food, are the only greeting he meets with on his return from his day's work. But in Murphy's cottage all was now changed; and when the day of the christening arrived, and the Bradys entered the house, it was evident to them in a moment how vastly the management improved. Murphy's earnings were just the same as before, but his wife had profited so much by Mary's help and instruction that the money went twice as far, and produced much more comfort. Mrs. Murphy showed Mary the children's mattresses cut from the old corks by herself and the children, and each had a pillow of the snippped rags-all looking clean and neat. She said she had only made a beginning; but hoped, after a time, to make the cottage still more comfortable for Patrick, who, while she spoke, stood smiling with his face as bright as if he had been left a fortune.

There was a nice, hot, potato cake on the griddle, and tea laid out on the table; and as they sat down, Murphy could not help exclaiming, "Oh, Mrs. Brady, it would be a good job if poor men's wives could all be taught such useful ways as are suited to a poor home, and especially how to economise and prepare food. Until you showed Kitty, she had no idea of making nice broth or stews; the most general thing was tea, with sometimes a bit of bacon and potatoes. Now she always has something with meat in its turn in my can, when I start in the morning. And there is our pig. nice and clean on her bed of dry leaves, and a little straw over, and the bones are stewed down for it as you told us. I built the sty myself and the children keep it clean; and we are going to have a decent man to rent the top room for a while, so you see I am as happy as a prince!"

"And you'd be astonished," added his wife, "how clever our eldest girl is getting at her ladies of the school for being attentive. She and Johnny are soon to make their first com- for help from within. They stopped at the munion, and he is to have a suit of clothes, for door and listened for a minute; but the cries

"I told you it would be good for the children every way, to keep them to school, and would repay yourself too," said Mary.

"Indeed it has, Mrs. Brady; after the little girl has made her first communion, she will be going for twelve, and I think she will be fit to be put to some trade."

"What do you intend to put her to?"

"Kitty likes the dressmaking," said Murphy, "and thinks it the best, as she has such a taste for the needle. What think you?"

"I don't like it, and would not put any of my girls to that trade if I could help it. It throws young things so early into dangerous company, and exposes them in a way no good parents would like. I often grieve, when coming home of an evening in winter to see those young apprentices out so late, and exposed to so many dangers."

"I think with my husband," added Mary, and I should dread also the vain and foolish ideas, which that trade so often put into girls' heads. Indeed, he and I have pretty well decided to make all our girls go to service, as being, on the whole, safer.

"But it is so difficult to get Catholic girls

into places."

"No doubt," answered Mary; "but if they are good and steady, and well instructed in their work, they are very often liked; and you know there are Catholic places, too, where and rational, and had given Brady an account vacancies are every now and then to be heard of the late scene of violence. of. Of course, it is an anxious thing as to where, and with whom, we place our children; but while they are at school we can be on the look-out, and when a good situation offers, where proper attention to religious duties is and pretends he is not a Catholic when he allowed, we can take advantage of it. I make hears people abusing our religion. Esther my girls learn to clean a grate, and sweep and says such a fellow ought not to call himself a dust as soon as they can hold a brush, and be as useful for their age, as possible, so that when guide or restrain her inclinations. Full of they go out they get better terms, and are not vanity, which her mother had fostered instead such a trial as some children are to their mis-

"I believe you are right, Mrs. Brady. vanity, there was nothing to hinder his success,

What do you thing, Kitty?" said Murphy, turning to his wife,

"Indeed, Patrick," she replied, "I'm inclined to change my intention about the dressmaking, after what Mrs. Brady has said; she and Mr. Brady seem to be so right in everything, that I think we can't be wrong in being

advised by them." ; I am quite of your mind, Kitry," said Murphy; "if there were more such sensible couples among us, we'd be all the better of them, for the help and example of one good family makes army other good and happy.

"I'm sure we don't deserve your praises," said Mary; " you'll find, by-and-by, that your wife, too, will take a pleasure in helping others requires. We can all assist one another more or less, and there is no one, however poor, that cannot contribute some good deeds to the treasury of the Church; remembering that the idle servant shall be cast out, as well as the wicked one.

"I have always thought," said Brady, that the Catholic doctrine of the Communion of Saints is very beautiful. How consoling to think, that the whole body of the church is so bound together, that a good thought or deed of one benefits all; that we are helped also by our brethren in glory, and that we poor creatures on earth can assist to get those that are in durance more quickly to the unspeakable bliss of Heaven.'

"What part of our religion is not lovely?" said Murphy; "no wonder converts are so happy when they get to know it; but will you tell me why it is that Protestants are told such false things of our religion by their clergy?"

"That is easy enough to know. They have stolen goods in their possession, and they would make some excuse for keeping them, by viki-fying our religion. Then some of our own people, that the devil carries away help more than all our enemies could do, to injure the souls of them that know not the truth and beauty of our Holy Faith."

"The Lord knows," said Murphy, "I'm often ashamed and heart-sore to see the way that some of our neighbor's neglect their religion, and scandalize others."

"And wee to them for it; but I fear it is now, as it was with the Jews, the former favored people of God, who did not answer to His great mercies; and as they brought on themselves the heavy punishments they were visited with, so shall we be awfully chastised. If it were not for the few good and holy ones that are among us praying for us, we should all be swept away. When, even to us men, the sin and iniquity that abounds seems so dreadful, what must it be in the sight of Almighty God? So, my friend, let us try all we can to save ourselves and families from the corruption that is around us, and from the eternal reprobation it will bring on so many,

CHAPTER IX.

As the Bradys were going up their own street on their way home that same evening, needle, and she has had several gifts from the and as they passed Sheer's cottage, they were surprised at hearing violent shricks and cries continuing, they rushed into the house, and up the stairs to where the disturbance seemed to

be. There an awful scene presented itself. Sheer, seemingly mad, his hair on end, his eves starting out of his head, was beating his wife, who lay on the floor covered with blood, which was flowing from her nose and mouth.-They raised her up, and with kind words endeavored to calm the man, who kept cursing her, and accusing her of some trouble that had come upon him. "Curse her!" he went on; she has been a curse to me and her children: let her lie there; let her die."

Brady found that the only plan was to get Sheer home with him, and leave Mary with other neighbors to attend to the half-killed woman,

It was a fortunate thing that Mary could dress wounds, and had sufficient knowledge to get on without sending for a doctor, which she was loath to do; for she knew that if it was known, Sheer would very probably lose his situation. Accordingly, Mary washed the wounds, plastering them up, and cutting off the hair round such as were on the head. She got the poor woman into bed, charging them to keep her quiet, and give her nothing but toast and water, after the little spirit and water she had administered at first to revive her. Mary then returned home to rest, where she found that Sheer had become quiet, and quite sober

It appeared that Sheer, on coming home with just enough drink in him to make him cross, had been told that his eldest girl, his pet and pride, a pretty, showy-looking girl, who was at service, had become a castaway, the result of her mother's neglectful bringing up. No cor-rection of faults, or good principles, had ever been instilled into the mind of the poor girl, to of repressing, when the tempter came, and offered the baubles which gratified the girl's

golf Majira

anything of what had happened till their child's boundless; let me bring Father Smith to see dream was over, and she had become an aban- you and help you to prepare for death.' doned toy. She was now sick and dying, and, full of remorse and shame, besought the forgiveness of her father and mother before she

Sheer had a strong feeling of the disgrace that had come upon them, and blamed his wife for it.

"When I was from home," said he, "most of my time, carning for them, of course I could not mind the children's ways: and when I have tried to check her extravagance and excessive indulgence, she would not let the children attend to me. Thus I had no comfort in any of them, and the second girl, I am sure, will follow the way Bessy has gone, and my boys are ter. no better. I have been driven to drink," he eried, "because I could not bear the misery of

my house." "Alas!" interposed Brady, "when there is no religion to restrain or support, we cannot wonder that families are thus sinful and miserable. But whatever faults your wife had, they would not excuse you. If husbands finds their it. wives weak and foolish, they should only be the more firm and determined in the right. Ay, and even send the children from them, rather than allow a mother to bring them up badly. You had better go with Mary and seek her out, and forgive this poor lost one; and, ere it is too late reform your own ways, and try and save your other children from ruin .-This trouble may open your wife's eyes to see the error of her life; but you must be patient, as you yourself are far from blameless.'

Speaking thus, and persuading Sheer the next morning to return home. Brady accompanied him to his cottage, where Mary had preceded them. They found the unfortunate woman very ill. She had been wandering in her head during the night, calling out the name | raised to Heaven imploringly, but not now of her daughter, moaning sadly, and at times muttering accusations against herself. As they came in she was speaking to herself .-"Yes, yes, I know I have done it; he says so; what? the devil has her! Yes, yes, there. I see him dragging her down. And me, too; see, see; help, help! save us!" she shrieked, and grasping the bed-clothes, awoke. Mary and another female stood up to calm and soothe her; but pressing her hand on her forehead, she cried out, "Is it true? or was it only a dream? Let me go, let me go." And she attempted to get out of bed; but in the effort, fell back exhausted.

"You see you are too weak to stir," said Mary. "Now take this cooling drink, and try and compose yourself to sleep. I will go and seek her, if you will promise to keep quiet till I return.

"Oh, God bless you; tell her I forgive her, for I know my own foolishness has done it all, I took too much pride in her and gave her her own way too much; woe to me for it."

Mary then went down to the kitchen as Brady brought Sheer in; and telling them she was ready to accompany them they set off.

A long walk brought them to the miscrable suburb which had been pointed out as the retreat of this poor outcast. Wretched abodes and filthy lanes led to it, where Mary shivered as her eye caught sight of women with faces that had lost all expression of womanliness, and whom demons had seemingly taken possession of. Her ears were assailed by language that made her dart along as if she could have rushed into any abyss sooner than hear it again. The men by her side, too, felt a portion of the horror she showed at this fearful scene, and swiftly they sped on till they came to an old, dilapidated house, which was entered by a little garden. After various inquiries, they found that the object of their search was in a room at the top of the dark and broken staircase which they saw before them on entering.

Mary begged the poor father to remain outside the door, till she prepared his daughter for his coming. She then entered a small low, dark room. It was some minutes before she could discern the different objects within, but the hard breathing of a human being indicated the corner to turn to. There, on a straw bed on the floor, lay a panting, suffocating girl. Mary knelt down and spoke a few kind words, asking her how she felt. A burst of hysterical weeping was her answer; at length she sobbed out, "Oh, would they not come? I'm dying!" "Yes, yes, if you will not excite yourself. Your father waited without till I had time to tell you. Your mother is not able to come to-

day."
Thereupon Mary gently led in the father to his sinful child.

"Oh, father, father, forgive me before I die," she cried out; "you were a good father to me, and what disgrace I have brought on you!"

Sheer could not speak; his eye darkened, and he hissed out between his teeth,-" Curses on him that has done this. I'll seek him out, and make him pay dearly for it."

"Oh, no, no, father, it is all my own fault; no one could have harmed me if I had withstood sin myself. I see it all now, since God has stricken me; I came to this wretched corner to hide myself, and you should never have known of my misery, nor my sister of my bad example, but that the doctor says I have not long to live, and I could not die without your forgiveness."

The broken-down father was now weeping onvulsively.

Mary whispered to the dying girl,-"Is there not ONE, above parents on earth, whose forgiveness you should first ask?"

"Oh, yes, I know how I have sinned, and how idle and thoughtless my life has been, even before this great sin; but how can I expect God to turn to me now, when I have done nothing but offend Him during my short life? Alas, alas! all I have thought of was to please claimed; at the same time laughing loudly, with a myself, and I gave up all the religion that I glance full of meaning at Count Hatzfeld. "And

"Lose not, then, these precious moments,"

beside her, "it is frightful to think of death when one has not led a Christian life. Oh, begin at once, and make them all at home reform their ways, and think of God's commands. If I had been kept to my duty as a child, I should not so easily have gone astray. Promise me, father, that you will give up drink and become a religious man for the rest of Count Bismarck said that if the present Governyour life. My soul won't rest if you don't promise me.'

"I do promise you. May God forgive me for your sin; I should have guarded you betto make peace on the conditions we ask. the rest to us matters little. And, after all, who

Meantime, Mary had slipped away, and, with the greatest speed, had sent a messenger for Father Smith; and, ere long, he arrived, entering about the same time as the doctor. The opinion of the latter was that she might live he added, with a laugh; then, turning to Herr von over the night, but not more; it would be no Hatzfeld, "By-the-bye, I have just received a teleuse moving her, she was too exhausted to bear gram; he is coming to-morrow." The individual

The girl heard the word more, and immediately made a sign against it. "Let me die here," she said; "it is too good for such a sinner. Leave me now with God's servant, but let father wait outside, and come in again and stay with me till the last." They then tory of France as much as possible, so as to make left the room, Sheer and Mary sitting on the her unable for a long time to disturb the general

In about an hour, the good father called them in, and told Mary to arrange things and give her some restorative till he ran home for the last sacraments. When they approached the bed the poor penitent was calm; the expression of fear and anguish which her countenance had previously worn had given place to a look of hope and comfort. Her eyes were despairingly, and when Mary knelt down to read some appropriate prayers for her, she joined her voice here and there audibly, and Mary saw that the Father of peace, the Father of all goodness and mercy, had shown His mercy to this, His poor, erring, but penitent creature.

The girl motioned her to come close, and whispered, - Don't let father go, trouble may drive him to more drink; don't lose sight of him when all is over, but take him home, and ah, then continue to help and advise him. Tell mother to turn more to God, and that I die truly sorry for my sins and forgiving all that have injured me."

"I will not lose sight of your father, and will fulfill all your wishes," said Mary.

"May God reward you. Tell my sister also to become good and religious; if she does not, she will be led astray as I have been .-Oh! what is like the fear of God to keep us from wron_-loing?"

Father Smith now returned with the Blessed Sacrament, and they knelt down as he entered the door. Mary began the "Confiteor."

(To be Continued.)

JOTTINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. A DINNER AT VERSAILLES WITH THE PRUSSIAN CHAN-

> CELLOR. (From the Pull Mall Gazette.)

A member of the Spanish Embassy in Paris, M. Angel de Miranda, who left the city during the siege, and afterwards dined at Count Bismarck's house at Versailles, has just published a pamphlet in which he makes some very curious revelations of the conversation he had with the Count while they sat together, atter dinner, over their wine. M. de Miranda's story, however, must not be taken too literally. "The house," he says, "is in one of the darkest streets of dark Versailles; it is humble in appearance, and almost bare. The heat in the anteroom was stifling; huge military cloaks and enormous boots littered the floor; and in a corner there were a dozen clerks sorting papers." On entering with his escort, a Prussian lieutenant of hussars. he was received by Herr Hatzfeld, the head of the Chancellor's Cabinet, at whose appearance the lieutenant assumed that attitude of stiff submission which Heine once said "makes Prussian officers look as if they had swallowed the stick with which they had been beaten. The room in which Count Bismarck received M. de Miranda was full of smoke, and even hotter than the ante-room. Two candles stuck into bottles were burning on the mantlepiece; in the middle was a rickety table, on which were placed a jug of beer and four silver tankards. The Count, after closely cross-examining his visitor as to the state in which he left Paris and the manner in which he crossed the Prussian lines, asked him to remain to dinner, adding that he had already dined himself, and begged M. de Miranda to excuse his being absent, as he had some pressing work to do. After dinner the Chancellor came in, and, scating himself astride on a chair opposite his guest, called for some Burgundy. Eight bottles were brought in. Count Bismarck tasted the first; it was Nuits, and he did not like it. A second bottle was opened, and the Count after tasting it exclaimed: "Excellent! That's Romance." M. de Miranda then complimented the Chancellor on his cellar; but the latter assured him that the wine came from the Hotel des Reservoirs, as he paid religiously for all he consumed, and refused on principle to take anything on requisition. The conversation next turned on the state of Paris. M. de Miranda having observed that the Parisians were determined to resist to the last, the Count said he did not believe they would hold out long, as it was merely the self-love of the Parisians which prevents them from surrendering. "In any case," he added, "we will wait, if necessary, but we will enter Paris. The King has quite made up his mind, although he wants to spare the Parisians as much as possible, not to sign peace except at the Tuilleries." M. de Miranda then asked whether the Count had no fears of a European intervention. "None whatever," was the reply; "the neutrals are at least as much our friends as those of France . . . besides which," he added, significantly, "each of them will, I think, have enough to do to look after its own affairs before long." As to M. Thiers's mission, the Count its real object was much less to make peace than to bring a restoration of the house of Orleans." "I don't think," rejoined M. de Miranda, "that people in Paris thought so. In any case it was said that Russia and England agreed to interfere." This idea seemed supremely ridiculous to Count Bis-"Russia and England agree!" he exmarck.

terrible coalition against us? I expected that in

this war you would have been our allies.

Northern peoples that the future belongs, and they have only just commenced to play the glorious part which they are destined to fulfil for the good of humanity." "These words," says M. de Miranda, were spoken with an animation which seemed to exclude all idea of mystification or duplicity. The Chancellor spoke as if he were hink ing aloud." Then, resuming the subject of the war, ment still refused to treat after the capture of Paris. the Germans will occupy Paris and France "as long as may be necessary." "We will find a Goverument that will treat at last, even if it were that of Robert Macaire. The principal thing we want is

can say that the Emperor will not return-or, at least, his dynasty? . . . I should not be surprised to see the majority of the nation recall . Petit bonhomme vit encore!" here alluded to M. de Miranda afterwards found to be General Boyer, the emissury of Marshal Bazaine. "Whatever may be our conditions of peace," Count Bismarck proceeded, "France is too vain ever to forgive us for her defeats. She would, in any case, make war again as soon as she was strong enough Our policy, in the interest both of Germany and of all Europe, must therefore be to diminish the terripeace." The Count added, alluding to the proposed annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, that it was the will of the King, and this was enough. "The French accustomed to be the plaything of political adventurers, cannot understand our respect for the monarchy. In our country there is no sovereign will but that of the King. . . . I am only the instrument of his political will, as the generals are the instruments of his military will. When his Majesty expresses a wish, it is my duty to propose the means of realizing it, and it is my glory sometimes to succeed in this task. At this moment, however, my actions are absolutely subordinate to

those of the military leaders, who are not always of

my opinion." This closed the conversation, which

had lasted three hours. "How is it the French do not break out?" I am asked the question very often. The best answer to it is conveyed in another question-" What good would it do them if they did?" For if they could not raise the siege of Paris and rout the Prussian army their mere fracture of the iron circle would not help them much. If there were an army to join outside the matter would wear a different aspect. To ignorant persons, as most of us are who are not favoured with hebdomadal revelations of the truth on all earthly affairs, it would seem very easy to break out, and there is an old military maxim paraded which leads men astray very much in reference to the proportion between the besieged and besiegers. To very many persons who have not studied the subject, even if they be professional soldiers, it might appear strange too that the French had not raised the siege by a great sortie. And if they saw the lines and travelled round Paris they would, perhaps, be still more impressed by the want of energy and enterprise of the besieged. But a thorough soldier would very soon appreciate the great difficulties of a sortio against an army in intrenched positions, which can at any one point bring 70,000 to 80,000 men to bear in a short time on the deploying columns. It is almost alarming to a civilian to travel along inside the Prussian lines. He may go for miles and scarcely meet or see 500 men. In some places he will find none at all. And there is Paris always in view and always near. But if he examines the position of such deserted places on the map he will find good reason for the apparent neglect in the absence of all means of access to them by an Army Corps without causing such alarm as would give time to the investing force to concentrate large forces to encoun

ter and fall upon it. The villages, villas, and country houses which are part of Paris outside the walls have not only given shelter to the Germans, and often stores of wine and food, but have been invaluable places of defence. There is a girdle of barricades round the city, and every wall is loopholed, so that an assailing force once out of artillery cover has really to carry intrenched positions one after the other, each stronger as it opens heavier fire in proportion to the increased strength of the defenders. Artillery cannot move easily over the open at this time of year, and columns must deploy. The Seine and the Marne, much as they conduce to the defence of Paris, are great obstacles to the ready evolutions of large sorties, because the bridges are destroyed, and pontoons can only be laid where the fire of the forts cover the pontoneers. The system of signals used by the German Armies is quite sufficient for all purposes of warning. Posts are established near the outlying pickets, where a few poles, on which to run up flags by day and burn beacons at night, are erected to notify a coming attack. The electric wires connect every command and run to Head-Quarters. Every house with a good view is turned into an "Observatorium," from which the French are watched through powerful glasses, and are obliged to undergo strict scrutiny, every day being divided into periods for observation

and reports thereupon .- Times Cor.

FAD SIGRTS. A correspondent with the German Army of the Loire remarks:—It is sad to see, as we enter French villages, whole families, with all the worldly goods they can manage to carry on their backs, flitting from one to the other, the women in tears, leading little children scarcely able to keep up with them through the deep mud, either going back to villages which they deserted when they became contested points upon the battle field, or trying to avoid the invading hosts, whose appearance is supposed to presage all sorts of violence and disaster. For a long time les Prussiens have been the hughear held up to naughty children to make them good, and now, when they actually appear, there is often a general squalling on the part of this portion of the population. It is significant that les Allemands do not seem to exist. No matter whether they are Bavarians, Saxons, or Badeners, they are known by no other name than that of Prussians. Sometimes a whole family is valiant enough to brave the horrors of a bombardment or a hot infantry fight in the streets-hiding in the cellars while it lasts, and emerging the moment the dropping shots fewer and further between indicate the close of the struggle. There may be seen little children gazing wonderingly at the dead and dying men lying at the thresholds of the familiar doorways, poking their little fingers into the bullet-holes in the walls, and their heads through the breaches made by the shot and shell. Then old women and girls run to and fro with mattresses and coverlets, and find their houses turned into temporary hospitals and themselves into the street to seek shelter as best they may, until the wounded have been attended to. In the cottage in which I find myself at present are only two women, and they are at this moment engaged in rummaging you, Spaniards, are you also going to enter into this the straw of the mattress upon which I have been sleeping for the most valuable articles of clothing and the few trinkets they possessed, which they had said Mary, "but implore God's mercy. He is so much so that the day after war was declared, I stowed away in it for safety. The other day I saw

and her ruin. The parents had not known not like us; His mercy and goodness are saked Marshal Prim what contingent Spain would an old man tottering down the path of his garden and her ruin. The parents had not known not like us; His mercy and goodness are send us. I was much surprised to see him with with furtive step, and something evidently concealed boundless; let me bring Father Smith to see you and help you to prepare for death."

"Death! yes, death is near, and oh, where shall I go when I leave this world? Oh, father," she said turning to the sobbing man heside her. "it is frightful to think of death is near as you were formerly. It is to the antiquated that I felt the safety of the German army under his blouse, Watching him closely I perceived him draw stealthily from beneath an old sabre, which would not be compromised by my silence.

I have written already of some effects on character produced by this war-on individual as well as national character. What think you of a Princea Christian gentleman—the administrator of a great charity—an officer of State, who, being asked as to the means of communicating with the wounded officers of the enemy's army who might be in his hospitals, said "I know nothing about them. They give us quite trouble enough as it is. I wish they were all dead?" Well! There is a British officer who has stated he heard this Christian Prince use these words, and it was a British officer who repeated them to me. And a German gentleman, speaking of some things he had witnessed, declared he could not have believed had he not seen with his own eyes, that Germans could be so violent, so unscrupulous, and so dishonest. He spoke but of common soldiers of acts of plunder and wrong on their part; it would be monstrously unjust to affix the stigma to a large part of the army. But in the politics of the conquering race the taint will be apt to spread. Germans for instance, see nothing but what is natural and right in the annexation of Luxemburg. And in a short time they may conceive it is of the very highest equity and morality to seize on Holland, For the thought is ventilated and the words are on men's lips. And who are we who have Gibraltar and Malta and the Isles of the Sea, they will ask, that we pretend to see in such a natural and wholesome addition of sea coast any wrong doing? If the Dutch do not like it so much the worse for them. A Westphalian artilleryman, writing from the

neighborhood of Chatillon-sur-Seine, writes :-- "Soon after leaving Toul the region becomes very wild and exceedingly dangerous for marching troops. Bands of Francs-Tireurs can here do much mischief without being got at themselves, especially in this season of the year. In those valleys and woody defiles the boldest among us might be uncasy if he knew that the district was not entirely free from them, or considered how little he could do against bands lurking in the hills and woods. We find the people on our further advance into France more friendly than in Lorraine. They hate Garibaldi and his band more than us, and have a wholesome horror of Francs-Tireurs, knowing well that entire villages are heavily punished if such people show themselves within their limits. I was even assured in several villages that the mayors would not allow Francs-Tircurs to return in their districts, not wishing that their houses should be burnt down. The war, nevertheless, is assuming a more and more cruel and barbarous character. Two days ago, for instance, Nogent, between Chaumont and Langres, was burnt by us Our troops had been fired on from several houses and on a larger band being sent to punish this by a contribution, it was also fired on and driven from the place. A terrible revenge speedily followed. Yesterday six Francs-Tireurs were brought in at Chateau Villain, who had fired on our outposts and even killed a soldier from an ambush. The fellows were not in uniform, and looked quite wild; they will be shot, as also the 12 taken two days ago in the large wood which extends from Chateau Villain to Langres. The tortress of Langres is still occupied by the French, and gives a certain basis of opera tions to the bands which are constantly threatening our stopping stations up to Chatillon. It is said that Langres is occupied by 15,000 Mobiles, many of them from this region. The inhabitants here states that 10,000 regulars are there. People call the Mobils soldats de papier, and the peasants do not scruple to confess that many of themselves from these villages have described from Langres and returned home. They are of opinion that only the French soldier by profession is bound to defend the country. The rural population desire peace, and at any price. I have never found Republicans among them. They and the priests wish for a king, and are divided as to the person, the Comte de Paris and the Prince de Joinville being always, however, spoken of. The people here supply us with everything we want, and even more than is required. I believe the

motive for this is simply terror." There is something appalling in the continuance day after day of this slaughter, and it is earnestly to be hoped that I may not have another battle to chronicle to-morrow. Since the beginning of the war there has been nothing so terrible as this nightly camping among frozen bodies with comparatively nothing to eat, and rising (if people can be said to rise who never go to bed) to new deeds of violence. To-day, when I was at the village of Messas, a man was brought in perfectly unconscious, who had been a day and two nights lying with a fractured thigh on the battle-field. The blood, which clotted his wound and clothes, was frozen into solid ice, and yet the man was restored and able to give an account of his sufferings, which I did not stay to hear. Again, each day's fight involves the burning of houses, and it is melancholy to see the innocent peasantry, when the tide of battle has swept past them, wandering disconsolately among the ruins of their homes.

The Times' correspondent is pleased to be witty after this fashion :- We started in carriages for the Prussian posts, led by Monseigneur Bauer, Archbishop of Saracuse, one of the most active and prinripal officers of the Ambulances de la Presse. His history and character are so remarkable that you must allow me to say a few words about them. was for ten years, I am told, in the order of the 'Carmes Dechauseses," who claim, conspicuously among other duties and privileges, those of going about barefooted and living on bread and water. Brother Bauer successfully discharged the first duty of going barefooted-though the Archbishop is now usually to be seen in top-boots and spurs, as he is an indefatigable horseman-but he quite failed in the second, for instead of living upon bread and water he nearly died of it. He was so near death that Extreme Unction was administered to him. He rallied, to life in this world, and Pope Pio Nono was good enough not only to recognize the brother's temporal existence, but even volunteered to absolve him from the vows which had so nearly sent him prematurely to heaven, with much useful work on carth still undone. The Archbishop, though he drinks only water at the dinner table, now shrinks from no sort of solid food, and is in consequence healthy, full of physical energy, and altogether as valuable a member of society as a man of his un-usual capacity ought to be. I am told he is a great orator, and though I am still to have the pleasure of hearing him in public, I can casily imagine it from his ready wit and unusual command, in private conversation, of language at once copious and choice Although, however, I have not heard him in the pulpit, I have seen him in action on the field, and have no hesitation in saying that he has all the qualities of a first-rate cavalry officer, except that for general he is too fond of going under fire, and that without excuse, since the Division more especially under his command, the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes, are in this respect anything but young troops that require leading. One of his estafettes, Mr. El-liott Bower, told me that for nearly two hours yesterday Monseigneur kept him riding about under the Prussian bombs, an occupation not uninteresting, perhaps, and certainly exciting, but searcely what one counted upon in volunteering to escort an Archbishon. One might as well be an aide-de-camp to General Ducrot, and be killed off at once in leading a charge. Altogether, Monseigneur would have

made a first class medaval priest, alike great in the pulpit, the confessional (the Archbishop was confessor to the Empress), and in the field ready to preach in mail armour or, at a pinch fight in a case sock. In these degenerate days his best though inade. quate, sphere in time of war is, perhaps the command of our Ambulance, which he leads admirably, and under such a General conspicuous from the contrast felicitously characapicuous iron the coclesiastical dress and his top. boots—we were all proud to go to the Prussian avant postes, though we did not expect that the Arch. bishop would have any further opportunity of indulging his unarchiepiscopal propensity for being fired at. After crossing the Marne we halted to take up a body of Freez des Ecoles Cardinnes, of whom I have spoken in a previous letter. I am told that yesterday they again greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness in going under fire to bring off the wounded, exciting the enthusiastic ad. miration of General Ducrot—no bad judge of cour. age—who took off his cap with a profound bow, and kept it in his hand as some of them came up to him and talked to him. With their long black robes darkening the white, frosty moonlight, they helped to make our procession very picturesque as we all alighted from the carriages at the last French barricades—the extreme outposts. A short halt to consult, and then Monseigneur—accompanied by a trompette, M. Gramond, Mr. Bower, and Mr. Elliott Bower, the estafettes—rode forward towards the Prussians, some of whom I afterwards heard were concealed in the houses almost within a few yards of us, crouching forward with trigger-finger all ready on the needle-gun, to guard against a surprise.

Those left behind carried on an animated discussion with French vivacity on all possible subjects but chiefly on the chance of our being permitted to go on the battle-field. Twice or thrice the stillness of the night was broken by the sharp crack of a rifle from some ill-conditioned sentinel a churlish misanthrope one would have liked to cudgel, for passing Champigny we had driven through dense rows of recumbent figures, trying, despite the cold. to snatch some brief repose, that they might recover a little from the hard labours of the day before they were called on to face those of the next, Here the general buzz of conversation suddenly stopped, and there was a solemn hush as four priests requested passage through our group for a figure covered with a cloak and carried on a braward. A young captain of Mobiles had indiscreetly exposed himself at the barricades, and been shot dead a few minutes before we arrived. The sight was too common to attract more than a moment's notice, and conversation buzzed on again until the Archbishop's return. He had seen, as I understood him, a Prussian officer, who told him where five bodies were to be found, but who sent him to another post, in a different direction, for further instructions.

Before we again went forward, the Archbishop ordered the trompette to sound the quatre appels to inform the Prussians that a parlementaire was about to approach them. It was sounded loudly and distinetly, and, through the stillness of the night, ought to have been heard far into the Prussian lines. The moonlight was, moreover, clear enough to enable their sentincls to see the waving of the parlementaire flag; yet a few seconds afterwards we heard shots from the direction in which the Archbishop had advanced, and, returning, he told us that this unlucky incident left us nothing to do but to go home.

There is another man-I regret I don't know his name-whom, from Sedan to the field before Paris, I have continually seen on the track of the wounded He has neither carriage nor horse, but, staff in hand, follows in the wake of battle, and, with the polish of a highly-bred gentleman and the gentleness of a woman, brings consolation to the dying. He is a French Benedictine priest. I cannot tell how often I have met him on his mission of charity. The other morning he suddenly came upon me close to the battle-field, and asked me where were the wounded. He had walked about 20 miles that morning. He is paid by no Government-he is a volunteer in the best sense of the word. Every one who witnesses his exertions joins in the hope that God will give him his reward. He is in the prime of life, handsome, and distingue-looking enough to be

MEAT v. BREAD.—On the subject of horses a curidispute has arisen in Paris. Forage is so scarce that a great many valuable animals are now being fed upon bread, and this, when made known, was pronounced scandalous. But if you slay your horses at once you destroy your chances of fresh meat for the future. A horse, on the other hand, eats about as much bread in a day as would support ten citizens, and therefore it is asked whether it is worth while to keep him a month in order to enjey a few hundred kilogrammes of fresh meat at the end of that period? There has been a good deal of arithmetic done upon this question, and citizens, horses, and bread have been multiplied, divided, subtracted and added up till the Ministry are quite perplexed, and we believe no decision has yet been taken .- Pall Mall Gazette.

If the German batteries were to bombard the city it could only be after having reduced all the forts within easy range, otherwise the batteries firing against the city would be exposed to bombardment in their turn from permanent forts with bomb-proof cover at a comparatively short range. To reduce one fort might be easy if the fort stood alone; but each supports, and is in turn supported by others, so that were one to fall no large force could march through the gap, without being exposed to the concentrated fire of such guns as have never been used in war until now, if we except the isolated rounds fired from the Affondatore during the battle of Lissa.

The forts are armed with heavy ship guns, breechloading, all of cast iron, and strengthened by steel-The guns are rather untrustworthy in strength, but there is time enough to take any precautions that may be thought advisable. So far as known, the gun of highest calibre in Paris has a bore more than ten and a half inches across its diameter. The projectile weighs little short of 500lb. but a comparatively large charge cannot be used on account of the danger of bursting, unless the Russian plan of burying the piece in the earth be tried, as men say it has been lately. There are remors of a wonderful new gun of huge dimensions found accidentally in Paris, and soon to be used against Ver sailles. There is no doubt that a gun has been made in England, capable of such work.

The nearest approach to Versailles from the French side has been made by a gunboat, which has come close up to the bridge at Sevres. The distance as the shot flics is less than five miles—about 8,500 yards. The distance between the French gurboat and the Royal Quarters at Versailles, has been more than attained over and over again by English guns, and, I believe, lately by French guns from the

The reverses to which the French have had to submit are already bearing good fruit. Evidence of the most reliable character is forthcoming, of the religious spirit that is springing up among the men. Of the Pontifical Zouaves it is said that they have all the piety of fervent Christians; and, their chaplain writes, these are the most determined soldiers. If France is to be saved, it must be by men animated like these, by a spirit of faith and of love of duty. But France will not be saved till she has recognised the necessity of extirpation of blasphemy, especially the blasphemy of bad books, of the observance of the Sunday, and a general protest against the invasion of Rome." Can it be wondered that the simple-hearted Bretons, even in their extremity refused the assistance of the "Red Shirts," who have sacked a house of the Marists and one of the Jeruite? These men, true followers of their leader, but

church-doors, windows, benches, and confessionals for their fires. The burning of a large statue of Our lady, aroused even the irreligious Lyonnais, but their murmurs were met by the response that "we have come to Lyons to put an end to bigotry.

The former abusers of the Pontificial Zouaves have been silenced by their heroic conduct in the dreadful war that is now raging: they have lived, or rather they have died down the false reproaches cast upon their characters; in the bloody graves of the slain Jonaves ought to have been buried for ever the venmous slanders of their enemies. Cast out of Rome omous size weeds by the Government of Italy, they sprang up into the choicest flowers of martial nobilisprang or as they touched the soil of afflicted France. Whatever may be the final issue of the struggle between France and Germany; whatever reputations may go down shattered past all remedy in the genmay go down withering revelations may be eral crash; whatever withering revelations may be made of incapacity, cowardice, and rotten organization, one thing at least is certain—the career of the uon, one uning as Access of the Roman Pontiff will leave a brilliant mark in the history of the war.

A BRAVE FRENCH Soldier .- The correspondent of the Post, writing from St. Maur, gives the following interesting account of the late Commandant Franchetti, who was killed in the sortic from Paris: He was the very beau-ideal of a cavalry leaderyoung, handsome, rich, a splendid rider, brave of course, and adored by his Eclaireurs, who, by the way, were all men of family and position. One of them tells me this anecdote of him :—On the 2nd, the day on which he was mortally wounded, his squadron, being in a very dangerous position and under heavy fire, was ordered to retreat. He begged that they might at least make a dash at the Prussians, but the order was reiterated, and he gave the word to retire—"Au pns." The aide-de-camp, however, as he passed the head of the squadron, told one of the officers to trot, which accordingly was done, till the trot degenerated into a gallop. Franchetti was furious. He put spurs to his horse, reached the head of his men, and shouted, "Escadron halte," in a voice of thunder. They obeyed, while the Prussian shells continued to fall about them. Then, drawing his watch from his pocket, he looked carefully at the hour, leisurely wound it up, and returned it. Then he took out a cigarette paper, delicately rolled up a cigarette, and asked for a match. One was produced, upon which he lit his cigarette, rolled it in his mouth, looked at his watch again, and said, "Escadron en avant au pas-marche!" and thus the little troop walked off the field under a terrible fire before the whole army. Subsequently in the day he received from the shell which has killed him a terrible wound in the upper part of the thigh, but he still remained on horseback till he fell from exhaustion. He was unconscious for some time before his death; but at the last moment he started up as from a trance, and gave a few words of command in French and in Arabic, with his full voice, and then sank back to speak no more.

The Archbishop of Paris has paid a visit to the Breton Ambulance. He urged the wounded to join their regiments again as soon as they recovered, and to continue to combat the enemies of France. He told them never to think of surrendering, but to fight for the deliverance of the country, and said he regretted that his ecclesiastical character prevented his shouldering a rifle on the ramparts.

Considering the hardships they have to undergo and the losses they have suffered, too much cannot be said in favor of the obedience, fortitude, and cheerfulness of the German soldiers. The fact that they are drawn largely from the middle classes of the community no doubt tends largely to this result. Yesterday, immediately after the storming of Villorceau, I was watching a soldier smashing the chassepots of the captured prisoners against a large stone. Stopping suddenly and glancing at the peculiar construction of a ritle he held in his hand, he turned to me with a smile and said "You had better take this one; it belongs to you," supposing it to be of English manufacture; he was quite surprised to find that the letters "N.Y.U.S.A." proved it to have a different origin, and that England was not the only country which exported arms to France. There is no idea more firmly rooted in the mind of the German private soldier than that England is a bitter enemy to Germany because it is the only country that exports arms to France; and it is quite a new view to him to hear that possibly out of five or six millions of his countrymen who are in America some may be found who participate in the large profits made by the manufacturers of that country by the export of arms and other munitions to the enemies of their Fatherland .- Times Cor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Derry Journal, the organ of the Catholic party in Derry, applauds the determined attitude of the authorities with respect to the late celebration, and seems satisfied with the enforcement of the proclamation. The Derry Standard, Presbyterian organ, takes a different view, and points out particulars in which the prohibition was set at naught.

JUSTICE FATZGERALD ON A DIVORCE COURT FOR IRE-LAND.—In the action tried in the Dublin Courts on Saturday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in his charge, said that an allusion had been made to the Divorce Court: he hoved no Parliament would ever inflict upon Ireland the injury of such a Court. " We don't want it We have no necessity of it; and I believe I speak the truth when I say that five-sixths of the population-I do not allude to any particular Church, but speak equally of Protestants and Catholics-believe that the tie of matrimony can only be dissolved by the hand and ministry of death."

Insa Better.-Irish dairy farmers have now an opportunity for extending the sale of first-class butter in England. The Tours Government have prohibited the exportation of butter from France. England purchased from French dairy farmers last year butter to the value of £2,320,000. There is nothing to prevent our farmers from securing this trade if they will imitate the French in presenting for sale only first-class butter, made up in small neat firkins scrupulously clean.—Irish Times.

THE LIEUTENANCY OF CAVAN. - We have reason to know that it is very generally believed in Cavan that the most likely successor to the late Marquis of Headfort in the lieutenancy of that county will be Mr. Dense, of Turbotston, county Westmenth, who has for some years been Vice-Lieutenant, and who is possessed of considerable property in the county, which has been in his family for centuries. Although Mr. Dease has not taken any very prominent part in public or political affairs, he was a member of the Royal Commission on Primary Education, which has recently brought its labours to a close; and he is not unknown to literary fame, having, in an able article in the January number of the Edinburg Review, entered very fully into the Land Question, and in a great measure assisted to prepare the public mind for the course of legislation, carried out by the present Government. Mr. Dease's second brother is M. P. for the Queen's County .- Freeman.

THE RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS-RE-JOICINGS IN CORK .- Notwithstanding the large experience we have in Cork of demonstrations, whether of sympathy or indignation, we must affirm that no event that ever occurred within ordinary recollection was the occasion for such joy as the announce-

a single cheer given. Nevertheless there was a joy, universal, emotional, deep-a joy so ecstatic that it required something more than mere sound and fury to give it expression. We understand that the intended release of the prisoners was known for some days previously to the local authorities, for Captain Charles Underwood O'Connell's trunks, which were seized on the occasion of his arrest, were given up to him Friday.—Cork Herald.

The Irish Militia.—We have had the satisfaction a day or two since of being able to state that the Government had decided on calling out the Irish militia, and we are now glad to be able to add that the necessary authority for enrolling was despatched yesterday from the War Office, and will to-day be in the hands of the authorities in this country. The training will take place in the spring, and in the meantime the various regiments will be immediately recruited up to their proper strength, and where circumstances will admit that strength will be increased. It was very naturally regarded as a slur on this country that, while the militia of England was regularly assembled for its annual training, year after year passed by without any training of the Irish regiments. The Government deserve great credit for the decision they have come to, and there can be no doubt that the thanks of the country are mainly due to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. We are certain that we may promise for the militia of Ireland that they will prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them, and that when the present distinguished Inspector-General (whose report in their favor had, no doubt, much weight in the decision arrived at) is called on to express his opinion of their efficiency and discipline, it will be as satisfactory as that of his predecessors on any previous occasion.—Irish Times.

A Supposed Murderer Committed for Trial,-William Tobin, who was arrested early last week in Liverpool, has been committed for trial by the Tipperary magistrates on the charge of murdering Lonergan, the bailiff on the Charteris estate. More than a hundred witnesses were summoned to the investigation held at Caher on Thursday and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence was established against the prisoner. One of the witnesses stated that he heard the prisoner quarrelling with the deceased near the scene of the murder, and shortly afterwards heard the sound of blows. The conflict was also heard in one of the farm houses, but strange to say the inmates never went out until all was quiet, when they found the dying man quite close to the house. A waistcoat found near the spot was identified as belonging to Tobin.

BODY OF A YOUNG LADY CAST ON SHORE AT WATERform.—The body of a young lady, upon which was a gold watch, and diamond ring on the left hand, was washed ashore near the mouth of the harbour on Saturday night. The watch has engraved on it, "Marian Beaumont, Belfast." The body was much decomposed, but the remnant of dress that clung to it shows that deceased must have belonged to a respectable family. In a little gold ocket found around the neck was the portrait of a young man. The supposition is that the deceased either committed suicide received foul play.

TENANTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- We learn from the Northern Whig of Mounday that a large and important meeting of the tenant-farmers of the northern portion af county Antrim was held on Tuesday ovening, in Ballymoney, for the purpose of inaugurating the Route Tenants Defence Association. The new Town Hall was crowded, and the meeting was one of the best tenant-right demonstrations which has been held in the north of Irelonp for a considerable period. The objects of the association, which is affiliated with the Ulster Land Occupiers' Association recently inaugurated in Belfast, are to adopt measures calculated to obtain administrative decisions in the Land Court agreeably to usage and public equity, to ascertain the nature and practical operation of the Ulster custom, and to take such steps as may seem advisable for its thorough presevation. It was also resolved that a fund should be raised for supporting such cases in the county as the committee might deem just and reasonable.

There was a meeting held some days since in Belfast to warn the government not to dare in any way to protect the Pope. It was an assemblage of st characters, we are told all the respetable Protestants of the town baving kept away. The Orange press declare that the number of persons in attendance was fully 7,000. Well, that was a small meeting; but had it been ten times as large what impression could it make on Mr. Gladstone. who is called upon by the Catholic millions to use his influence in favour of his Holiness? We are tired telling the Orangemen of Ulster that they are a despised little faction; that neither Ireland nor the English government cares to awhat they thing or say on any subject. The only way by which they could acquire any influence would be by joining the Catholic millions, and working with them for the good of the country. In Derry, at all events, they are likely to be roughly handled if they do not obey the law; and we hope the day is not far distant when all the other noisy little factions will be treated in a similar manner, and a reign of peace proclaimed throughout the several counties of Ulster.—Dundalk Democrat.

EVERY Dog Has His Day .- Our ' Liberal' organs are 'desolated' because of the resignation of Minister Bright. He was such a friend to Ireland, and he was so ardently desirous to befriend her. Semehow we cannot recall any very striking proof of this alleged warm affection for us. Like Minister Gladstone, Minister Bright attained office because Irish disaffection had manifested itself in a Feniau reing in Ireland, and in what have been called 'outriges' in England; and Messrs. Gladstone and Bright both professed to be desirous to do justice to Ireland in order that disaffection might vanish. We don't pause now to enquire how they have fulfilled their promises; that is well known. But we would ask those weeping journalists who are so distracted at the resignation of Mr. Bright, what has that gentleman really done for Ireland? For the brief period during which he was actually engaged in the task of pacifying us we cannot recollect anything in his conduct to be particularly grateful for. We do recollect, however, that he warmly defended and attempted to justify the inhuman treatment of the Irish political prisoners in English prisons, and we are certainly not grateful for that, because we were foolish enough to expect something better from him. On the whole, we don't think it likely that Ireland will mourn in sackeleth and ashes because Minister Bright retires into private life, in the enjoyment of a handsome pension, to secure which, his enemies assert, he remained nomihe was prevented by illness from doing any work as

nally in office for twelve months, during which time an equivalent for his liberal pay.—Dublin Irishman. O'CONNELL AND O'BRIEN STATUES. - At either end of Carlisle Bridge, in Dublin, and at the confluence of some of the noblest city thoroughfares of Europe, these two statues were unveiled on the 26th (St. Stephen's Day). The Irishman says in anticipation of the event:—The inauguration of the statue of William Smith O'Brien, to take place on St. Stephen's Day, will be an event which should be of gratifying import to every true friend of Ireland .-Ircland is now entering upon a new epoch of her history, and at the portals thereof shall stand the statues of O'Brien and O'Connell—the Protestant and Catholic patriots. These are the men whom the nation loves to honor; is not such a choice indicative ment of the release of the political prisoners. The of that concord between all Irishmen of every relinews of the happy occurrence reached Cork about | gious belief which, we trust is destined to give us a midday on Saturday, and in an incredibly short staple peace and an enduring prosperity? They space of time it was known far an wide. There was were first, be it remembered, political opponents;

no organised demonstration of rejoicing. The integration of the the third that th would have selected no man sooner than O'Brien to continue his work; on the tomb which closed over the great old Repealer, no man looked with greater sorrow than William Smith O'Brien. The moral is evident, the lesson instructive. Protestant and Catholic Irishmen have been long pitted against each other in hostile political camps - the causes of enmity are removed; let them henceforth be fast friends, united in a common desire to serve a common country. He henceforth their affection so dear that one shall place in the other implicit trust, that neither shall suffer without the other feeling the pain and devising the remedy! Long may they stand, those fair marble monuments, from which those whom they typify, being dead shall yet speak in spirit; thus shall death give life to human words and lend to the lessons of departed lives the influence and vigor of immortality.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE. - A case the most important to the Catholic charities of Dublin that has ever been tried, is now before the Court of Probate. The testator, Charles Egan, a woollen-draper of High-street, Dublin, was the last survivor or five brothers, all of whom were unmarried. They had accumulated a vast amount of property, which finally became invested in Charles. He made a will bequeathing to his next of kin, first cousin, the sum of £850, to certain dependents and employes a further sum of £1,000, and the remainder of his property he disposed of in the following way. To his Eminence Cardinal Cullen he left a sum of £5,000 upon trust, to apply £4,000 in enlargement of the Mater Misericordi e Bospital, and the balance in the erection of a front to the Roman Catholic Church of S. Audoen, High-street. He also made the following dispositions :- To the Female Blind Asylum, Merrion, 1300; Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, £200; Sick and Indigent Room-keepers' Society, S. Vincent's Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, and S. Brigid's Orphanage, £200 each; Sisters of Mercy, Baggot-street, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra; Christian Brothers' school, Synge-street, and the Convent, Stanhope-streat, £100 each; £100 for Masses for his soul's repose, and £100 for the poor of S. Andoen's parish. testator then bequeathed all his property real, freehold, and chattel to trustees, with directions that it should be sold, and that the proceeds should be invested, and that the income should be applied annually in aid of a number of specified Catholic charities. The validity of the will was contested on the ground that it was not executed in accordance with the terms of the statute, want of testamentary capacity, and undue influence; and one of the defendants charged that it was obtained by fraud on the part of Mr. John Martin, solicitor, and Mr. Edward Williams, book-keeper to the testator. The amount of property involved amounts to £152,-000 personalty and £2,000 per annum.

The probate case, "Brophy v. Cullen," has been compromised. The will is to be established, and the heir-at-law is to get £5,000, in addition to the present legacies; and the next of kin is to get £6,500 additional.

PECUNIARY PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH DISESTABLISH-

HEXT.—The loaves and fishes among disestablished ministers in Ireland do not seem likely to abound, The experiment which Dr. Pusey and others would e content to try on this side the Irish Channel, will probably be worked out on the other. The problem is, if we state it in terms which Anglicans would accept: "Given, a national Church, not in common with Rome Untie the cord which binds it to the State, and, at the same moment, remove the dish of daily food on which it has fattened during that State servitude. What will it be able to do for itself? How will it feed, and how will it work?" Now, as to the working, we shall see as it goes on But meanwhile, as to the feeding, the prospect is poor. Hear the Times correspondent from Dublin, writing on Tuesday last. "The collection of funds has not proceeded as satisfactorialy as might have been expected, and it will need a very great effort to place the Disestablished Church in a position of financial security. . . . The hope of realizing a considerable sum from commutation and compositiod of life-interests to form the basis of a re-endowment is becoming fainter every day. This is owing to the fact the clergy, as a rule, are driving a hard bargain with the representative body, and have insisted upon such advantageous terms for themselves hat there is little chance of a surplus for the future Church (!), and some of the laity apprehend that if considerable number of the clergy avail themselves of the privilege of compounding, there will be serious risk of a deficit." Posterity, they naturally think, has never done anything for them; why should they do anything for posterity? Certainly, this is not the principle on which the Church of the Apostles was founded. But then, the Church of the Apostles was enabled to exhibit " the signs of Apostleship," "in hunger and thirst, in many fastings, in cold and nakedness; as needy, yet enriching many, as having nothing, and possessing all things." And this, by an inherent power and life, which it would be profane to apeak of in the same breath with the Disestablished Church of Ireland .- London Tablet.

HOME RULE.—The Association established in Dublin to agitate for Home Rule is progressing very slowly. They have had several meetings during the past four months, but we do not observe that the result is of any importance. Some speeches have been delivered and resolutions adopted, proving that Ireland suffers from the ignorant legislation of the London Parliament, and the utter impossibility for Ireland to become prosperous, or her people comfortable, whilst their laws are enacted by an alien legislature. Now, we say with all respect that to engage in such matters is anly a waste of time, as all this has been proved a thousand times. What we should like to see the Home Rule Association doing is, to point out to Irishmen by what course they mean to win a native legislature. Their remedy for achieving an Irish parliament should be laid before the country. They may rely upon it that they will never obtain Repeal by merely asking for it. England knows as well as Irelany that the Union is a fraud, and a great injustice to our country. She carried it that she might plunder us; and that she has effected her purpose few will be found to dispute. She destroyed by means of the Union our manufactures, our commerce and agriculture; and banished four millions of the Irish population; and as she has not the power to crush us down, she has kept us divided in order that her plunder of Ireland might be prolonged. What, let us ask, is the remedy of the Home Rule Association for bringing this plunder to an end? Will they fight the buttle on the hustings of Meath, and at every election that may take place hereafter, and carry the war into the British parliament? Or will they appeal to the millions of all creeds, and call upon them to hold public meetings in every county to protest against the continuance of the Union and call for its repeal? There is no doubt at all that if Protestants and Catholics give up their contentions, and wisely unite for the purpose of winning Home Rule, they will be successful. But if they continue in disunion, and, like madmen, scowl at each other, that is all England desires in order to keep us in misery and carry off £20,000,000 a year from our shores for the aggrandisement of her own people. The millions who have gone to America, Australia and other countries, would have enriched Ireland by their toil. if we had got a native government to provide it for them. But as we had no government but that of the stranger, they were obliged to leave their native land, and now they are enriching other nations by their toil and industry. Let the Home Rule Association look to what they are doing. They are, we think, only wasting time, in proving the loss Ire-

land sustains by English misgovernment. They

should appeal to the nation at large to assist them, and try to have Repealers elected whenever there is a vacancy in an Irish constituency. They are also to observe that England is likely to be in difficulties very soon, and they should prepare to press the claims of Ireland upon her, when these difficulties shall surround her .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE DANES IN IRELAND. -- IMPORTANT ANTIQUARIAN Discovery. - A correspondent of the Irish Times writing from Dundalk, says :---

"The most important and interesting antiquarian discovery that has taken place in this country for many years has just occurred on Lord Rathdonnell's estate, at Gernonstown, county Louth. At a place now called Greenmount, and in former days Drumcath, or the Battle Ridge, there exists an ancient tumulus, or Danish mound, Irrespective of the traditions attaching to the mound, it is in itself an extraordinary geological curiosity, for the pebbles. sand, and gravel of an ancient sea beach can be traced from it up to the Castlebellingham Railway Station. It was often a matter of surprise to many in the neighborhood that no attempt had been made to ascertain whether the tumulus contained any memorials of the days when the Danes were indeed "proud invaders," But, perhaps, what led to its remaining undisturbed for centuries was owing to the singular fact that although Danish forts and raths are scattered throughout Ireland, not a single Scandinavian relic or inscription has been found in this country, though many have been found in Scotland and the Orkney Islands. However, some few weeks ago, Lord Rathdonnell and his brotherin-law decided that an exploration of the tumulus should take place, and their decision has met with an ample reward in a discovery of the most interosting character. The men employed first made an excavation at the southern side of the mound, and in a short time came upon a broad passage, flagged on the top, and running horizontally into the mound, and ending about fifteen feet from the place where it was first entered. A large pit was sunk down into it until the termination of this passage was reached. The mound was found to consist of the materials of the ancient sea beach, gravel, sand, and water-worn or rounded stones; but through these was mingled some charcoal and many broken and half-burned stones, human teeth, portions of skulls, and a large portion of the other bones of the human body. About 11 feet from the surface or top of the mound the excavators came upon a small bronze plate lying upon what the finder ikened to an edging of snuff-coloured dust or burned paper. This plate, on being carefully cleaned, was found beautifully ornamented on one side, in silver tracing, with the involuted "chorls" and twistings so common on the very ancient Irish monuments, and particularly at Monasterboice, formed by the interweaving of a triple cord. On the other side it bore in clear and well defined Runic characters an inscription which has been translated as follows:—"Tom (or Tomri) or Selshof owns this sword." The snuff colored powder lying about the plate was undoubtedly the remains of the sword belt. The plate has been transmitted to the Society of Antiquities in Copenhagen, and the opinion of the best Runic scholars is to the effect that this plate, or portion of a sword, belonged to 'Tomar of the Torque,' of Dublin, Earl Tanist to the King of Locklaun, of the ninth century of the Christian Era, and the Danish Chieftain alluded to by the poet Moore as having the collar of gold torn from his neck by King Malachy. This Prince Tomar is frequently alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters, and also in the Book of Rights,' where he is mentioned as receiving tribute; and it also contains a quotation from the Annals of Ulster, which states that A. D. 847, Malachy fought a battle with the Pagan Danes at Fora, and Earl Tomar, the next in power to the King of Lochlaun, was slain, and with him also 1,200 men fell. Dr. O'Dononyan, states that Moore's version is incorrect. for Tomar's Tore, or ring, which was preserved by the Danes of Dublin as an heirloom, was carried off from the city by Malachy II, in 994, long after the death of Prince Tomar; and Malachy, therefore, could not win the collar from a chieftain long dead. The question still remains, why was Tomar interred at ancient Drumcath, or how came a portion of his sword to be found there? The matter will come before the Archaelogical Society of Kilkenny at the meeting, and no doubt a satisfactory answer will be furnished to all who take an interest in the ancient

GREAT BRITAIN.

history of Ireland.

THE PUSHOP OF CLIFTON ON THE DOGMA OF THE INFALLIBRATY OF THE HOLY FATHER,-Catholics will ejoice in the following expressions of his Lordship the Bishop of Clifton; not because they doubted his faith or his loyalty to the Church, but because his name has been used by the enemies of the Church as though he were rebelling against her authority. The Bishop of Clifton consistently and rightly took a plain and independent course when his judgment and his counsel were asked. He was no less consistent in submitting to the Church when she had definitively spoken. He has now himself spoken, because he judged that the time for him to do so

At the High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, on Sunday, the 11th ult., the following circular, addressed by the Bishop to the Clergy of the Diocess. was read by the Vicar-General before the sermon :

"In consequence of some doubts having been expressed on the subject, I take this occasion of reminding all, in so far as it may be necessary, that the Apostolic Constitution published in the Vatican Council, which declares the Successor of S. Peter to be by Divine assistance preserved from error, whenever he defines, ex Cathedra, doctrines concerning taith and morals, is binding on all Catholics.

"It is published on pain of anathems, and any person presuming to gainsay the same thereby cuts himself off from the communion of the Catholic

" † William, Bishop of Clifton."

FRENCH EMIGRATION INTO ENGLAND .- For the last wo days the French emigration from Normandy and Picardy to England have been enormous. The towns on the coast of Kent are invaded by refugees. Several thousand persons have arrrived.

There is a report that Dr. Livingston has arrived at Mozambique, and that he was waiting for a vessel bound for England.

A Russian officer has been allowed to go over the Woolwich Arsenal, and by orders of our very British Government received any information he required to enable his country to kill Englishmen, if a too possible war should really occur. Is this stupidity, or sheer indifference in aiding the foe ?- Daily News. At a meeting of the Hull Town Council an alderman complained of the absence of a certain councillor. 'Sir," exclaimed a councillor, indignantly, "you ought to have made that complaint when he was present."

The London police magistrates have lately adopted a course excessively annoying to those dushing fellows of the "jolly dog" type, who, giving full play to a free flow of spirits, turn off gas, punch policemen's heads, and are obtrusive in their attention to women. They send these choice spirits to jail for a month, without the option of a fine. It is a good precedent.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, member of Parliament for County Limerick, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

SOUTH IN THE

Mr. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, The World's special, London, Jan 9.—An immense Gazette.

merting was held to-night at Greenwich to demand Mr. Gladstone's resignation. There was a great disturbance and some fighting.

The iron ship building trade in England has lately been making enormous strides in a comparatively new direction-the Humber. A gr ater tonnage of ships is now in course of construction in that river than any previous period in the history of iron ship building. One firm has on the stocks seven large steamers. An enormous vessel of 1,500 horse-power for the Liverpool-Alexandria trade, has just been launched.

The Army and Nacy Gazette says :- It is understood that the fortification branch of the War-office, under Sir F. Chapman and Colonel Jervois, C. B., has been directed to prepare a careful scheme for defending London. All that will be done will be to make a careful study of the hills which enclose the great busin of the Thames, that we should have a ready-made plan whereby to turn our navvies on to the entrenching of a set of rough field-works, should the Continental fleets and the Continental armies unite to imperil our metropolis. In such case we should have the labor and the guns, and should try to create a big Sebastopool.

It was thought a wonderful event when Eugene Aram was tried and executed for a murder committed fourteen years before, but a man has been brought before a London magistrate on a charge of felony and embezzlement which dates back more than double that time. The felony was represented by 7s, 6d; the embezzlement by £10, and the defendant had endeavored to make some amends by sending the prosecutor, his former employer, 10s. worth of postage stamps. The magistrate put it to the latter whether, after the lapse of so many years, he intended to proceed against the man, and the prosecutor replied that he was determined to put the law in force. Pending further inquiry, the defendant was released on his own recognizance.

Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, has received the following despatch from Bismarck :-- Versailles, Jan. 8.—The report of the German commander at Rouen respecting the sinking of English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avertimminent danger, were obliged to seize British ships. We admit the claim for idemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were also committed, we regret them, and will call the guilty to account, Signed,

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear the French would use them to land troops.

THE BANKERS AND THEIR CLERKS .- It was reported last week that the directors of a well-known London banking establishment had issued an order prohititing all the clerks in their employ whose salary is under 1501, a year from marrying, on pain of instant dismissal. The unfavourable notice which the Press has taken of this decree has been far other than serviceable to those whom it most nearly affects. In reply to a potition from the clerks to have the hours of business lessened in some slight degree, the reply of the Board has been that chronometers are to be set up in all its oflices, and that any clerk whose arrival is even one minute after 9 o'clock in the morning will be fined a half-a-crown, and that six repetitions of the offence will subject the offender to suspension or dismissal.

THE MISSING EARL OF ABREDEEN. - Charles F.

Paine gives what purports to be a true statement of all the circumstances in connection with the career and death of the late Earl of Aberdeen. The writer assisted in taking evidence in regard to the Earl and imagmuch as the accounts heretofore published are false, and calculated to wound the feelings of the Earl's surviving relatives, he deems it his duty to give to the public "the true account. The Earl, he says, gave interesting accounts under an assumed name, to his mother, of almost every voyage he made, and it was entirely from the clue which the letters gave that an intimate private friend of the family followed him step by step in America. The Earl was of age when he left home, after all efforts to dissuade him failed. It is well known to his mother and friends that he meant to assume a strict incognito, and it was only when an unusual silence of several months alarmed his mother, that the intimate friend came to America and traced him step step by the light of his silence was but too well explained. He was no longer alive, having been washed overboard from a Boston vessel on the 21st of January last, Mr. Payne states there is no evidence he had shown particular attention to a young American lady, and hence could not have been "filted" by a capricious "fair one." Mr. Payne offers no theory as to the causes which led the young Earl to take so anomalous a course, but says he is authorized to deny the various statements which have been made. The commission with whom the writer acted are going to China to take the depositions of the officers and crew of the Hera, which can only put a thing beyond a doubt which is already morally certain.

UNITED STATES.

The XLIst Congress is not likely to go down to history with a commendable reputation for good morals. Two of its members have been expelled for selling cadetships, one resigned to escape expulsion, three or four others got off only by the hard swearing of their accomplices, one has convicted himself of attempting to procure counterfeit money to pass among the poor negroes, one is charged with cheating soldiers' widows out of their pensions, and now indictment of another for bigamy is reported.

DRINK.—The "Festive season" is nearly over but the effects of it seem likely to linger for some time yet. It is usually at this time of the year that the largest number of crimes are committed, and already our local columns bear witness to the fact that the 'law of averages" will tell its usual tale. Several women have been killed by their husbands, and numbers of people struck down in brawls. Drink is at the bottom of all the mischief, and any one who is much about the streets now, especially at night, will be tempted to wish the Wendell Phillips could have his own way with the grog-shops.-N. Y. Times.

The following touching epitaph is to be found on the tombstone of a Colorado deacon: "When circumstances rendered it impossible for him to attend the stated preaching of the Gospel, he made it a pious rule to kill an Indian every Sabbath."

A special despatch from New York of the 3rd instant says :- "Murders were never more frequent here than now. During the forty-eight hours ending Monday moon, there have been five homicides and thirteen attempts to kill; nine men were shot and stabbed vesterday alone."

Theology seems determined to play an important part in Western divorce courts. It is only the other day that we had occasion to refer to the case of a lady who found the conjugal sphere of life unendurable when shared by a sceptic who refused to believe that still-born babies must be damped. In another county (Trumbuli) of this outraged woman's State (Ohio) she has found an imitator in an equally conscientious sister, who spurns the yoke of tyrant Man because her husband maliciously, cruelly, and contemptibly declines to agree with her views regarding baptism, and is basely content with aspersion, while she, in the full majesty of her superiority of sex and intellect, knows that immersion is indispensable. As we have said before, they need clever lawyers to satisfy these theological ladies by obtaining for them the coveted decrees nini .- Montreal

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The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 20-SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM. Saturday, 21-St. Agnes, V. M. Sunday, 22-Third after Epiphany. Monday, 23-Espousal of the B. V. M. Tuesday, 24-St. Timothy, B. M. Wednesday, 25-Conversion of St. Paul. Thursday, 26-St. Polycarp, B. M.

NEWS OF THE WREK.

It would appear that the bombardment of Paris has begun in earnest, and that the shot and shells from the besieger's batteries, reach as far as the Champ de Mars and the Hotel des Invalides. No great damage inflicted is as yet reported; and considering the distances which the Prussians have to drag their ammunition, it can scarce be expected that they will be able to continue their fire for any great length of time. Outside the City things have not been going well for the French. The Army of the Loire has been defeated, and it is to be feared with great loss. The Prussians boast of having captured many guns, and a large number of prisoners. Neither from Italy nor Spain have we anything new to report. From Great Britain we learn that extraordinary activity prevails in all the dockyards, and that strenuous efforts to put the Navy in an effective condition are being made.

Latest telegrams report the progress of the bombardment of Paris, and we are told that the art treasures in the Luxembourg Museum have suffered greatly; many casualties amongst the citizens are also reported. There are rumors of peace. Alsace and Lorraine to be ceded to Prussia; France to be gratified, and her honor to be appeased by the annexation to her of part of Belgium; the Oriental question to be settled in a manner agreeable to Russia. The Imperial regime in France is to be set up, and Great Britain to be left out in the cold.

The Federal Legislature is to meet at Ot-

tawa on the 15th February.

We give below some of the latest telegrams: London, Jany. 14, 9.30 p. m.—Paris newspapers, of the 10th inst., unite in saying that a rain of projectiles, some weighing 86 kilogrammes, unparalleled in the history of the siege, was pouring into that portion of Paris laying between the Hotels des Invalids and Odeon. The bombardment continues without interruption day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th, between the Church of St. Sulpice and the Museum, that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, public libraries, the Sorbonne and Val de Grace, and many private houses have been struck. One projectile which fell in Rue Vaugirard, killed four children, and wounded five others. The unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg Museum were destroyed. The Hospital Vol de Grace suffered greatly, and the wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds. Paris is transformed into a battle-field in which the women show themselves as brave as the men.

Official advices from Paris state that the bombardment was continued throughout the night of the 11th, shells falling every minute in St. Sulpice Quarter. Forts Issy, Vanvres, and Montrouge were also cannonaded with great violence. The reply from the external batteries was so effective as to inflict great damage upon the Prussian fortifications and cause a slackening of their fire. Fort Nogent, the village of Fontenty and the Bend of the Marne were also bombarded without important result.

"An attached, although unworthy member of the Church of England, not blind to the rrors which have crept into her form of wor ship," and who "cannot give an implicit belief, or conscientiously subscribe to all the articles of faith she considers necessary to salvation"-writes to the Montreal Gazette on the

the Resurrection; he approves of the observance of Christmas; and would even allow Good Friday to be set apart by Church and State as a day to be "decently and religiously observed;" but he cannot see why, " at the comshould presume, "not only to dictate, but actually order him to observe as holy, certain other events the authenticity of which he presumes to doubt." This in our enlightened age, he looks upon as an exceeding of its legitimate prerogative, on the part of the Government of a people "who repudiate all connection between Church and State, and claim the right to worship their God in the manuer they think most proper." Our "attached, although unworthy member of the Church of England," descending to particulars, refers to the 8th of December as a case in point, as an instance of this excessive legislation which forces him "to be idle" if he belong not to the communion of the Not discussing the question of Mr. Holland's Catholic Church.

Our Anglican friend states his case badly.-It is not true that, either on the 8th of December, or on any other Statutory Holiday in Lower Canada, he is by law forced to be idle; it is not true that the State enjoins him to observe as holy that or any other. Festival of the Catholic Church. On all these holidays, not falling on a Sunday, he is legally at liberty to attend to all his usual secular business; to buy and to sell; to keep open his store, his shop, or office; earry on publicly all his ordinary pursuits; to travel by car or steamboat, and, in short, to do anything and everything he pleases-with one exception :- That of preventing his Cathelic fellow citizens from exercising the right which he claims for himself, viz., that of worshipping their God in the manner they think most proper."

Logic is certainly not the forte of our Anglican friend who professes himself "an attached member of a Church" to "all" whose fundamental articles of faith "he cannot give an implicit belief or conscientiously subscribe to." Were he addicted to the right use of the reasoning faculties with which it is to be presumed that his Creator endowed him, he would see that amongst a people who expressly repudiate any connection between Church and State, a law enforcing the observance of Sunday as a holiday, cannot be more legally binding than is the law making the festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God a Statutory Holiday; than would be a law to "set apart Christmas and Good Friday as holidays to be decently and religiously observed." If the recognition by Statute of the Sth of December be inconsistent with the principle that there should be no "connection between Church and State," so also is the law long treat the Church with neglect and ridiwhich makes Sunday a legal holiday; and cule" should clamor for her spiritual services which imposes penalties upon those who buy at the hour of death; it is monstrous according and sell, or carry on business upon that day.

And if certain "Statutory Holidays" be an outrage upon the liberty of conscience of our Protestant friends, what an outrage must not the Sunday laws be upon the rights of conscience of their fellow citizens and fellow subjects of the Jewish persuasion,-whose conscientious scruples are entitled to quite as much consideration from a State which repudiates all connection with the Church, as are the conscientious scruples of Protestants. The writer in the Gazette, to be consistent in his plea for the abrogation of the laws which, imposing no obligations upon Protestants, allow Catholics to observe as holy certain days appointed by their Church, must first advocate the repeal of the stringent Sunday legislation which compels the British subject of the Jewish persuasion, who has already observed his Sabbath, to keep Sunday; to close his shop or store; and which imposes on him pains and penalties should be publicly pursue on that I. World, a secular journal. day his usual avocations.

In a word, is our Anglican friend willing to byterian):give to his Jewish fellow-subjects of the Queen the same rights and privileges of buying and selling on Sundays, as those which he and all the late George Holland a celebrated play-actor Protestants enjoy on the "Statutory Holidays" of the Catholic Church? If he is not, then he must pardon us if we tell him that he is no better than a humbug, and that his appeals to religious liberty and rights of conscience are unmitigated cant.

act counterpart of that which has been in litigation in Montreal for some months past-to wit-That of a clergyman refusing religious or walk accordingly. This is the old persecuting spirit ecclesiastical burial to the remains of a person brought to him for interment—has just occurred at New York, and has excited much discussion in the public journals. The facts, in so far as we have been able to glean them from our contemporaries, seem to be these :-

The Reverend Mr. Sabine, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, which uses with but trifling variations the form of prayer | credit.' of the Anglican church, was called upon to perform the funeral service over the remains of subject of "Statutory Holidays." The writer a Mr. George Holland, who had been a play- secutor, seeking to inflict torture, upon a min-

somewhat indifferent to the claims of the Chris- him to do. tian religion. Mr. Sabine refused to comply with the request, on the ground that he, as a minister of religion, could not look upon the deceased as one to whom were due the rites with mand of a peculiar priesthood," the State which his Church commits to the grave the bodies of these whom it recognises as forming a part of the Christian household. Hereupon, though legal proceedings were not instituted against him, as was under similar circumstances, the ease in Montreal,-a social persecution stimulated by the violent outeries of many of the secular press was directed against the too scrupulous clergyman; and at his devoted head were hurled the usual missiles of "bigot" "fanatic" and "behind the age."

> On the other hand the Protestant religious papers-and it is to this peculiar feature in the case that we would direct attention—highly approve of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Sabine; morality and religion, they insist that, if the Rev. Mr. Sabine really believed that there was aught therein contrary to the Christian profession, he was in conscience bound to refuse the religious rites of his church to the remains of the deceased; just as the Rev. M. Rousselot refused to the mortal remains of the deceased Guibord-not burial within the enceinte of the cemetery legally set apart for burial purpose, but-burial with religious ceremonies in that particular part of the cemetery which is by the Church specially set aside or consecrated for the reception of the bodies of those who die in her communion.

> Now we ask, why should a Catholic priest be blamed for conduct which in a Protestant clergyman is, by the leading Protestant journals of this Continent loudly applauded? If to compel by newspaper abuse and social persecucution the Rev. Mr. Sabine to perform religious ceremonies over the grave of the deceased George Holland, would be an outrage upon religious liberty, and the rights of conscience, with what semblance of reason can it be argued that it is just to compel by law by legal persecution, the Rev. M. Rousselot to perform religious ceremonies over the remains of Guibord; a man who during his lifetime refused to submit to the terms of communion which the Catholic Church exacts from all without dis-

Protestants are sharp eyed enough when their own interests are at stake; it is only when Catholic interests are at issue that they suddenly become blind to the light of truth, and deaf to the voice of justice. As the great Presbyterian organ of the U. States the N. Y. Ob server from which we quote below, well observes, it is monstrous that "men who all their lives to the same authority, that the conscientious clergyman who refuses to descerate his office, and to mock God with an outward form of prayer from the lips, against which his heart and intellect revolt, should be subjected for so doing to the ribald abuse and social persecution of which it is attempted to make Mr. Sabine the victim; much more then must it be monstrous, and a fingrant outrage upon natural justice, and our much vaunted religious liberty, to attempt by legal persecution to compel the Rev. M. Rousselot to do that which, as a Christian man, and as a Catholic priest, he cannot do, without doing violence both to his conscience, and to the solemn laws of the Church which he is sworn to uphold and to obey. With these remarks we submit to our readers the following extracts bearing on the New York Guibord case, from the N. Y. Observer (Presbyterian) from the N. Y. Christion Advocate (Methodist), and from the N.

New York, Observer, Jan. 5th, 1871, (Pres-

" Much undeserved censure has been cast upon an excellent Episcopal clergyman of this city, for de-clining to read the burial service of his Church over recently deceased. We say the censure is undeserved. Clergymen have rights of conscience as

well as other men. If their views of duty to their profession oblige them to recognise actors as 'dearly beloved brethren, they have as perfect a right to their opinions, and to act in harmony with their opinions, as other men have to their's. We would not have refused to perform a burial service over the remains of an actor, or any other man; but our consei mee is no measure of another man's constience. ANOTHER GUIBORD CASE.—A case, the ex- | Men of the world, and Christians too, are wont to confound these things, and to imagine, because they think, a certain course of action is right, that others are bound to see it in the same light, and of darker ages than this. We have no fear of racks. and thumbscrews, and fire, but there is an intolerance quite as wicked, and cruel, and silly. It was exhibited in Printing House Square last Thursday morning, when a leading daily newspaper said of this

worthy clergyman:—
'He should have lived in the days when no harm was thought of using the rack and the thumbserew as stimulants to men's religious faith. As it is his lot to live in the nineteenth century he ought either to accommodate himself to its tone of thought, or at least retire from a church upon which he brings dis-

"This is said with a charming simplicity, the writer forgetting all the while that the boot is on the other leg, and he, the writer, is the per-

statute of Sunday the hebdomadal festival of believe, may have been during his lifetime for declining to do what his conscience forbids

"Mr. Sabine is required to speak of the dead is 'our deceased brother,' and to say over him blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; and he knows that, to the popular apprehension these words are regarded as implying that the pray, &c. deceased was a Christian brother, and died if the Lord. He may be wrong in this construction, but we claim for him, and others, that liberty of conscience which we accord freely to those who think otherwise, and we misself of Christ on earth, and supreme head of the Catholic minister must be permitted to judge for himself Church, deem it to be our duty forthwith to those mit an address to His Hollings appropriate those who think otherwise, and we insist that a words of a man of whom he has no reason to suppose that they can be truthfully said.

"Besides we have in this another instance in which the world is hasty to censure ministers. Men who, all their lives long, treat the Church with neglect and ridicule, are often quite willing when death comes unto their circle, to seek the cover of religion. It is a tacit and great concession to the reality of the religion they despise when death seems to be at a distance. Even they desire the decencies of a Unvisuan to his Lordship our Bishop for permission to hold burial for their friends. And these very men to his Lordship our Bishop for permission to hold one of said meetings in St. Patrick's Church, and to on such an occasion as a recognition by the Church that there is nothing in their pursuits inconsistent with a godly life, a safe departure, and a glorious immortality. We are not saying there is, but we are insisting that if a Christian pastor is unwilling to convey to his Church and the public the impression that he is in sympathy with such a sentiment, it is his American, and Christian right and privilege to abstain from doing what his conscience forbids."

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate (Methodist.)

PERSECUTION OF A CLERGYMAN.—Within the last few days a somewhat distinguished playactor died in this city, and one of his professional brethren called upon the rector of a Fifth Avenue Episcopal Church to request that the funeral services might be held in his church, and that the rector applied to would officiate The clergyman having been informed of the profession of the deceased, expressed an unwill ingness to enter into the arrangement. He especially objected to having a public funeral for one of that profession celebrated in his church, and asked to be excused, as there were others who would be less scrupulous about the matter. For this the minister has been denounced in the most offensive terms-"bigot," "intolerance," and like epithets applied to him—and even his private personal life and character are dragged into the question to help to damage him The wisdom or otherwise of the minister's decision is not now in question, (though we heartily approve his action,) but, wise or unwise, he should be respected for following his own convictions; and the manner n which the Rev. Dr. Sabine has been treated by the city press, is simply atrocious.

(From the N. Y. World .- Privats and Prayers.)

"Whether he-the Rev. Mr. Sabine-was right of wrong in his view of the stage does not matter. I he conscientiously held it, it was his duty to take what must have been to any man the painful course of refusing the request of the mourners over a friend That he took it, nothwithstanding its painfulness, entitles him to the respect of everybody, including those persons who consider his scruples misplaced and not to the abuse of anybody."

IRISH CATHOLIC MEETINGS FOR THE POPE. -We had not received in time for publication in our last issue, the report of the proceedings of the meetings of the congregations of the St. Patrick's and St. Anne's churches of this City, held for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with His Holiness Pius IX., and their indignation at the outrage upon the liberty and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, per petrated by the armed mercenaries of the Piedmontese government. At the St. Patrick's church the meeting was presided by the Reverend Father Dowd, M. M. Murphy and O ... Devlin acting as Secretaries; that at St. Anne's was held under the auspices of the Rev. Father Hogan, Miles Murphy, Esq., acting as Secretary. After a few appropriate addresses the following petition to Her Majesty was unanimously adopted by both meetings:--

To HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTF THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IBELAND.

May it Please Your Majesty :-

The undersigned Catholics, residing in the City of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, on their own part, and in the name of all their Catholic fellow-citizens speaking the English language, desire as British subjects to approach your Majesty, in order to express to your Majesty their profound grief and alarm at the present position of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, in consequence of the unjust | consented; they took him by the arm and led him and violent occupation of the patrimony of the away, while a few courageous mon sought to protect

ment of Italy.

We beg to submit to your Majesty that this usurpation, by force of arms, of the patrimony of the Church and of the City of Rome, without a shadow of justification, and even without a declaration of war, is contrary to the laws of nations, of which the Governments of Europe are the guardians, and of which, when violated, they are consequently bound to be the avengers.

We submit that to tolerate so flagrant a crime against public justice and international morality would be to sanction the right of brute force; and consequently to withdraw the family of civilized nations and society itself from the protection of the principles of justice and order introduced by Chris-

We submit that the sovereign rights of the Holy See have been recognized by all nations for more than a thousand years, and were expressly sanctioned moved by the interests or other influences of any particular State.

We submit that the Patrimony of the Church, granted originally to secure the independence of the Holy See, is a sacred trust for the benefit of the universal Church; and, therefore, that the usurpaof the universal Church, is a grievous injury in- two branches reddened by the fire. It was the corpse flicted by a foreign State upon us, British subjects,

in common with the Catholics of all other nations. We submit that it is the just boast of England that her Government never has recoiled before the greatest sacrifices to protect her subjects against

We, therefore, pray your gracious Majesty to take entertains no objections to the enforcement by actor by profession, and who, so we are led to ister of the Gospel, not for doing anything, but and reasons submitted in our petition; and to pro- same kind but for the prompt measures of repression

and the transfer of the state o

tect our just rights and the best interests of society by employing the influences and the power of your Majesty's Government to restore the Pope to the full and peaceable possession of the Patrintony of the Church of which He has been so wickedly

And the petitioners of Your Majesty will ever

The petition having been adopted, the following resolution was moved and carried unanimously: That we, the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal, heartily sympathising with our Holy Father the Pope in his present trials and afflictions, and venerating him, the Sovereign Pontiff, as the Vicar of Christ on earth, and supreme head of the Catholic mit an address to His Holiness, expressive of our horror at the indignities and violence to which he has been subjected by the robber King of Italy, and has been subjected by the roomer Aing of Italy, and as a proof of our love and affection for our Holy Father; that the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's Churches be requested to make arrangements for the holding of meetings on Sanday the 22rd instant; and that at each of said Sunday, the 22nd instant; and that at each of said meetings a collection be taken up, the amount of meetings a contection to care up, and amount of which shall be forwarded with our address; and, in order to afford every English-speaking Catholic the fullest opportunity of contributing to the fund so to be taised, it is further resolved-

That the Rev. Father Dowd be requested to apply That the Rev. Father Dowd be requested to apply that the Rev. Fisher permission to hold one of said meetings and Hogan and Campion as to the holding of the other two in St. Ann's and St. Bridget's Churches; and also that the following gentlemen-Rev. Father Dowd, M. P. Ryan, and B. Devlin, be a committee to prepare the address, and to make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary to give effect to the objects of this resolu-

Committees were then named to take signatures to the above Petition, in the St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's Churches, on Sunday, the 15th 18st. before and after each mass.

The Rev. Fathers Dowd and Hogan then thanked the meetings respectively, for their unanimity throughout the proceedings.

The petition is to be presented by a Committee appointed for that purpose, to Hir Majesty, through His Excellency Lord Lisgar.

The Times Bourdeaux correspondent gives the details of a horrid and most extraordinary trial now being held in France before the Court at Dordogne. Twenty-one men, peasants, lebourers and artizans, are there arraigned for having on the 16th of August last, beaten, tortured, and finally roasted to death, an unfortunate young gentleman, by name M. Allain de Moneys, whose only crime appears to have been his aristocratic birth, and a suspicion of anti-Napoleonic political proclivities. We make some extracts from the Times report to show that the old devil of '89 and of '93 is not yet driven out; and that it is by no means impossible that in France in the latter part of the nineteenth century may be re-enacted the hideous scenes of the first French revolution.

The inhuman wretches into whose hands the unfortunate young gentleman had fallen inflicted upon him all the tortures that their brutal natures could suggest: the facts of the tragedy are thus told by our informant:-

"From the act of accusation it appears that on the 16th of last August, the day after the Napoleonic anniversary, M. de Moneys, who was one of the adjoints to the Mayor of Benussac, arrived at Hautefaye, a village in the Department of the Dordogne. It was fair day, and numbers of persons were assembled on the marketplaces. He was talking about elections with an acquaintance, when a great tumult arose. He approached the place and inquired the cause. The answer was that his cousin, M. de Maillard, had cried, "Down with Napoleon! Vive la Republique!" "It is impossible," cried M. de Moneys, taking the part of his cousin, whom he had not seen for more than a month. "Come with me," said the man of whom he had made his inquiry, and I wil prove it to you." He jumped off the road into an prove it to you. He jumped on the road into an adjoining field, followed by M de Moneys, and addressed the crowd there collected. "Let those who heard M. de Maillard cry 'Vice la Republique! Down with Napoleon ! raise their hands." More than 20 hands were held up, and at the same moment a crowd of persons rushed upon M. de Moneys and attacked him without cause or warning. Conspicuous among the assailants were two agricultural labourers, named Campot, young men of 20 and 21, dreaded in that neighbourhood for their violent character. One fellow seized the poor young gentleman, who was of small stature and rather puny frame, by the ear; another struck him with his fist : a third ran a goad into him below the right ear, causing the blood to flow. M. de Moneys tried to stop it with his handkerchief, and to appearse the menacing mob that surrounded him by crying " Vive l' Empereur!" but it was in vain. The people rushed upon him, brandishing sticks. "It was like an army," deposed one of the witnesses, They offered to take him to the house of the Mayor the unfortunate young man Church, and of Kome itself by the King and Govern-ment of Italy.

him and to parry with their sticks the blows showered upon him. Cries of Death!" were heard. The Mayor appeared, putting on his scarf, but the crowd passed his house, dragging their victim towards a cherry tree, on which they proposed to hang him." . .

The villains who tortured him continued to call him a Prussian; they accused him of having sent money to the Prussians, and declared they would burn him; but another motive for their pitiless ferocity might be gathered from the words which escaped one of them:—"Ah! you have taken your coffee in fine rooms with polished floors, but we will make you take it in this stable."

Three long columns of a newspaper are filled with details of his protracted agony. They dragged him from place to place, varying his tortures with fiendish ingenuity, and all the while the wretched Mayor followed the murderers, girt with his tricoloured scarf, but afraid efficaciously to interpose. Finally, they made a heap of firewood, branches, and straw, and and enforced by the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Vienna; we believe that their possession is necessary in the present state of the world, to enable the Head of the Catholic Church to world, to enable the Head of the Catholic Church to the functions of His posteral above with the substitute of the functions of His posteral above with the substitute on Refere exercise the functions of His pastoral charge with the pile. The Mayor was there looking on. Before perfect freedom, and without the suspicion of being | the fagots were lighted, two of the torturers jumped upon those which had been laid upon the victim and stamped and danced upon them. "He must have seen himself burn for nearly a quarter of an hour," said one of the witnesses. When all was over, some of the murderers stirred the embers and ashes with their sticks, and drew out a charred object that looktion of that Patrimony for the use of Italy, and not | ed like the burnt trunk of a tree with the remains of of the unfortunate and innocent M. de Moneys. There are no more laws, said one of the savager, as he stood watching the fire, to a bystander who

had expressed horror at the murder; "one can kill a nobleman now like a fly or a fowl." There are grounds for believing that the crime was premediat. d on the part of at least some of its perpetrators, and into your Majesty's favorable consideration the facts that it would have been followed by others of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 20, 1871.

adopted. Its details are such as to make one's blood run cold ever in days when, unfortunately, we have become but too much accustomed to heart-rending narratives of slaughter and suffering.

THE CATHEDRAL. - We have been instructed to publish the following returns of intermission. sums taken up during the months of October, November, and December, in the several Parish churches of the Diocess, in accordance with the instructions of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in his Mandement of 8th September last, concerning the rebuilding of the Cathedral. The other collections made by means of domicilary visits, or proceeding from other sources, will be published in the course of the sum-

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In passing from a Protestant to a Catholic country, as from the United States or from Upper Canada into Lower Canada, it is impossible not to feel that you are passing from a lower to a higher grade of civilisation. The Protestant country may be, probably will be the richer, the further advanced in material progress, but these have no connection with true civilisation. On the other hand, the courtesy, the refinement of manners of a Cath- Creator, fortified with all the helps of her holy olic community as compared with a Protestant religion, regretted by all amongst whom she community, cannot but strike the most preju- lived, and amidst the prayers and benedictions diced of Protestants. So without surprise we of those whom she ardently loved .- May she read the following paragraph in the Toronto rest in peace. Globe of the 11th inst. :-

St. Jacques de l'Achigen 17 00 6 00 4 00

Total\$336.07 220.09 206.93

"Speaking at a recent meeting, Dr. Guthrie said : Ask a person in Rome to show you the road, and he will always give a civil answer; but ask any person a question for that purpose in this country (Scotland), and he will say, Follow your nose, and you will find it.' But the blame in this country is not with the lower classes. The blame is with the upper classes; and the reason why in this country the lower classes are not polite, is because the upper

classes are not polite."

There can be no doubt then that the Roman is truly higher in the scale of civilisation than is the Scotchman; and though Dr. Guthrie tries to explain away the unpleasantly significant fact, he does but remove the difficulty a step further. He attributes the gross boorishness, the semi-brutal manners of almost "any person" you meet in Scotland, to the want of politeness, or true civilisation, on the part of the so-called "upper classes." He supports his globe on the back of a tortoise; but what does he give the tortoise to stand on? to what does he attribute the boorishness, or want of politeness on the part of the "upper classes?"

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.—An amusing calculation has been made by the Armonia which throws much valuable light on the late plebiscite at Rome. Any of our readers can work it out for themselves when furnished with the data.

According to the boasts of the Liberal press, 40,831 votes were given; of which there were Yeas 40,785; Nays 46, these being thrown in to give the appearance of "freedom of election" to the farce. Now the voting lasted ten hours, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and there were twelve

urns in which the voting papers were deposited. From these data it follows that, if the story told by the Liberal press be true, during each minute of the ten hours, five persons and a-half must have registered a vote at every one of the twelve urns. To persons acquainted with the bustle, the crowding, pushing and confusion, with consequent inevitable delays, which occur at every election, and which in the case of an election amongst people who like the Romans were not much accustomed to the process, must have been increased tenfold—it is unnecessary to insist upon the palpable lies of the Liberal

MARKET AND A STATE OF THE STATE

ment, the work of taking out voting tickets, so straitened for room that every available spot tions. There is no doubt you want to make money! and other formalities of an election by ballot, is occupied, and many of the inmates are could have gone on at such a rate—a rate of necessarily badly lodged. Surely, it would be at the flood, leads on to fortune." We think that the vote ner clover seconds at each of the a work of creat public utility, as well as charity. one vote per cleven seconds, at each of the a work of great public utility, as well as charity, twelve urns, for ten consecutive hours, without for the Municipal or Provincial Government,

We find in the Montreal Guzette of the 12th inst., the following short paragraph:-

"The freedom of the press does not seem to be yet secured in Rome. One of the journals of that to build an addition. City has been seined by the Piedmontes authorities. To the Islandian for publishing the Pope's Encyclical.

This is not the whole truth. All the journals in the Italian Peninsula, and within reach of the police the agents of the tyrannical Piedmontese government, which published the Pope's Encyclical were seized by the authorities. Even the liberal journals at Florence and Turin which published it in order to show Europe that the press was free, were treated in the same manner. The Gazette will please make a note of it.

the fund of the Peter's Ponce, which the Sovereign Pontiff had deposited in the bank on his personal account. That the members of the Government of Victor Emmanuel should to their lying and perjuries, add the art of thieving, is by no means extraordinary.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Huntly, on the 20th December; Vaughan. It is with sorrow the most sincere of the Scotch Language, part 2. The Rights of the real contents of the package. we shronicle the death of the above. Those of Majorities. Nurrative of the Red River | Money to be sent to us only by Express, prepaid noniv connected with her, together with her Expedition. Earl's Dene, part 14. More at our risk, when we guarantee the goe turn will be of the quality represented. main your friends and acquaintances, will in Roba di Roma; Castle St. Augelo, part 1. dividually moura her sudden death. She was Thoughts Suggested by the War. on all occasions, under all circumstances, kind, gentle and endearing, her gentle disposition attracting around her innumerable friends. To some especially is her death the source of grief and sorrow-to her poor afflicted husband and to her poor orphans. She was taken away St. Jacques de Montrea! 26 29 26 43 23 40 when hopes were brightest, and when everything foretold many years of happiness and joy together; but God's ways are not our ways, and may His Will be done.

> One thing alone gives consolation to the widower and to his orphans. It is that her life was one of solid virtue, piety, and untiring zeal in the cause of religion—in her the sick and poor and needy found a constant friend; and religion in most of its works of charity an earnest and indefatigable labourer.

She breathed her soul into the hands of her

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,-I had lately the pleasure of visiting the Female Deaf and Dumb Asylum of this city, conducted by the Sisters of Providence; and, being only a sojourner in your city, I thought it might be well to give your readers my impressions of that admirable institution. The first thing that strikes the casual visitor is the look of cheerful ruddy healthfulness visible on the faces of the pupils, or patients, call them which you may. Whether children or adults they all look so bright and so intelligent that one would never suppose they labored under the fearful privation of speech and hearing which will commence acting for us at once, we will supply in former times consigned the unhappy victim to be sent us by express, propriet the balance to reto stolid ignorance and utter stupidity, and made life one dreary blank. Of all the improvements and ameliorations which modern times have witnessed not one is more benificent in its action, and in its results, than that of conveying useful knowledge to deaf mutes, and cultivating the intelligence which must otherwise have lain dormant all their life long.

Now, it is a well-established fact that there is no better institution of the kind in America than that of which Sister Mary Bonsecours is the Directress; there may be seen the highest triumph of the benign art of teaching the Deaf and Dumb. All the usual branches of a good solid Christian education are taught the pupils, who are also instructed in the various inclustrial arts that may enable them to earn their own living in after years. At present there are 130 girls in the institution, and every one knows that in these times, it requires a good revenue to support so many, together with the Sisters and the other persons employed in teaching and caring them. It is true the Asylum receives \$1,500 per annum, from the Government, but that is a mere trifle in comparison with the expences of the house. So it happens that while every possible means of earning is employed by the Sisters, and the strictest economy observed, still it is very hard for them to provide for so large a family with the very limited means at their command .press. It is simply impossible that amongst They have no revenues of any kind, and have

them to enlarge their building. They have the quire a lifetime. ground, if they could only obtain some assist-

To the Irlah citizen of Monroe I this exect. lent institution, ought to be an object of inter- These Bills are in every particular as good as the est, as there are quite a large number of Irish REAL. The best talent of the country has been emchildren amongst the pupils, and no distinction pense has been spared to render them perfect, so is made between Irish and French in receiving that the most expert judges pronounce them genuapplicants for admission. The Irish people one is correctly numbered, which leaves nothing are proverhially generous; they provide nobly wanting to render you perfectly safe. We will for their ornhan assumes and other charitable for it \$5,000 for any one that can be detected! for their orphan asylums, and other charitable They can be passed as easily as though issued by institutions; it is, therefore, to be hoped that the Government, will not forget the deaf and dumb of their own race, those afflicted ones who most of all need age, price \$68; \$1,000 parkage, price \$100; \$2,500 care and protection. If they will only pay a package, price \$225; \$5,000 package, price \$100. More Jimfiscation. - The Piedmontese visit to the Female Deaf and Dumb Asylum, largely. Government has "appropriated" a sum of and also to the Male Asylum, both situate near | Of course our terms are politically Cash! At such 4,500,000 francs the product of the contribution Mile End, they will find there much that tions by the faithful throughout the world to will enlist their warmest sympathies, while exciting their admiration.

I am. Mr. Editor, respectfully, &c., An Irish Catholic,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-December, 1870.—The article on the military

MEMORS OF A GUARDIAN ANGEL - Translated from the French of M. L'Abbe G.

dangerous road. On this belief is the work be- fall upon us. fore us based, and a charming little volume is por Our Terms are Cash. We give no Credit the consequence, which has received the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and may be read with pleasure and profit by J. Sadlier, Montreal, by whom, on the receipt part of the Province.

A correspondent hands us the subjoined will never receive an answer to their remit- wherever your efforts are directed. silence :--

> OFFICE OF H. COLTER & Co., No. 195 Broadway, New York.

Dear Friend,-Trusting to find in you one on whom we can rely for assistance in the business named on the within sheet, we respectfully ask your co-operation. Wishing to turn a large stock soon, we are prepared just now to offer most extraordinary

Heretofore we have sold only for cash, but if you to be sent us by express prepaid the balance to remain, and so long as you serve us faithfully we will continue the supply. You may choose any denominations you wish.

For \$10 by express, we will send you \$1000, in assorted sizes, leaving the remainder to be paid thereafter, or

For \$25, by express, we will send you \$2500, and give you the right for your state and the privilege of employing other agents, or

For \$50, by express, we will send you \$5000, with a state right, and a sample \$1000, government coupon bond, or For \$100, by express, we will send you \$10000,

with a state right and three sample \$1000, govern-ment coupon bonds. The balance of the money due us we shall expect, as soon as you make turn. We trust you implicitly or should not now make such favorable overtures. We know that you cannot afford to deceive us. As this is a special offer made only to you, it will

be necessary that you return this letter with the money to remind us of the concession. As yet no one in your neighborhood has had the proposition, and to fill your pockets to repletion it behooves you to take immediate advantage of it, and to at once order largely. Our goods are beyond detection, and are in every

respect like the genuine even being received and paid out daily by the Treasury Department and the different banks.

We ask, can you make money easier or quicker? Let us hear from you soon.

Very faithfully, H. COLTER & Co.,
195 Broadway, New York.
Particular attention is called to the advantage of

buying large supplies. You may not always be able to obtain such faultless goods upon equally liberal terms, order only by express, and return this letter

TO DE READ ONLY IN PRIVATE!

The following will disclose to you the means of gaining a rapid fortune, attended with no possible risk, and requiring only a very small outlay.

It will be absolutely necessary to observe the such a people, and in a season of such excite only a very few paying pupils. Then they are greatest secresy and strictly follow all our instructive follow all our instructive only a very few paying pupils.

Who does not? The immortal Shakspeare says, lets the golden opportunity pass. If you keep your own counsel, you can make money as easily and to give the Sisters a grant that would enable safely as could be wished, and gain a fortune in a few months, which in any other business would re-

To be plain with you, we manufacture what is commonly called "great." It is needless to inance that would warrant them in commencing form you that at least one-half the money now in circulation is counterfeit.

> 5 to strains, and \$1, \$2, and \$5 Tousary notes. ployed in the execution of the plates, and no ex-

> We put up the goods in packages well scaled, and sell them in the following quantities: \$500 pack-You thus gain a great advantage by ordering

prices we could not think of given credit, nor should i it be expected. All remittances and letters must he's nt by Express. The Express charge for seteling money must be prepaid, so you may deduct the amount from the money that you send to pay the

Order only by Express. No Letters Received by Mail! | land.

In fact, by Express is the only way to send money or communications to us. A single letter sent lo mail is certain to be discovered, and we both may be rained. But we do not receive or claim any letters | THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm system of Prussia which stands first on our list, addressed to us through the post-office. Should of Messes. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for it would surely be lost. Send always by also readable, and we notice with pleasure that Express, prepaid. Though the post-office. Should of Messes. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late firm after a short and severe illness Catherine Ann the tale Earl's Dene is concluded at last. The or ride a hundred miles it must be done rather than use the mail. We are certain to get all communi-Kennedy, aged 35, the beloved wife of Mr. following is a list of the contents:-Why is cations when sent by Express, and your order will James Vaughan, brother to the Rev. E. Prussia Victorious? The Poetry and Humor be shipped by return Express, securely scaled and

at our risk, when we guarantee the goods sent in re-

promise ourselves unless you become a party to the transaction and money passes between us. Besides—were we to send samples it—would make our business too public, as disinterested parties would send; therefore in justice to ourselves, we do not send samp'es under any consideration, nor sell in any less The Catholic Church thas ever taught that quantities to any one or on any other terms. As we o each of us at our birth is appointed an angel said before, you must trust no one, not even your dearest friend, with the contents of this circular. guardian, to have charge of us in all our ways, | For ourselves our arrangements are conducted in and to help us to travel along life's rough and such a manner that, as long as you follow the instructions given from time to time, no suspicion can

With common shrewdnes, and by keeping your own counsel, you can make a pile of money in a few weeks. As we make it a rule never to supply more all Christians. It is elegantly printed and than one person in the same town, an early application is absolutely necessary to ensure success. By brought out by the Messrs. Murphy & Co., being trut in the field you gain a chance, which if Baltimore, and is for sale at the Messrs. D. & thrown away would eventually cause you both dissatisfaction and regret, when you came to find out that some more venturesome or attentive townsman of 80 ets., it will be sent free by mail to any is reaping a fortune your neglect has thoroughly destroyed. It is a good old saying, "nothing venture, nothing gain," and peculiarly apropos to this specula-

You may possibly feel some timidity in first commencing this business. If so be assured your documents which were sent to him from some commencing this business. It so to assure your fears are groundless. We have agents now doing a swindlers at New York, and asks us to publish large business, who express the greatest satis-them, by way of putting the public on their bassing them as if cossing growing parties them, by way of putting the public on their passing them as if passing genuine notes, guard. Of course if any be silly enough, or They have proved that danger is out of the question. dishenest enough to take the bait, and to remit! Therefore, let this convince you, and remember the the \$10 of good money for \$1,000 of bad notes, know after the first trial you will be in cestasies they will be fleeced, and deservedly so. They with our goods, and meet with perfect success

We never engage to supply more than one person tance, and fear of exposure will secure their in the same locality. With ordinary tact you will be able to dispose of an unlimited quantity. Do not miss the opportunity of being the first in the field. You gain an advantage, which if thrown away deric Poitras.

you would forever regret. Our only terms are given above. Be sure and send all orders by Express, prepaid. Nothing unpaid will be received. The charge can be deducted from the amount sent.

Be very particular to give your post-office, County, and State, where letters should be addressed to you, and alleve all don't forget to name the Express office where you wish the package sent. By observing this you will facilitate transactions between us, and save much trouble to you and ourselves.

195 Don't Write by Mail, Send only by Express, Charges Prepaid. "TES

and address plainly.
Yours, confidentially,

H. COLTER & CO., 195 Broadway,

P. S .- Avon the Post Office. In ordering state the denominations and quantity of each you desire, inclose the amount required, and hand your letter to the nearest Express Agent, and be careful not to let him know the nature of your business.

ORDER ONLY BY EXPRESS: All correspondence is wholly unnecessary, as Our Only Terms are named on this sheet, and no deviation will be made under any circumstances whatever.

By calling at room 26, top floor, 195 Broadway, full samples of Goods will be shown.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 14th inst.:-English 53 Scotch...... 1 F. Canadians..... 65

The editors of the Guelph dailies are at loggerheads. One insinuates that the other is a dog, and needs hanging, kindly informing him that he has a rope in the garret which he will place at his disposal for that purpose. The other, in answer, tries to make out that the rope is a clothes line stolen from him some time previous. Happy men!

EXPLANATION.—We are in receipt of the following particulars from a Correspondent, "Irish Catholic," touching the visit of the Rev. Mr. Cazcau to Montreal. He says :- "A paragraph has been going the rounds of the city papers, to the effect that the recent

was in connection with the filling of the vacancy now existing in the Sec of Quebec. Without consulting the Rev. Gentleman, will you allow me to say that it is to my knowledge that his journey had quite a different object, and arose from the proverbial kind heartedness of Father Cazeau. During the dire year of 1817 amongst thousands of others, an Irish family was landed at Grosse Isle, the father and mother both stricken down, the latter, subsequently dying; the children were taken charge of by Mr. Cazeau, and placed with various French families, and it was to see one of these, his " adopted children" as he loves to call them, now a professed Nun, and on her deathbed at Lachine, that he undertook the journey We can supply you with any quantity of 25c and in mid-winter. I am not sure that Father Cazeau will be pleased at thus having made public, this act of kindness; but, as I teel personally in the matter I run the risk of his displeasure .- Quebec Chronicle

THE PROVIDENCE ASYLUM.—The Sisters of Charity of the Providence Asylum, Montreal, offer their sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the Saving Bank of Montreal, in acknowledging the sum of \$705, which they have received, January 11th, 1871; of which \$5:30 was for their institution, \$75 for the Infant school, Visitation street, and \$100 for the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Married.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. A. Phaneff, at the Church of St. Joachim of Shefford, Mr. M. T. Harper of this city to Miss Elenov Mahedy, daughter to P. Mahedy, Esq., of the Township of Shefford.

Died,

At St. Johns, P. Q. after a few days' illness, on Sunday, the 15th January, 1871, at the age of 54 years, Charlotte Alicia Meredith, wife of Henry Howard, M.D., Medical Superintendent Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and third daughter of the late Rico Mercdith, Esq., of Bary Valley, Queen's County, Ire-

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRISGS, DRIED Fish, Darko Applies, Sure Brean, 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 UNDER NO CHECKETANCES DO WE SEED SAMPLES! as from his extensive connections in the country, be Our reason is very plain. We are unwilling to compublic unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Janada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made squal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Mesers. Titlin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street,

Opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1870.

WANTED

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly, and also the French, for young beginners, with & diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23. Direct to

Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

PROVISOR OF QUEEKS, I INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969. Dist. of Montreal. | SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, the ninth day of January, 1871. PRESENT :- The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MACKAY.

No. 2719.

FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. CHARLES,

ULRIC aligs ULDERIC POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader and Butcher,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Ulric alies Ulderic Poitress he held, in the room appro-priated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the third day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assigned to the Insolvent Estate of the said Ulric alias Ul-

(By order)
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEM

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal,

ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act, Montreal, 17th January, 1871.

LANCTOT & LANCTOT, Attornoys ad litem, for Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664. In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and

JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well indididually as co-partners under the name of Marchand & Insolvents.

THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1971.
OLIVIER N. MARCHAND,
JOSEPH O. BELANGER.

By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1134. In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal

as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co.

On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act.

JULIUS J. COHN.

Montreal, 11th January, 1871. By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER.

His attorneys ad bitem.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Herald's special, dated Versailles, the 10th, says the fire into Paris from St. Cloud, Meudon, Chatillon, and Clamart commands a maximum range of 3 3-4 miles; the 24-pounders reaching Neuilly, Porte Maillot, Avenue Imperatrice, Avenue Roi de Rome, Champ de Mars, Les Invalides, and Gardens of the Luxembourg, the Observatory, and down Porte Bicetre. All beyond is safe, being above the range. There the position of affairs:-"The senseless policy are no batteries on the southern, eastern, and northern sides that can yet touch Paris; but artillerists state that they have followed shells with their glasses into Place de la Concorde. Five hundred fire shells were thrown into the Enciente last night. St. Jacques was reached and houses set on fire. A new battery has been established at Clamart, considerably in advance of the old position, and in the vicinity, within 1,200 yards of a French battery, and played with remarkable accuracy of fire. The shelling is necessarily at random and slow, the maximum being 10 shells an hour during the Germany, and Russia. Those Governments day. The fire from not more than five batteries touches Paris, and then only at a great ele-

Rumours of peace are general at head-quartors.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- The army under General Chanzy was completely defeated near Le Mans by the second German army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans have occupied Le Mans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material. The French are being

The Times has the following special despatch. Versailles, Jan. 12.—The bombardment was heavy up to this afternoon. Several fires are seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamart and Meu- the Italian Government banishing certain

A company of Bavarians were surprised near

Clamart by a sortie.

The French have erected new batteries. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-Later despatches from Paris dated 9th and 10th have been received, confirming the destructive effect of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of Luxembourg Gardens. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible, and the suburbs have been entirely destroyed by the enemy's fire. The southwest suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems hopelessly given up to the range of the Prussian fire. The damage to the buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great. When the despatch left the bombardment was proceeding and the general impression was that neither life nor property in this vicinity is safe. The battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians good service, and a report already received that the accuracy of its aim was telling with great effect is confirmed. Shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concorde.

The Tribune's Paris correspondent says: Shells have fallen throughout Auteuil and through the Panthcon. The damage is slight. Another Blanquin insurrection was plotted, but

it was suppressed.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French Government he says, is no longer able to borrow money. The Tribune correspondent at Versailles

(9th) writes that the batteries have been advanced a thousand paces nearer to Issy and Vanvres. The papers are very revolutionary. The Mobile officers and soldiers are deserting. Noissy, Rosny, and Nogent are evisibly weakened. Many powerful new German batteries will shortly open. La Patrie suggests a return to assignats in

France, in view of the difficult financial situa-

tion of the country.

The Court of Assizes of the Dordogne has condemned to death four individuals implicated in the murder of M. Alain de Money, who was burnt at Hautefaye, last August. Sixteen other persons were sentenced to various periods of hard labor and imprisonment.

Correspondents represent that there is great mortality among children in Paris. They are dying by hundreds and thousands. One writer says that in the neighborhood of Pere-la-Chaise, Mail.

SPAIN.

King ordered the despatch of telegrams ancommencement of his monarchial power. At the troops were under arms. At a ball given present, and it broke up early this morning. The militia were ordered to surrender their issued two days ago. Had this not been complied with it is certain there would have been guaranteed their right to bear arms, and the insurrection still agitate the people and all who the Pontifical act was most welcome to his point of death was baptized by a Catholic nurse. can keep within doors,

J. 14 14 15 1

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—UNRASINESS OF THE ITALIANS. -Accounts from Florence assure us that the Italian Government is in confusion from internal dissensions. The Liberal press was continuing to protest loudly against the seizures on account of the publication of the Encyclical. There was also serious uncasiness felt as to the light in which the great Powers would view the Roman aggression. One of the Italianissimo papers expresses the position of affairs :- "The senseless papers expresses of our infatuated Government has rendered our relations with Foreign Powers very difficult. We can state that the representatives of those Powers are complaining loudly, and have uttered severe reproaches, not unmingled with threats, against Îtaly in reference to the affairs of Rome, and to the embarrassments which recent events there have caused to their respective Governments. It is a fact that an agitation has sprung up amongst the Catholie populations which is causing serious embarrassment to the Governments of Great Britain, are making severe and cutting reflections on the conduct of General Lamarmora, and on the mistakes which he has made. Difficulties arising out of Roman affairs accumulate hourly, and the question of the transfer of the Capital may have to encounter startling and unlookedfor eventualities." In addition to the foregoing it appears, from accounts that reach us, to be a fact that the fear of Prussia is beginning to gain ground at Florence. At first people used to smile incredulously if any one asserted that Prussia would protect the Pope's rights. But now it has been repeated so often that, if not believed, the report at least no longer moves to laughter. The following testy paragragh appeared in the Perseveranza of the 5th December: "We hear that Prussia is insisting upon French officers who have escaped from Germany and taken refuge here. It seems very clear to us that the Italian Government is not Germany's jailor, and that it lies under no obligation to accede to this demand, or to hinder in any way the free movements of these officers." What is the meaning of this? It seems to cover an angry suspicion that Prussia would not be sorry to pick a quarrel.—Tablet.

A remarkable letter of Mazzini has appeared in the Unita Italiana of the 3rd of December. It is a reply to an address of some Italian democrats who lately met at Faenza, and invited him to "abandon the idea of any festa until their country was redeemed from its present disgrace." "So long," he exclaims, "as the country is broken, dismembered, open upon its line of frontier to possible enemies, in Nice, in the Trentino, in Istria-so long as morally it is given up as a prey to an ever-spaceding corruption, which invades it from above and paralyses all its creative forces in regard to the future-so long as religiously it is constrained to prostrate itself in Rome before an absurd dualism, which declares that the body of Italy belongs to the King, the soul of Italy to the Pope—so long as economically it staggers upon the edge of the abyss of bankruptcy, and militarily lies discredited by defeats on land and sea-banquets, anniversary celebrations, medals, festal inscriptions, and demonstrations are inopportune, frivolous, indecorous."

lie to a promise the Republican prints had put forth, saying that before long many of the salons of the Romon nebility would be open for the usual evening parties, and adds that, "at a weekly conversazione at the house of one of the most noted of the Roman aristocracy (that of hearts, and has gathered to himself a veneration Prince Doria) only six ladies made their appearance; all the rest, who are wont to move in such circles, were conspicious by their ab-

Of all the employes in the Finance Department at Rome only nine consented to take the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, demanden from them under pain of dismissal.

The following Circular has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli, to the Pontifical Nuncios:--

"The Vatican, Nov. 25, 1870.

"The sequestration of those journals which were the first in Florence, Turin, and Rome to publish the Encyclical of the Holy Father furnishes a further proof of the loyalty with which Montmartre and Montparnasse one can hardly the Government of Florence intends to maintain take fifty steps without meeting a tiny coffin, the promises made and the assurances given to wrapped in a cloth of white wool. Many of the Catholic world when that Government dethese innocent little ones go to their last resting | prived the Holy Father of the rest of his doplace unaccompanied, except by the two carri- minions, and to show more than ever what kind ers; the father is at the ramparts, and the of independance and liberty is granted to the mother is standing outside the butcher's shop Roman Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual

or at the municipal "cantine." Sometimes power.
half a dozen relations or neighbors follow the "This unjustifiable and arbitrary proceeding procession of the humble victim, and this is affords the most convincing proof that the Suwhat is heard said: "I saw it born in October preme Head of the Church cannot be subject last, and a fine, well made boy it was! "What to any extraneous power, and that the state of did it die of then?" "Of nothing. The moth-things brought about by the usurping Governer had no milk; there are no more nurses, and ment is intolerable, if it be really desirable that the ewes are all sent to the slaughter; ch! try the voice of the Teacher of Nations should be and rear a child in a besieged town!"—N. Y. diffused over the world. And thus it is that the fears entertained when it became necessary to proceed to the publication of this Pontifical act, and the precautions taken that it should MADRID, Jan. 6.—After the reception the evade the vigilance of the Italian authorities until it should be in the hands of the Episconouncing his occupancy of the throne and the pate, find a complete justification in the action of the Government. From this also may be every public building and at the garrisons, all judged what fate would be reserved for the Supreme Pontiff if he should, finding himself for charitable purposes a few dancers were in opposition to the lay Powers, be compelled to condemn their acts Signor Visconti-Venosta boasted of having allowed the publication of arms. The order was very arbitrary, and was the Brief suspending the meetings of the Council, a Brief then rendered necessary by the political position of Rome, and the great wisdom an insurrection. It was supposed by the of which has since been demonstrated. Let militia and volunteers that the constitution | Signor Visconti-Venosta henceforth keep silence, and spare the Catholics the necessity of remindorder is likely to produce trouble. Fears of an ing him that the permission was given because

union of the Bishops and the benefit that the Church derived from it.

"Yesterday was the anniversary of the execution of the infamous Monti and Tognetti, found guilty of having mined and blown up the Serristori Barracks, in which 27 persons perished, victims of their ferocity. It was by the special mercy of Providence that an entire battalion of Zouaves, who had gone out on duty in the city, were not buried in the ruins. This deed, worthy of a horde of savages, and which, as a homage to civilization, it would be seemly to bury in oblivion, it was desired instead to

celebrate with public demonstrations. "With this object the Circolo Popolare (People's Club) issued and posted up in the streets a manifesto, in which the people were invited to meet in force, and proceed to the exhumation of the two corpses, and to transport them solemnly from San Giovanni Decollato to San Lorenzo al Campo Vaccino, and an open subscription was announced to collect the ofhonour. It is owing only to the urgent re-old downgers? monstrances of the Brethren of the Holy Confraternity of San Giovanni, and of other respectable citizens, who invoked the intervenpersonal liberty of the Pontiff is in no way. ciples of justice, if the Sovereign of this Rome, could with impunity go about among those who decree honours for and rejoice over and laud to the skies all who have been, and all who still are, his most rabid enemies.

"The French Revolution of the last century, its horrors and its orgies, are only to be compared with what goes on in this miserable city since the entrance of the Italian-troops.

"With expressions, &c.,
"(7. Antonelli."

GERMANY.

The new levy of 150,000 men is creating some discontent in Germany, but the call is nevertheless duly responded to.

ITALY AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Pius IX. has already lived through one of the longest and most glorious Pontificate in the annals of the Catholic Church. He began by giving an impulse to improvement and social renovation of every kind, which set a movement on foot which he was not allowed to guide, but which for a time, under the direcnion of the same implacable enemies of religion and civilization who are now using the Italian Government for their own purposes, swept way his throne, and forced him into exile.-He has made his presence in the Chair of S Peter felt in every portion of the globe by the hierarchies which he has established and the missions he has founded. He has gladdened the hearts of Catholics everywhere by the longdesired definition of the Immaculate Conception, by the number of saints and beatified servants of God whom he has added to the calendar, and by the frequent assemblage around his Apostolical throne of the Bishops finitions truths which had for some time been questioned or carped at in a manner which showed the possible growth of a dangerous heresy or rebellion. In all these ways Pius IX. has singularly endeared himself to Catholic and regard which are seldom paid even to Roman Pontiffs. But he has never been greater, never more venerable, never dearer to the Church, never we may venture to say, more truly her benefactor and her Father than now, when he is suffering, at the end of his days, insolence, spoliation, and captivity for the sake of her independence. When the history of our days comes to be written, it will have to record the gratitude with which the Church honors his name perhaps even more on this last account than for any other of the great benefits which under providence sho has received from him. In his solitude and captivity he is convincing the world by his sufferings of the cause for which they are endured, at the same time that they plead for it in heaven and draw to it more than ever the devotion of Christians on earth. So his name will be associated with this, as with other subjects of vital importance to religion—but in a different way. For some he will have labored and prayed successfully, as to others he will show the prudence of the wise ruler or the divination of the seer who lives in the lofty and serene atmosphere of faith above the world. For this, from the beginning of his long Pontificate, as it seems to the very end, he will have suffered. There are martyrs on the roll of the Church's glorious names who are so called because they have been persecuted, imprisoned, outraged, ill-treated, all but worn to death for the cause of truth, though their blood has not been shed, though they have lived to see the chastisement of their persecutors, and have at last died in reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN peace. In this sense, at least, we may venture to say that Pius IX., who may be honored as the Doctor of the Immaculate Conception and as the Pontiff who convened the great Vatican Council, will be celebrated in after-ages as the Confessor and the Martyr of the Temporal Power and the Civil Independence of the Church.—The Month.

YOUNG MORTARA.

Few Catholics will have forgotten the Mortara case, which some years ago excited so much angry feling against the Holy Father, and seemed for a while to brighten a little even the leaden intellects of Exeter Hall.

The child of Jewish parents, this boy at the

of Christianity. He unexpectedly recovered, house of his parents, so that during the years

It would be difficult for us to exaggerate the cry of rage which arose from every part of Protestant and infidel Europe at this act of the Government of Pius IX. It was even made a case for diplomatic interference. The Pontiff was denounced as a remorseless child stealer, as the destroyer of the happiness of the domestic hearth, as the ruthless violator of the most sacred laws of our common nature. The bereaved parents were described as wandering from place to place, and finding no rest, bewailing their loss and calling upon Heaven to avenge them on their pitiless despoiler.

Need we say that as usual, it was a mere clever stroke of Protestant business - a sensational scene, got up by the British Reformation Soviety to elicit the tears, and (what was more to ferings destined to erect a monument in their the point) the bank notes of wealhy soft-hearted

It is the law of the Roman States, that, Jews are forbidden to have Christian servants; this law is for the express purpose of preventing the tion of the troops, that a demonstration of this possibility of the Jewish children being tampershameful character was not made. It is suf- ed with. Mortara, the father, broke this law ficient to mention these facts to show the degree at his own peril, and had to stand the conseof moral civilization to which it is intended to quences. To all who believe in the immortality lead the people. And we must be permitted of the soul and in the obligations of Christianity, to ask those who dare to maintain that the it is evident, that a child once haptized cannot be left in Jewish hands; cannot, in a word, have clogged, if the Supreme Teacher of the prin- its eternal interests imperilled to humour any amount of sentimentality.

But again, was it true that the parents of young Mortara felt and acted as was so poetically described by more than some half dozen of our English journals? Not in the least. More than this, not one of the 80,000 Bolognese, in the midst of whom this happened, expressed the slightest interest in the affair. Our readers will of course also understand that the parents of the child could always see him, and that all the pathetic passages about paternal and maternal love, &c., were very pretty, but perfectly

Why do we allude to this case at the present moment? Simply on account of the audacity of that press which is sworn to falsify everything that is even remotely connected with the Church and its Supreme Head.

The Miglioramento is one of the revolutionary journals of Rome, and therefore, as may be supposed, is utterly reckless of the claims of truth and honor and decency. In a late number it renewed all the old calumny about him whom it plaintively calls "the child Mortara."

Now it happens that the object of its compassion, though once a boy, has been growing older every day, and at present is in his 21st year. He is also a canon of the Lateran Chapter, and is, in fact, as much a man as the editor of the Miglioramento himself. The other day this "child Mortara" published a protestation against the calumnious assertions of the revolutionary journal. Let our readers judge for themselves on which side is to be found truth and honesty, after they have heard the indignant language of this "victim of

priestly tyranny." I have, says the Canon Mortara, the right to defend myself, for I am of age. I have a thirty years, had buffled the Faculty, had, it appears, right to say that the Catholic Church has been been completely cured.—The particulars are given, of all the world. Lately he has added one faithful to her divine mission in my regard. with expressions of astonishment at the result, in more to the long list of the great Councils of Liberty is the word which the "liberators" of many of the western journals. They state that John ROME.—The Osservatore publicly gives the Church, and has secured by infallible deit is only liberty for themselves and not for the most terrible description. His limbs has been others. I have chosen of my own free will the racked and contorted by pain and muscular conreligious state, and my father has written to tractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up while a corollators tondoner in the blood way in mination you have taken, and I hope you will be contented and happy." Your so-called list body. In this dire condition he began to use Italian philanthropists are in reality cursed Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, in conjunction with that with hearts harder than stone. You cannot understand my love for my family, especially for my dear parents. But they know it well, and will never deny it. I affirm that they who have watched over my education at Rome have always inculcated this filial love as the command of God. They have encouraged my correspondence with my parents, they have always received them with the greatest kindness; they have left us alone together, in fine, they have interfered in no way between us. I, therefore, the author of the present article, declare that if in the future any other journal shall repeat the falsehoods printed by the Miglioramento, I shall be ready with a reply to confound the calumniator.

D. PIUS MORTARA.

BRUSSELS, Nov., 1870. If it were possible for an Italian editor to blush or to be ashamed we might have some hopes that this simple but powerful protest would succeed as a good lesson with the men who at the present moment are busy destroying faith and morality throughout the States.

As for the bigots at home we put it to them, what have the to say with regard to this their most sensational piece, "The Mortara tragedy?"
—London Universe, Dec. 10.

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

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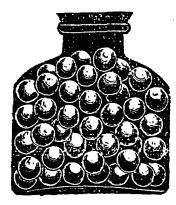
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