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 \mathbf{AND}

Erne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

about the danger.

blood on fire.

on some straw.

men beside her.

claimed Dolan.

again and again.

They were overpowered.

side his companion.

the truth.

selves.

ment.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

NO. 6

OR.

THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER XIII.-(Continued.)

He witnessed the rush of his men to the spot,

and saw that his two brave sons had learned all

every moment was heard the fearful doom-

startled the men, and set their hearts on fire

A rush was made to where she lay, to attest

could not fly, engaged in battle for their lives.

In some instances, their bodies were trans-

fixed with pikes, others were shot through the

ascended to the judgment weat of heaven.

the flames at the point of the pike.

Obe

common in many parts of Ireland, and were thorities at Belfast to send out two military ing his pipe after dinner. generally the concomitants of other outrages. perpetrated by a debased and cowardly soldiery.

No, the body of Widow Rogan was not consumed to ashes. That holy tenement was preserved for Christian burial. In death, as in life, the impress of virtue was stamped on every feature. The rare goodness of her heart, the parity of her soul, were traced by the Divine Hand in visible characters on that face of loveliness.

Behold it now, with the winding-sheet beside it, soon to enwrap it from the gaze of those who fondly loved her in life, and now offer up their The first words he heard uttered set his prayers for the repose of her soul.

A solitary light burns on the altar of the little An indiscriminate fight took place, while chapel. A coffin is laid on a plain deal table at the altar rails. Beside it kneels a girl, with "In with them; bury them in the burning face as pale as marble. The storm of sorrow pile !" and two of the leaders were driven into has passed over the soul, and the calmness of grace supersedes the violence of sorrow.

The girl is Kate O'Neill, who loved the widow as the child loves its mother. For hour derly conneued a short distance and laid down after hour she has knelt there, almost afraid to move, lest her sorrows return. One by one the The widow never spoke. The scream that devout worshippers have left.

A gentle hand touches the girl on the with vengeance, was the last utterance of the shoulder; she understands that touch; it is poor widow. Brigid lay beside her in a swoon, her uncle. The old man gently takes her by and as pale as the corpse of her whose coul had the hand, and kindly leads her into the house.

There are kindly friends there who sympa-" The widow is dead !" should one of the thize with Kate by looks and deeds more than words. The blow is too great for words to express their feelings, Mrs. McQuillan and Mrs. McLeesh are there to attend on Kate .--"Oh, heavens, the poor boy, Cormac !" ex- | They anticipate her wishes, and lead the poor heart-broken girl to her little room ; she kneels "Death to every man of them !" was shouted again ; they join her, and silently they offer their prayers before that statue of Mary, which Those who fled were pursued; those who Kate had loved so much, and to which she became specially endeared from the night when the chapel was almost miraculously preserved from the hands of the incendiary.

We close the scene, but to withdraw the voil heart, and, as already related, two of the num- from before another.

Word had reached Cormac of the fate that ber were hurled into the fire created by themhad befallen him. He returned to the place Ned Dolan engaged two of those who sought where his home once stood. In company with their safety in flight. One he pierced through Father John-who allowed not one word of the body; from the other he received a wound sorrow to escape his lips, but whose bitter feelon the head that stretched him on the ground ings were none the less for that they were supwhere he stood. A dozen arms were raised in pressed within-he walked into the chapel.his defence, and his opponent lay a corpse be- Cormac approached the coffin, that, like a casket of precious jewels, contained all his trea-Death, desolation, and ruin, reigned around. sure on this earth. Slowly and reverently he No effort was made, for none could have avail- stooped to kiss those lips, that in the unreed, to stay the ravages of the devouring cle- membered days of childhood had so often nearly upright in its dark corner, and conse- loss he had sustained at the hands of Cameron. pressed his own, when none were present to be- quently was difficult to ascend. The corpse of the widow was borne to Do- | hold the outpourings of a mother's love upon lan's house. Brigid was carried to her fa- her only son. Again he kissed those lips so cold in death, then kneit and prayed, and held his foot slipped, and he fell, transfixed with the Several of the brave men who accompanied sweet converse with his mother's soul in hea-

companies of soldiers extra, to be quartered on the inhabitants of Feenagh, Ballygooly, Mag-heralane, and Magheragh. Nothing could ex-ceed the terror with which the inhabitants of "Pip-pip-people do-do-don't say anyth

additional burden. Pat Dolan found it necessary to leave his him. home in care of his wife and daughter Peggy. He and his sons retired to a place called Tamlaghmore, where, by instructions from head-

quarters, he continued his work of pike-making as before. Brigid O'Hara's house was one of the first selected in the country for soldiers to be quartered on. Her father, by the advice of Kate O'Neill, and with the consent of Father Mac-Auley, had Bridgid removed to the care of Kate. The poor girl was still suffering from the effects of the shock she sustained at the death of Widow Rogan, as well as from the injuries she received during the noble and daring act of Ned Dolan at the time of her rescue from the flames.

Many and anxious were the inquiries she made after Ned; and thought, as the father and sons had left their place, that something fatal had occurred to the brave fellow. Such was not the ease. Ned continued to rally, day after day, and was soon afterwards in the enjoyment of his usual health and strength.

Bridgid's father and family were easy-going people, and neither felt nor took much interest in the affairs that were then distracting the country.

After Bridgid's removal, a party of soldiers were sent round the country in search of arms. Sometimes they went in pairs, and sometimes singly, to prosecute their work.

One of this party entered the house of Bridgid's father, and proceeded to make the that a few weeks after the sad occurrence of usual search. Behind the door leading into his mother's death saw him engaged devotedly the kitchen stood a step-ladder, by means of which a "loft" was reached. This "loft" was the usual receptacle for lumber and things of that nature, not immediately required for under Cormac's leadership. His manly bearuse. Sometimes the "loft" was used as a ing under his sufferings, together with the insleeping-place for farm-servants; and, as the nate worth of his character, rendered him the hatter were well known to be actively employed in the "united business," those "lofts" re-the movement in which he was engaged, found ceived special attention at the ands of those in him one worthy of their confidence. He employed to search for arms. A soldier en- soon found out the full value of Mike Glinty. tered O'Hara's house for this purpose, and im- who, since the death of Cameron, had not so mediately proceeded up the step-ladder, at the much to occupy his mind as before, and who foot of which he left his gun and bayonet,

After being engaged at the work of exploring for arms, the soldier descended. In doing so bayonet of his gun. He died on the instant, where the soldiers were quartered, and reportand O'Hara was immediately suspected ing regularly everything he heard or saw. O, sweet communion, that even death cannot of foul play. In consequence of this he was taken to Antrim, and after a preliminary examination, was thrown into prison. At the trial he was acquitted of the charge of murdering the soldier, and was accordingly released. His readiness in permitting two soldiers to be billeted on him, and the fact of his never being known to have joined with the United Irishmen. served his cause better than the attempt which he made to establish his innocence. Such was the easy-going character of this man O'Hara, who was neither liked nor disliked by his neighbors. His family would have passed by unnoticed had it not been for the warm- now absolutely starving, by the means of every hearted virtues of Bridgid, who was respected oppression that can be inflicted on mankind .an Englishman, who took little pains to conceal bishops and people in employment, beggars. his dislike for the unmannerly and rebellious The people of Lapland, or the Hottentots, are deposited in the grave where the remains of Hirish. The other soldier was our friend not so miscrable a people as we; for, oppression Sandy, the Scotchman, who took such a sudden supported by power will infallibly introduce liking to the Reverend Mr. Porter's servant- slavish principles." maid. Although Sandy did not relish "the mad horrors of '98 had driven the people into preharum-scarums who were aye kickin' up sic mature rebellion. In Ireland as in France, a inferna' squabbles in the hale kintra," yet it few years previous, those of the aristocracy who must be confessed that he bore a very small chose to remain in the country were solely enamount of love for his companion-in-arms. Whatever authority existed in their case was vested in the Englishman, and this was another source of irritation to Sandy, who did not by which the feudalism of bygone centuries enany means relish the order to go out of nights after suppertime, especially when the nights were cold and dark, and the comforts of a large kitchen, with its great blazing turf-fire, were so invitingly at hand. The Englishman knew O'Neill, who was elevated to the peerage in If they had known better, they would have Sandy's repugnance to night travel, and often | 1793, in consequence of the part he took in imposed disagreeable duties on himself in order offering the unrestricted regency to the Prince to annoy the Scotchman. occasionally. Since the advent of the redcoats he seldom missed a day without paying ruling landlords at that period, so far as his one or more visits, and sometimes stopped over night. Both soldiers enjoyed Mike's company very much, as he offered a good subject for their banter. Mike was not displeased in the least mitted to enjoy. at this mark of their attention towards him .---* In the March of '98, the house of a poor widow santry of those places in which the deeds took He rather enjoyed it; and, fool as he was, managed to learn somethings which subsequently proved to be matters of no small im-

EAttness,

" Do-do-don't know who kie-kie-killed him.

ceed the terror with which the inhabitants of "Pip-pip-people do-do-don't say anything of these districts received the intelligence of this the kic-kic-kind," reforted Mike; "all th-ththey say is, th-th-that I wouldn't pray for for the representation of Cymbeliae, in the per-

" There's no muckle use in prayin' for folk when they're dead," said Sandy.

" Th-th-there will bib-hib-be little use in-n-n praying for you, wh-wh-when you're dead, tiffif-for the devil won't lil-lil-let you gig-gig-go. be no breakfast made after four o'clock in the once he kie-kie-catches you," replied Mike, afternoon, nor tea after one in the morning. laughing at the thought of Sandy and the devil 3. To inform any stranger who may come in being engaged in a pugilistic encounter, in which, according to Mike's notions of such That no person be permitted to go out driving things, every red-coat was to come off secondbest

" Depend on't, Mike, auld Niek will thrapple you yet for your misdoin's, and ken he'll chapyou in a hot neuck, once he lays hauns on Castle, 6. That there shall be one complete

kie-kiek up such rows, sis-sis-so they would," is removed, 8. That supper may not be called said Mike, as he retired, leaving Sandy to en- for till five minutes after the last glass of joy his pipe and his discomfiture at his lei- claret. 9. That no gentleman be permitted to

It is easier to fancy than to realize the feelings of honest John Mullan, when he learned the disasters that had overtaken Cormac. He and his brother had lived like members of the family, and had experienced all the care of a mother at the hands of the widow. Their sorrow was consequently very great, and they longed to see poor Cormae, and to try to comfort him in the sad hour of his affliction.

Israel Milliken also lamented the misfortune that had overtaken his young friend.

On all sides, Cormac met with unbounded sympathy, so warmly and so heartily tendered. in his work of organization.

Many young men who held aloof before, were now only too willing to enroll themselves believed that he owed a large debt of gratitude The step-ladder was a narrow one, steed to Cormae and Pat Dolan; to Cormae for the and to Pat Dolan for ridding the earth of a

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON; history, that crimes like these were but too inferior in numbers, induced the military au- Sandy, one day, as he sat at the fireside enjoy- the gratification of that English-Irish nobility who hated the people if they dared to lift their heads on their own lands.

Some idea of these matters will be gathered from the rules which Lord Mountjoy drew up for the regulation of festivities at Shane's Casthe, and to promote regularity at the meeting formance of which, the famous Mrs. Siddons took a part. The style is supposed to be after the ironical manner of Dean Swift. "1. That no noise be made during the forenoon, for fear of awaking the company. 2. That there shall at breakfast, that we are not at dinner. 4. till the moon gets up, for fear of being overturned in the dark. 5. That the respective grooms may put up their horses after four hours' parading before the hall-door of the hour between each meal. 7. That all the com-"He-he don't like Irish; they would kie- pany must assemble at dinner before the cloth drink more than three bottles of hock at, or after, supper. 10. That all M.P.'s shall assemble on post-days, in the coffee-room at four o'clock, to frank letters."

Although evidently drawn up in a humorous vein, the above indicate but too clearly the manner of life in which the Irish landlords and their satellites enjoyed themselves at the expense of their rack-rented tenantry.

It was during a carnival of dissipation that the splendid structure, Shane's Castle, was burned almost to the ground. The ruins to this day attest the magnificence of the building. Among the many suites of rooms in the Castle was an apartment called the Banshee's room. This place contained a bed, and as regularly as these rooms were heated for the comfort of visitors, the Banshee's apartment received like attention.

It was during such preparations that the Castle was destroyed.

Around the Castle are many subterranean passages, believed to have been wine-vaults at one time; but the probability is, they were used as a refuge for the O'Neills' retainers in time of war,

In one of these passages, in which there were several ways of exit and entry, Cormac had given instructions to have consigned about eighteen hundred pikes, the majority of which been brought from Newry. Owing to the vigilance of the soldiers and yeomanry, it became a matter of difficulty to find a secure place for the storage of arms and ammunition. The latter being much less in quantity was easier managed than the former, CHAPTER XV. - FESTIVITIES AT SHANE'S and did not require so much expertness to se-At nightly drills, those who were to use the pike were put through their exercise as readily without that weapon, as with it; so that a place of safety for those articles was looked upon by Cormae and his companions as highly essential for the forthcoming day of their special use.

ther's.

Phil and Ned Dolan were injured. Some were | ven ! wounded, but none dangerously; six of the yeomanry, including the villain Cameron, were separate. O. sweet communion, that seems to some of them mained for life.

Of the latter no correct account was ever learned.

gallant of all he led, sustained a severe scalpgerous.

* * * * Cormae's mother dead ! *

Another sacrifice in the cause of Ireland another name added to the list of martyrs; another soul escaped from its earthly tenement High to the persecutions of the Irish race.

alive was the object of those who visited her place.

A double incentive to Cameron was the fact | Cormac's father had been placed. which he had learned that day, of Brigid O'Hara being the companion of the widow dur- the last office for the dead. Glorious old ing the absence of her son.

Ned's impetuous spring had carried all before | the earth. him, and the latter fact was unobserved.

scenes were common in the North and South of Ireland - so common that men got used to them; and what at first had shocked them, and then poor Cormac under this heavy blow."filled their minds with horror and dread, became "Be thou a mother to him, O Mother of 80 common as only to cause a momentary expres- Heaven!" "Amen!" Such were the ejacusion of wonderment.

pletely aroused by the news of this terrible disaster.

In those days the news was carried far and near by "word of mouth," and many and strange were the additions which the people in their terror added. At one time Brigid's person had been violated. The body of Cormac's mother was burned to ashes; the whole of the Dolan's had been massacred. These, and such like additions, found ready listeners and believers; for it is well known, and attested by

woman was burned to the ground in Feenagh. Her place. son was absent at the time on business connected with the United Irishmen. A brave young man rescued the widow from the flames, but it turned out to be her inanimate body. Life had fled from the effect of the shock effect of the shock.

left lifeless on the ground; others were injured, | unite in closer compact the souls of those who loved each other here on earth!

With noiseless footsteps the people had gathered in. It was yet early in the day. Most Ned Dolan, the most recklessly daring and of them had been there before, when the corpse was brought in the previous evening. After wound, but it was not likely to prove very dan- | Cormae had retired, the priest had ordered a few friends to replace the coffin lid. With his own hands he laid the winding sheet across the widow's face, and arranged the Cross upon her breast.

Mass commenced, amid the breathless silence of all around. As the last Requiescut in pace to bear witness before the Throne of the Most was pronounced, a little robin perched upon and loved for her generous disposition. the coffin and sent forth a song of liquid me-To burn the aged and inoffensive woman lody: It seemed to break the spell of sorrow. Reverently the coffin was borne outside, and

Father John stands beside the grave, reading Church! With arms outstretched to receive As Ned Dolan said, the door of the dwelling | us at our entrance into the world, the last bewas indeed nailed, so were the windows; but | side the grave when our ashes commingle with

The last prayer is breathed, and the people Oh, what barbarous cruelty ! and these depart. With hushed breath they converse on their homeward way.

"Who will be the next?" "God strenglations of those kind-hearted people, on behalf The whole country for many miles was com- of him thus suddenly and terribly bereaved.

> CHAPTER XIV .--- FREE QUARTERING OF ENG-LISH SOLDIERS - A SINGULAR DEATH -MIKE GLINTY AND THE SCOTCHMAN.

"For ages rapine ruled our plains,

And slaughter raised his red right hand ; And virgins shriek'd |---and roof-trees blaz'd---

And desolution swept the land."

The report of the burning of Cormac Rogan's dwelling the death of his mother, and the injuries sustained by Brigid O'Hara, formed the sole topic of conversation among the pea-

The death of Cameron, the supposed murder powerful in means and position, although vastly

villain who ruined the Dorrians.

Mike was consequently employed by Cormac in visiting those houses like the O'Haras',

CASTLE-MIKE'S INTELLIGENCE FURTHER crete them. DISPLATED - DANGER AT HAND - MEANS TAKEN TO ARREST IT. .

"When Saint Patrick our order created, And called us the Monks of the Screw, Good rules he revealed to our Abbot, To guide us in what we should do."

If what was true of the state of Ireland in 1735, when Swift described its sufferings to Pope, the evils of that state became intensified in '97-98. "This kingdom," said Swift, "is Shall I not visit for those things, saith the Lord. One of the soldiers stationed at O'Hara's was We are slaves, knaves, and fools,-and all, but

Thus said Swift, over sixty years before the gaged in the pursuit of pleasures, careless of the suffering condition of the people over whom the death of Cameron, and others of Mackenthey reigned, with all the power and oppression abled them to exercise.

Shane's Castle, once famous as the residence of the descendants of the great chiefs of Ulster was, at the time of our story, occupied by John of Wales. This Baron O'Neill, in whose blood Mike Glinty used to visit the O'Haras only there was not the slightest tineture of those whose name he inherited, was a type of the castle presented scenes of luxury and revely; but in other respects he was a moderately good landlord, and his tenants enjoyed many privileges which others of their class were not per-

For a period of fifteen years, the festivities at Shane's Castle were known to be carried on without any regard to expense, and the people around Randalstown could not be blind to the fact, that the money which their toil and sweat had gathered from the fruits of the earth, was "Who killed Duncan Cameron, Mike ?" said thus spent in debauchery and pleasure, and for

Pat Dolan had the charge of six forges, in different parts of the country, from which about

one hundred and fifty were turned out daily. Parties were regularly counted off twice a week to procure the handles and necessary fittings; and at a meeting of Provincial delegates, held at Belfast, on St. Patrick's Eve, the highest praise was awarded to Cormae Rogan for the well-drilled and efficiently-armed condition of his men.

Reports of the most encouraging character were coming in daily from all quarters. Nothing could daunt the spirit that had been aroused. The treacheries of Newell, of Hughes, and Magin, in the North, of Major Sirr, Reynolds, and O'Brien, in Leinster, all failed to quench the fire of enthusiasm. But it soon became evident, from the action of the authorities, that zie's yeomanry, would, if possible, be avenged.

Many difficulties existed in carrying out the intention of the Government. Those who were guilty of setting the widow's house on fire were afraid to acknowledge their complicity, and thereby prove their presence at the place. been only too glad to have given all the evi-dence required. Others of them got afraid of being visited by the vengeance of the people, and so for these reasons the authorities were compelled to forego their intended prosecutions. Cameron's death, therefore, was simply a nine days' wonder, after which he was regretted by none, not even those who were his chief companions. Brigid O'Hara, for one, did not shed many tears at his end, neither did Kate O'-Neilĺ.

Pat Dolan was busily engaged at work, when Mike came to him with some news.

"Scotchman a-a-and Englishman bib-bib-oth gig-gig-go-going out-at-t-t-nin-nin-night to trap Mim-Mim-Mr. Milliken, an-an-and Mike thinks

• Correspondence of the Marquis of Cornwallis.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-THE TRUE WITNESS. -SEPT. 23, 1870.

he-he-he will gig-gig-go out, too, along, with them."

"What to do, Mike-what to do ? asked Pat, quite eagerly; for Mikoshud given/somany instances of fidelity and neutoness, that ha was now not only looked upok with special favor by the United Irishmen, but was even instructed to execute work of a difficult character.

"To-to follow them, and throw th-th-throw them off the scent, an-an-and gig-get word to Milliken," said Mike, quite delighted at the interest Pat displayed in the news he had brought.

"Do you know what route they will take, and the exact time they will start at?" inquired Pat.

"Th-th-they'll go to-to-to-Templepatrick at-t-t four or five o'clock; th-th-then on-n-n to Belfast."

Just then, Cormae Rogan entered, and Pat detailed what he had learned from Mike.

"There must be some truth in it." said Cormac. "Mr. Milliken and McCracken are to hold a private meeting, either to-night or tomorrow, in Rev. Mr. Porter's, and that fellow Sandy, the Scotchman, knows Milliken. There must be word conveyed to him at once."

Mike was instructed to go back and stay about O'Hara's house, and watch and listen to everything that passed between the two sol diers. Should he learn anything, he was to make haste over to Pat's with the news.

"An-an-and won't I gig-gig-go with them, and th-th-throw them off the scent?"

"No, not now, Mike. Do as I tell you, like a good fellow," said Cormac, clapping him on the shoulder.

"Ye-ye-yes, Cormac, Mim-Mim-Mike is a good-d-d fellow," and away he ran as fast as he could to execute his orders.

"He's a lucky creature, that same Mike," said Pat.

Cormac stood buried in thought for awhile, and paid no attention to Pat's remark.

See, Pat !" he said hurriedly. "Out with the horse. Give it a feed as quickly as possible. I'll be off for John Mullan at once. He must go to Belfast, and intercept Milliken and McCracken. I believe their business is the distribution of those pikes to the Templepatrick and Saintfield men.

John Mullan was speedily on the road, and Mike had returned meantime with the news that there were six soldiers in all going off, and that they were all ready to start. They were to drive on a car.

This was dangerous looking, and Cormac felt that there must be some means whereby the government were put in possession of Milliken's movements.

After a brief consultation with Pat, Cormac decided on following John Mullan, accompanied with Pat's sons and John's brother. He would take the old road, and make all speed. Pat would have gone also, but there was a drill meeting that night in McCallum's grange, and Pat would be required to fill the place of Cormac in the latter's absence.

CHAPTER XVI.-JOHN MULLAN'S MISSION-A DILEMMA --- MILLIKEN AND M'CRACKEN RESCUED FROM THE SOLDIERS-A PROCLA-MATION.

" Our hearts so stout have got us fame, For soon 't is known from whence we came: Where'er we go they dread the name of Garrowen in glory.'

passed each other, Mullan remained stationary for a few minutes, thinking what was best to be done under the circumstances. He at once decided to speak to the gentlemen, but meantime they had taken their seats on the car; and were driving forward. Mullan followed them, and, in order to overtake them, had to put his horse to a smart gallop. In less than five minutes he overtook them,

and, just as he did so, the soldiers who had started to intercept Milliken appeared on the road. "Pull up," shouted John, in an excited tone

of voice. A crack of the whip by the driver of the car was the only reply.

The red coats of the soldiers were quite visible; and their appearance seemed to make the gentlemen in the car undecided whether to proceed or turn the horse's head in the opposite direction.

The latter plan was quickly adopted, thus enabling Mullan to again approach the gentle-He did so quite closely, and again men, begged of them to stop.

A pistol was snapped at him, which made the horse he rode suddenly rear itself on its hind legs, and nearly threw the rider to the ground.

The flash from the pistol made the soldiers quicken their pace.

In a few minutes they had surrounded the ear; and the Scotchman approaching closer, at once identified Mr. Milliken.

Orders were given to have both gentlementhe other was Henry Joy McCracken-handcuffed, and driven towards Belfast.

John Mullan was now considerably in advance, and kept so for a while. He at once saw the error that had been committed. He had no doubt now that the party whom he had hurried forward to intercept upon their journey, were then in the hands of the soldiers.

What was he to do under such circumtances ?

His reflections were most painful. Although he had acted strictly in accordance with the instructions he received, yet, there was the painful result.

What would Cormae say ? What would Pat Dolan think? Surely he must have been to blame in some way?

Such were the unpleasant reflections that speedily passed through the brave fellow's mind, as he kept well ahead of the escort. The soldiers had lost sight of Mullan, and were proceeding with their prisoners at a moderate rate along the road.

Shortly after, the moon rose calm and clear, and John Mullan kept debating within himself whether to go forward or return. But then, how could he be the bearer of bad news ? He who was sent specially to prevent what had occurred.

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. M'MAHON.

Now for the first time associated with defeat though doubled in honor by his heroic valor and soldierly conduct in the hour of disaster, is too well known to require much recapitulation. He fought in Algeria, where he was among the bravest of the brave. His very name is a trumpet call, descended as he is from the old Irish Kings. In the Crimea to him it devolved to assault the Malakoff, Todtleben's great earthwork, which was the key of the Russian osition. McMahon, at the head of his Zonaves marched to the assault, and was among the first up in the storming party. By some accident he was left unsupported, but having gained the summit, he withstood every effort of the Russians, and held his ground until the supporting division came to his assistance. In Italy it was his brilliant assault that saved the French army from the jaws of defeat, and won the battle of Magenta. McMahon has been not less remarkable for his personal *bonhommie* than for his brilliant bravery. After Magenta, when he made his triumphal entrance into Milan, a charming little miss of six years tendered him a bouquet. He leaned down to take it, and bent his nodding plume over the baby to kiss ther. "I should like to ride with you," said the little girl. "So you shall then, my pet," and so saying he sat her before him on his war horse, and the noble animal, proud of his double burthen, stepped daintily through the city along the road to the Cathedral. In Paris, too, when the troops came in, McMahor's genial face and jovial smile, with his renown, procured him any amount of compliment and congratulation. He was fairly smothered with bouquets and wreaths. In Algeria, when he turned his attention to government affairs and military colonization, he was found efficient in the Cabinet as he had been in the field. He endeavoured to institute a variety of local reforms and useful arrangements which would have told for the permanent welfare of the people en'rusted to his care, but the genius of the French people is not in favor of free colonization, besides which the local difficulties were almost insurmountable. The last act of his administration was the repression, in 1869, of a revolt by a turbulent native tribe. After Haterest of a nation. Our indignation is divided guenau he was for twenty-five hours in 'the saddle, and like his men, reduced to the last shifts of hunger and exhaustion. His parting with one of his com-rades on that day is terrible. The Cuirassiers were ordered to charge. "It is death my General," said of the informer morely proves the weakness of the Colonel commanding. "That is true," was the poor humanity; the despicable act of the gov- reply; "but what can we do? Let us embrace, my reply; "but what can we do? Let us embrace, my friend." They did so. The Cuirassiers charged. The charge was only to cover the retreat. It was Cavalry against Infantry in line, unbroken, in rough ground, hop-gardens, timber, and so forth. They broke through the obstacles and charged; they were picked off at leisure by the terrible needle gun as they went through to go at the Prussians. Once, twice, thrice they charged. Of that magnificent array, two thousand strong, only ninety-seven came out of action; of that ninety-seven only five were unwounded. McMahon wept. What could he do more?

ant in 1840, and a cuptain in 1843, and attached to the staff of Murshal Bugeaud, in Algeria. In 1846 he was made Chef d Escadron, in 1853 Lieutenantcolonel, aide-de-camp to Marshal St. Arnaud in the Crimea; Brigadier-General in 1854. In 1859 he was appointed a General of Division, and served in Italy with distinction. In 1866 he was authorised to prépare the works necessary for a reorganization of the army. In 1855 he was made commander of the Legion of Honour, and Grand Officer in 1861. At this last date he could look back on twenty-five years of active service, eighteen campaigns, and one wound. He was elected a member of the General Council of Morbihan for the Canton of Belle-Isle, taking the place of his father. He published, an-onymously, I'Armee Francaise en 1867, a work which, in one year, went through ten editions.

JULES FAVRE.

GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES FAVES, who has been placed at the head of the Provisional Government of France as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an eminent lawyer and politician. He was born in Lyons, March 21 1809. At the age of twenty-one, he took a prominent part in public affairs as the opponent of royalty, and he had just attained that age at the crisis when Charles X. was hurled from power and gave place to Louis Phillippe. No man in France has been so earnest, so eloquent, and so consistent an advocate of Republican principles as Jules Favre. After the revolution of 1848 he took office as the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, but resigned his place on being elected to the Constituent Assembly. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. From the day of the coup detat he has been at once the most determined and the ablest antagonist of the Emperor, and indeed his opposition may be said to have begun from the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency Elected as a member of the General Council of the Departments of the Loire and Rhone, he refused to take the oath to support the new constitution. In 1858 he excited the liveliest sensation throughout France by his bold defence of Orsini for his attempt on the life of the Emperor, in which the intrepid advocate proclaimed his unalterable attachment to free institutions. In the same year he became a member of the Corps Legislatif, and soon afterward, in April, 1859, he vehemently exposed the inconsistency of the Imperial Government in seeking to establish by the war with Austria that freedom for Lombardy and Venice which had been overthrown in France. In 1864 he made a severe attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war.

ISAAC CREMIEUX.

ISAAC ADOLPH CREMIEUX, Minister of Justice, was born of Israelitish parents, at Nismes, in 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised in his native village. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis Phillippe, and always voted with the reform party. He advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. After the coup d'etat, he was arrested and taken to Mazas, and retired from political life until 1809, when he was elected a Deputy from the Third Dirconscription of Paris. An able lawyer and an effective orator, he is well known for his proverbial ugliness of features.

EMMANUEL ARAGO.

EXMANUEL ARAGO, the new Mayor of Paris, a lawyer and politican, was born at Paris in 1812. He was the oldest son of Francis Arago, and at first manifested a disposition to enter upon a literary career. In 1832 he published a volume of poetry. In 1837 he began the practice of the law. 1848 he took a prominent position among the revolutionists; and on the 24th of February entered the Chamber of Deputies and protested against the Regency, and demanded the dethronement of the Orleans family. He was soon elected a Representative from the Eastern Pyrences, but appearel rarely in the Chamber. May 25, 1848, he was sent to Berlin as Minister Plinipotentiary. He intervened in bchalf of the Poles in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and obtianed the liberty of Gen. Mierolawski. He protested against the Roman Expedition ; and after the coup d'etat gave up politicallife, but did not leave France. He resumed, later, the practice of the law at Paris; and in 1867 defended Berezowski. In the general elections of

LEON GAMBETTA.

LEON GAMBETTA, the Minister of the Interior, was born in Cahors, Oct. 30, 1838, of a Genoese family. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, in Paris, in 1859. The affair which rendered his name popular in Paris was that which attended the subscription lists opened by several journals, after the scenes at the Cemetery of Montmartre, Dec. 2, 1868, in order to erect a monument to the deceased Ex-Representative Baudin. In the month of March, 1869, the defence of the Journal l' Emancipation, published at Toulouse, gave rise in the south to enthusiastic demonstration in favour of the young advocate. At the general elections M. Gambetta presented himself simultaneously as a candidate for Paris and Marseilles. He embraced the policy of the Irreconcilable opposition, and made great impression by his appearance and his impetuous eloquence at the public meetings of the electors. He was elected both in the First District of Paris and in the First of the Boucherdu-Rhone at Marseilles. He chose to sit for the Latter place.

VON MOLTEE.

Helmuth Charles Bernard Baron von Moltke has had all the honor and credit of the strategical combinations which led to the tremendously rapid results which have astonished the world. Like the spider in her web, he sits in his study or tent, and stretching his long telegraphic filaments, weaves the web of inevitable destiny. Thus fell Sadowa, and so also has France been brought to her knees, perhaps to rise the stronger from touching mother earth, for peoples have immense vitality. It is pretended that everything has fallen out precisely as Moltke designed ; that he had sketched out these plans, and even arranged the very fighting places at Lauterbourg and Saarbrucken; that everything has prospered is undeniable; there is no need to add to uccess a miracle of prevision or providential arrangement. Count Moltke is a gentleman by birth. He is a native of Mecklenburg, and was born in 1800. Having received a military education he entered the service of Denmark, and in 1822 went into that of Prussia. In 1835 he made a tour in the East, and having received favorable overtures to enter the service of Sultan Mahmoud, and to assist in the reorganization of the Turkish army which had been recently changed from the old janissary form to an imitation of the Western part in the famous Syrian campaign that arose from the revolt of Mehemet Ali, and is said to have been present at the battle of Nedjib, in which Ibrahim Pasha was beaten by the Turks. Returning to Europe he was on the royal staff, and has since applied himself ex-clusively to military studies. He is said to have prepared a plan of Italian.campaign when the peace of Villa Franca put an end to the state of war. He was, of course, active with his advice in the Schleswig-Holstein business. After Sadowa he was commander of the Prussian army in its intended march on Vienna, but the armistice which he granted to the Austrians led to the peace of Prague. The life of M. de Moltke is that of a student and not a man of action. But, like many thoughtful men, he is a man of rare courage, if only in his pre-occupation of mind and intentness on his object which makes personal danger of no moment. During Sadowa, while the fighting was going on, his aides and orderlies brought him reports and messages from time to time, on which, seated in his tent with his plan before him, he gave his or lers. At length something was said not readily intelligible ; he rose, mounted his horse, galloped across the country and straight through the line of fire, heedless of ball or bullet, and, having seen what he wanted to see, galloped back the same way and quietly completed his orders.

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

You who live in your homes at ease, think of the plain of Gorze, and those who were wounded in the middle of the day and lay out all night unable to move, without a drop of water to moisten their lips, their wounds untended, and no one to say a cheering word. If you can realize a scene such as I have described, follow me to the battle-field.

As I leave the wood already described, and come upon the plain, the dry soil seems covered with heaps of blue uniforms; but not a single French soldier do I see. About half-a-mile from this the French dead and wounded commence to lie. There French dead and wounded commence to lie. There turned dealers themselves, their interest lay at once is a small house on the roadside which the French in a different direction. Well, they have just done ld. It was evidently used for cattle, and now

fortable waggons, on hand litters borne by the German students or peasants came these suffering beings, all red with blood and faint with the heat and burden of the day. I never before saw men with such fearful wounds as these German soldiers on the plutform at Remilly. It will be remembered that when the mitrailleuse was first brought into notice. everybody marvelled at the completeness of this instrument of death, and that subsequently the French invention was scoffed and sneered at. People said. Oh, mitrailleur, or mitrailleuse, or whatever it is called, can only be nsed on level ground. After all it is but forty rifles secured on one stock by hands, It is not so very formidable. True, it killed 300 horses at one discharge at Chalons; but then the poor animals were all fastened together, and could not move." There was much more to the same effect; and, later, in a leading article, the London Times took occasion to say that the Prussians also had these mitrailleuses, which had done great execution in a certain battle-Wourth, I think, was named. Of course that was a mistake; but the greatest mistake was made by the persons who undervalued or rather under-estimated the power of the mitrailleuse. It was the mitrailleuse which caused the greater portion of the losses at Gorze. It was the same murderous weapon which mowed down the ranks of the Prussians at Woerth and Weissemburg, and which was so destructive at the battle of Sarbrucken on the 16th ult. Do you ask how yonder man got that awful wound in the face, how that one came to be so cut and slashed across his head, and how his comrade escaped with life after receiving that tremendous gash in the neck? I answer, it was the mitrailleuse. You need not seek for corroboration of this statement; it is written down from the lips of the Germans themselves. The mi-

war ! But whilst the platform Remilly was crowded with the wounded, outside the station, in the large place, the sight was more appalling still. By the sides of the houses and the station railings, under carts, and waggons, and trees, were lying hundreds of sufferers and the lazareth which had been hastily "run up" was full. These wounded soldiers had nothing but the straw to lie upon, and the sky and the stars to cover them. There were many willing hands to hind up their wounds — amongst them our own pioneer band from London, to whom I alluded in my last letter-but they were as the sands of the sea amongst so many. Uncomplaining, many so badly hurt that their recovery is impossible, these sick soidaten at Remilly made up a picture which only Gustave Dore's powerful pencil would faithfully and adequately reproduce. These are black spots upon God's earth-none blacker, and when the record of them shall be read, many a prayer will go up, even from lips unaccustomed to pray, that the awful struggle may be put an end to before more lives are sacrificed .- Irish Times Correspondent.

trailleuse is the terrible "sensation" weapon of the

A Boulogne letter to the London News details a dialogue between two Frenchmen, affording an explanation why France has been so much outnumbered in the present war. We quote :---

"But, Monsieur, we have a revenge to take ; and, the war ended, we shall take it," continued the vendor of 3,000 sheep to beleaguered Paris. France has been betrayed; France has been cheated. You remember that, fourteen or fifteen years ago, private offices, individual speculators, bought substitutes for the young men who were able to afford them. The price has been risen since I drew lots, but this is not what we complain of. Everything has become dearer : human flesh, you see, as well as meat. Say the young man who has drawn an unlucky number doesn't wish to be a soldier. Well, his parents go to the government office appointed within the last fifteen years for that purpose and pay, say, two thousand francs. Their dear boy is exonerated. Now,

it is understood that with the two thousand francs a substitute shall be bought. This is the bargain between (1) the exoncrated boy, (2) the government, and (3) the nation.

" Les voleur !" the cattle dealer's friend interjected at this point.

Well, what has been done? While the traffic in men was in the hands of private companies the government took care to have their substitutes, since they had no interest in suppressing them. But, this: taken the money from the pockets of families only contains thirty-six French bodies, with only one and put into their own, and buttoned them carefully The substitute money has not bought a subup. stitute. Just observe, Monsieur, the effect of this .-The right number of men have been put upon paper. To the public, who knew nothing of the dishonest transaction, the companies of our regiments were a hundred strong; and consequently the regiments, they believed, had each 3,000 men under the flag.-But what was the actual truth? Why I can give you any number of instances where the actual number of available men were not more than thirty to the company. Regiments that upon paper were at their full strength would barely muster eighteen hundered fighting men, and some even less than this. This is our defeat. This is the key to the dirasters which redden the brow of every Frenchman. Les gredins !" The speaker wrenched the end of his cigar off with his teeth, folded his arms, glared first at me, then at his friends, and asked what form of cruel punishment was severe enough for the rascals who had sold the honor of their country in this way. A French paper says the Prussians are wonderfully well informed of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhlans entered a village through which the French army had passed four-and-twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 3,000 rations from the country people, the Prussians required 25,000; they were told that it was impossible to comply with this demand, and that by completely despoiling the inhabitants it would be impossible to collect more than a quarter of what was claimed. The commandant pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them. "Where is Schultz ?" said he. "Here am I, commandant," replied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You have three cows, a hundred hens. I know where you have hidden your oats; you withdrew your flour yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be quick about it." Thus the commandant called all the inhabitants one after the other, and proved to them that he was as well acquainted as themselves with their resources. It is needless to add that the 25,000 rations were made up in an hour's time. The Prussians act in this manner everywhere, thanks to the skill and number of their spics; and this explains how such great numbers always are well provided with focd. The incredible carnage of the present war has un expectedly produced a difficult and most painful question. It is believed that the great battle of Metz, or the three successive engagements of which it was composed, cost the two armies together at least 100,000 men. We have had the losses of the French in killed and wounded actually computed at 50,000, and as the attacks of the Prussians were directed against strong positions, defended for days together with desperate tenacity, it is probable that the sacrifice on their side was quite as great According to the calculations usually made in such matters, a total loss of 100,000 would represent 80,000 wounded and 20,000 killed, but, with the murderous arms and terrible fighting of the present time, the proportion of downright slaughter may probably be larger. Anyhow, there is nothing sur prising or unlikely in the statement now made by other's were apparently not over-willing to per-mit themselves to be too closly scrutinized by the strengen who had dismounted. Having and and from Saint Cyr. was appointed a licuten-A water with the country

The same pass-words which had been adopted only a few weeks previously by the Dublin Directory, were in use in the North, and, in consequence of intelligence lately received from headquarters, Milliken, Porter and McCracken, were making arrangements for a speedy change.

The government received information of those words from the infamous Reynolds, and the consequences were sure to prove serious, unless a change were effected immediately.

"Where's McCann? Is Ivers from Carlow come?" were the pass-words. By the use of these, the meeting at Oliver

Bond's house, in Dublin, was surprised, and fifteen leaders of the organization sent to prison to await their doom.

Fourteen armed soldiers entered Bond's house, and were within the merest chance of arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Dr. Mac-Nevin, Thomas Addis Emmet, Sampson, and others, were all arrested. Lord Edward, on turning a corner of Bridge street, on his way to the meeting, perceived the English mercenaries prowling about, and, with the aid of his faithful body-guard, effected his escape !

This was the first great blow the organization received.

It is sad, but true; traitors are always found, for the sake of gold, to betray the dearest inbetween the traitor and the government who employs him. It is indeed no small difficulty to say which is worse. The intense selfishness ernment proves two things; the knowledge that oppression has created the necessity of seeking for the informer, and the desire to rule a country in opposition to the wishes of its people. * * * * * *

John Mullan dashed along at a good rate. Darkness, however, was overtaking him, and cansequently he had to slow his pace, lest he should miss the object of his mission. Arriving at a place called the White-well-

brae-a lonely spot, in the vicinity of the Cavehill mountain—he hastily pulled up. Two men approached. A jaunting-car was in advance, which made it evident that its occupants were those who were " walking the hill."

Suddenly John dismounted, and approached the men. They instantly went aside to allow the' stranger to pass. Mullan was uncertain whether to approach them or not.-The light was not sufficient to enable him to. recognize the features of the party. The others were apparently not over-willing to per-

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GENERAL WIMPFFEN.

Emmanuel Felix de Wimpffen, the general who has become famous by misfortune, has gone through the Algerian and provincial career of discipline and army experience usual in the French army. He belonged to the Imperial Guard in the Crimea, and was made general for his distinguished services in the Italian campaign. He was commandant of Algeria and of Oran. By a coincidence there is an officer of the same name in the service of Austria, now a field-marshal

GEN. TROCHU.

LOUIS JULES TROCHU, a General in the French

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1859 he was the andidate of the Opposition, both in the Eastern Pyrences and in the Var, but was not elected in either place. In the partial elections of the following November he was a candidate from Paris, and was elected.

PIERRE MAGNE

PIERRE MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, was born in Perigneux, in 1806, and becaune an advocate in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris, by Marshal Bugeaud. In the constituent and Legislative Assemblies, of which he was a member, M. Magne did not occupy a leading place as a debater, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention. In 1849 he was made Under-Secretary of State for Finances and became Minister of Public Works in 1851. This last position he held until 1854. He was Finance Minister from 1854 to 1860, when he became Minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. He was made a Senator, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honour, 1851, and Grand Cross, 1854. In 1867 he was re-called to the Ministry of Finance and charged with the raising of a new loin, in which he was exceedingly success-ful. He left the Cabinet when M. Ollivier formed his Minstery in 1870.

JULES SLMON.

JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, was born at Lorient in 1814. In life he was engaged in teaching, meeting with extraordinary success, and being decorated in 1845. His political life began in 1848, when he was elected a deputy from the Cotesdu-Nord, and he at once attached himself to the moderate Republican party. In 1849, he was elected member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was elected a Deputy, as an Opposition candidate. He was distinguished as an orator, as an advocate of the liberty of the Press, right of public instruction, &c, In 1869 he was elected Deputy from two different districts-the Gironde and the Seine-and chosen to represent the Gironde. He has always been more or less identified with the cause of education, and appears constantly as its most able and eloquent champion. In 1868 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters, but resigned four menths later. He is the author of several works.

FRANCOIS PAUL JULES GREVY.

M. GREVY, President of the Council, was born at Montsour, Vaudry, Department of Jury, Aug. 15, 1813. Admitted to the status of advocate, he soon assumed at the Bar of Paris an inportant rank among the defenders of the radical party, and, notably, pleaded in the prosecution of May 13, 1839, for two companions of Barber. He was, in 1848, Commissary-General of the Provisional Government, and was elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly, in which he usually voted with the Left. After the election (of Louis Napoleon as President) of December 10, M. Grevy resisted the Government of Louis Nupoleon, and pronounced against the expedition to Rome. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he remained faithful to the democratic cause, and, without making common cause with the Mountain, he was one of the principal opponents of the royalist ccalition. In 1868, M. Grevy-re-entered, after a re-

soldier alive. In the rack, where he has crawled for shelter, lies a veteran of the 24th Regiment of the Line, his hair and moustaches white as snow. As I advance up the road to the village, a white rag tied to a ramrod attracts my attention; and upon arrival I find a Chasseur-a-pied, with three medals on his breast, lying with a fearful wound through his right lung, through which his labored breath comes in fitful gasps. "Monsieur," said he, "faites-moi soule-ment une cheșe, donnez moi un coup de pistolet." He had lain there for twenty-three hours. How shall I go on? It was a scene too awful to describe. I have seen many battlefields; but never one like this. To my left on a small knoll I see a group of conveyances, with a red cross. I know what it means—it that ghastly row of mutilated humanity close by were not sufficient to tell me that it is an hospital ambulance detachment. I go up to see what I can do, and I find four Prussian doctors hard at work, not on their own men, but on French.-They have been there since ten a.m. yesterday, and have had nothing. I offer one a tin cup of wine which, instead of drinking himself, he takes to the French wounded. Two priests are there—one a prince-ministering in their holy office amongst the dving. There was a mutilated soldier of the Garde Imperiale, with both feet shattered and his check taken away; when I told him that he need not alarm himself about the amputation, he answered-Qu'est ce que ca me fait cela ? donnez-moi un ci gare." The doctors are tired out, their assistants are weary, and still the groans of the wounded are heard in every direction. Now a new sound causes me to look in the direction of Metz. It is the roll of the mitrailleuse, and the scattering fire of the outposts -more bloodshed, more misery, more agony !-When I return from my sad walk, I find that Prussian discipline has turned Gorze into something more orderly. As I walk down the street the gen eral kindly asks me to have a glass of beer. Since the day before, at twelve a.m., I have had nothing but a tumbler of red wine. We discuss the war, and he tells me that England has lost all influence in Europe. I agree that she has. When I got into the town a Prussian soldier begged a bit of bread It is but too true; these troops who have fought the bloody field of Gorze fed upon half-cocked potatoes and rice the night before, then marched fourteen miles and attacked a determined enemy. The nights, too, are raw and cold, but the Prussian soldier has nothing but the heavens and his military cloak to cover him .- Daily Telegraph Correspondent.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

The scenes at Remilly were indescribably painful. have witnessed nothing more dreadful all through this terrible campaign. Our train pulled up at some distance from the station, and when we walked to the platform we found it thronged by wounded men in every stage of agony. These were the men who had suffered at Gorze on Thursday. Shot through the eyes, in the head, in the face, legs, chest, and arms; there, in the chill air, with no covering but straw to protect them from rain and wind, lay some of the flower of the German armies. Women and girls and men were binding up their wounds by the uncertain, ever-decreasing light of evening, and al-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPT. 23, 1870.

THE WAR TROPHIES IN BERLIN.

The first cannon captured from the French was brought to Berlin on the 9th ultimo, says a war correspondent, guarded by a stronger force than that which brought five hundred prisoners thither, on their way to Grandeux. It is a formidable-looking piece, hightand yet somewhat old-fashioned, with the lipped muzzle in strong contrast to the modern shape of the Armstrong and Whitworth, and made of gun metal, with a golden sheen upon it. It has been deposited at the arsenal, has been formally named "the Douay." It is mounted on a blue painted carriage, dabbled with dried and blackened blood. The "Eighth Battalion" is scratched upon this trophy. Of late, French artillerists have strongly affected a material composed chiefly of bronze, in preference of iron or steel, for their guns; and here we have an example of the latest form of French cannon. The calibre approaches to that of a twenty-four pounder of the old school; nor is there very much difference in the shape, except for a certain modern avoidance of superfluous weight. They have been looking for the mitrailleuse or two on the Linden. There is great inclination to despise these long-range cross breeds of the blunderbuss and the infernal macdine. "They say in France that we, too, have mitrailleuses in our army," I heard a Prassian colonel say. So we have, but we had them not until we took them from the French; and now we do not care for them except as trophies."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

After last Mass on Sunday the Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, C.C., delivered an able and most instructive sermon, taking for his text the Divine words, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Having described the awful results of calumny and detraction, &c., he entered into a graphic peroration on the imprudence of parties who happen to be summoned into law courts, as witnesses, giving their testimony in any language save that with which they are best acquainted. He exhorted the Irishspeaking people-and we cordially endorse his sound advice-not to give their evidence in any tongue except the vernacular. This is a lesson that the country people should all be taught, for how many honest and well-disposed witnesses go into court fully determined to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and return home branded as " perjurers ?"-and all because they are pressed to give their testimony in the English language, of which large numbers of them have but the most imperfect knowledge. We hope the advice of the Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe will be acted up to by the people, and we trust that magistrates and lawyersespecially in Mayo, where, we are glad to say, the language spoken by the generality of the country people is essentially Irish-will in future give those who speak the native tongue the benefit of the law, by having their language interpreted, and not, as is too often the case, force them to give their testimony in a form of speech of which they know comparatively nothing .- Connaught Ranger.

SEIZURE OF ARMS .- Mr. Lloyd, a magistrate of the county of Limerick, was proceeding to Dublin on Monday, when two ritles and ammunition which he had in his possession were seized by the police, who detained him in his hotel under surveillance.

PARTY PROCESSIONS .- The Londonderry Journal says that it is in contemplation to call a meeting of the Irish Liberal members to take into consideration the entire question of party displays in Ireland.

Inish Church Missions .--- The placards of this society have become a pest to the country. Their insulting character has passed all endurance. In Galway a riot was nearly produced on Thursday by the public posting of these most offensive productions. A crowd assembled and tors them down. At the next meeting of the Town Commissioners the chairman, a Protestant, brought the matter under notice, and in strong language condemned the pro-ceedings of the society as insulting to Catholics and calculated to excite the people to riot. A resolution was passed directing the servants of the board to tear down such placards in future.

THE PRESS OF ENGLAND .- The tone of the London press is at once characteristic and despicable. As long as the Emperor Napoleon was considered the grand Europe, and able to inflict injury nilitary power of upon England, the London journalists belauded him to the very verge of sycophancy. When he fell into trouble in Mexico, thinking his ruin near, they assailed him with almost brutal violence. When he recovered his position, they recovered their appreciation of his good and great qualities. Now that he is in imminent peril, they discount his fall, and help it on to the extent of their ability .- Evening Mail, Aug. 10. AID FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED .- A very crowded meeting was held in the National Schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, the object being to get up a fund in town to supply aid to the wounded French. The chair was occupied by the Rev. P. Conway, Administrator. Resolutions were cordially adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting; a committee was formed, and arrangements were made to canvass the town for subscriptions. Mr. Coen was moved to the second chair, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Conway was warmly voted. A sum of £35 was subscribed in the room, -Tyrawly Herald. MEETING OF SYMPATHY FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED -A numerous and highly respectable meeting of men occupying various positions in life, and pre-sided over by a member of one of the leading commercial firms in Belfast, was held on Wednesday evening in the Forester's Hall, Hercules Place, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the great French nation, and raising funds to assist in relieving the wounded in the war. After several of the gentlemen present had addressed the meeting, a subscription list was opened, and a sum of £50 was subscribed on the spot. Collectors were also appointed by the metting to several districts of the town, and, as they are persons noted for their sympathy with every form of distress, it is to be hoped they may be successful in their mission of mercy, and that all on whom they may call will respond to their appeal in a spirit worthy of the feelings of affection which have ever existed between trampled Ireland and liberty-loving France.-Ulster Examiner. The annual report, for 1869, of the Inspectors-General of Irish Prisons has been published. The Inspectors state that the number of persons, of all classes except debtors, committed to prison during the year was 29,879, against 29,501 in 1868, showing a net increase of 378. Of these, however, the male prisoners showed an increase of 830, while the number of females was less by 452. The daily average number confined in prison in 1869 showed an increase of 38 males and a decrease of 45 females. Of individuals committed for the first time there were 37.5 more males and 217 fewer females. The increase in the number of males committed to prison is stated to be due to the increase of drunkards, military of-funders, and vagrants committed. Tables are also given showing the number of prisoners in gaols, of all classes, on the 1st of January in each year since 1851, from which it appears that there has been a steady and almost uninterrupted decrease, the number in 1851 being 10,034, while on the 1st of Janua y 1870, it was only 2,029. The number of commitments has also decreased in a very marked degree, these being 60.445 in 1854, against 29,879 in 1869. The number of juveniles committed to prison during 1869 was 201 less than in 1868.

last evening, and as on the previous day were attended with fine weather. The gathering of people to witness the displays of skill and muscular power which were exhibited was immense. The bridge, pier, quays, docks, and banks of the river for a considerable distance were thronged with spectators, anxious to have a good view of the friendly, manly contests. The following were among the principal events decided :- First Race-Four-oared gondolas, to be rowed by fishermen; prizes £3 and £1 10.--Five boats started, manned by the fishermen from the Strand, the Abbey, Coonagh, and Newtown ;won by the Newtown boat. Second Race-Travelling canoes ;- prize £5. Four started. The course was from the point of the pier to a boat moored off the west end of the Floating Dock and back. The race was a very spirited one, and was won by Mr. James Murray, of the Canoe Club; Mr. T. H. Kenny, solicitor, being second. The "Gig Race" was of course the event of the day, and the fact that a crew from the Cork Harbor Rowing Club had entered an appearance for the first time to compete upon the Shannon, gave an interest to the race beyond what we ordinarily witness here. Five boats were entered but almost at the last moment the Drogheda Club withdrew, and the Dublin University Boat Club, sent an apology. The tussle therefore lay between the Cork crew and the crews of our local clubs and the general opinion tended in favor of the former. The Cork men won only by a shave.

On the evening of the 22d ult, the Countess of Mayo entertained her tenantry at a Ball in Palmerston House, Co. Kildare. The ball room was decorated with flowers and evergreens, festooned in the most artistic manner, and presented a charming and brilliant appearance. The Countess opened the ball by a country dance with the Earl of Donoughmore.

A correspondent, writing from Castlebar, says :-Colonel Ousely Higgins has signified his intention to subscribe ±10 to the wounded soldiers of the French army, and writes that he feels satisfied that Mayo will manifest, by now assisting in an endeavor to alleviate the fearful sufferings of the French wounded, that she is grateful to that gallant nation who so munificently aided the poor of Ireland in their time of need, and whose sympathy for Ireland and Irishmen has for centuries been always forthcoming. Sir George O'Donel, Newport House, has also subscribed the same amount, and is actively engaged in organizing a committee to obtain subscriptions for the above purpose.

The Examiner of the 25th ult., says :- The German Consul in Cork has appealed to the citizens for help for the Prussian sick and wounded. In this the Consul is performing his duty, and we hope he may be successful. We have no quarrel with the German people, but even if we had we could have none with those who have fallen helpless on the field of baitle. Once they have ceased to carry arms, they are simply to be regarded as suffering brothers. But while a German official naturally strives to help those in whom he takes a special interest, it is the duty of the citizens of Cork, who, for the most part, strongly sympathize with the French, to show that sympathy in the only practicable, and in the most acceptable, shape they can, by sending aid to those gallant soldiers of France who have received wounds while fighting for her cause.

Information is wanted of Patrick Bradley, a car-penter, who left Londonderry in 1866; when last heard from, in February, 1869, was at Fort Rice, Dakota, United States. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, Edward Bradley, Drumahoe, Londonderry, Ireland.

An immense assemblage of people gathered on the hill overhanging the town of Tipperary, where a demonstration of sympathy with France was held. The main body of the assemblage marched in military order to Croagh, where they were met by a party of "Royal Irish" under Mr. Blake, S. J., who dispersed the crowd, which turned back and marched into the town.

MARSHAL M'MAHON. - What the French nation think of M'Mahon may be gathered from this, translated from the Paris Figaro :- In ancient and modern history, we know nothing comparable to the Duke of Magenta, charging whole hours at the head of his regiments, sword in hand, chassepot on shoulder .-And MacMabon is a scion of Ireland.

in the most ancient wars was as great, and the tactics by which it was effected as skilful as in the most modern examples of the military art. The science of the engineers of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the skill in attack of the English and French armies of the present day, were put to shame and baffled before Sebastopol by a return to the principles and the practice of the soldiers of prchistoric times, the constructors of those earthen mounds which formed the models of the defences of Todtleben, as of Cæsar. The success of the Prussians in the defence of their country, and the advantages they have gained upon the soil of their repulsed invaders, are due to a military system which is no modern invention for recruiting, by conscription or by bounties, or by subsidizing foreign mercenaries; but a bold return to the ancient Jewish, Roman, and, we will add, Old English plan of training the whole body of the citizens to arms, and teaching every man of them, from the king to the peasant, that his duty and his privilege is to tight for his country. It was stated lately that eleven sons of Prussian Ministers of State are now serving in the field, six of them as private soldiers. The King in his 73rd year is with the reserve; the Princes of the Royal House are at the front; the heir to the throne has proved himself to be one of the most able captains in Europe; German waiters in London taverns have rushed back to their colours at the first word of danger to the Fatherland, Mere mercenary professional sworders, the gatherings of a conscription for the levies of the crimp-sergeant could be no match for a nation of soldiers thus youth leads a chorus of orthodox enthusiasts through trained and taught, and standing to the defence of their country. There is a great deal of talk just now about what is to be done at the settling of a peace, which certain wiseacres declare must be based upon a condition of general disarmament. Never was notion of wiscacre more whimsical and haseless. Prussia could not disarm without altering her

entire constitution and destroying utterly her means of defence and independent existence. France will not disarm unless she be altogether crushed-a contingency neither probable nor desirable. For England there only remains such a change of system as will give her a real power of defence. The only feasible means of effecting the latter object would be by progress buckward, toward the Prussian system. which up to the Restoration was the system of England. When Henry VIII, defied the Pope and all Roman Catholic Christendom, every man in England was a trained soldier, provided with arms, and practised in archery at his village butts. The navy which saved Elizabeth from the Armada was mainly composed of private ships, owned by gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, and manned by their retainers. The spirit of Mammon which now rules will, of course, resist any approach to a general military organization, nevertheless it will be adopted, or England will sink out of the comity of great nations. If there were men in high places, they would lose no time in learning and expounding to the nation the organization against which the military power of France has wantonly dashed itself and been broken to pieces .- Dublin Evening Mail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE WAR .- The following letter from Archbishop Manning was read yesterday "at every Mass in the churches and chapels of the diocese of Westminster" :-- "The terrible bloodseed which has marked almost every day in this month of August gives but little representation of the profound and wide-spread agonics of the dying, the wounded, and the desolate homes of the two noble nations of Prance and Germany. We have no part in the polities or the diplomacy of this question ; but, as Christians, we cannot but be moved by an inexpressible compassion at sufferings so vast, which fall alike upon the strong and upon the weak, upon those who are in conflict on the field of battle, and upon those who at a distance are mourning and praying for them. Every Christian heart must desire a cessation of this terrific carnage. You will, I know, very carnestly join in prayer to the Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord, that He may give peace to nations so closely united with us in charity and neighbourhood. With this intention I have already, on the 3rd of this month. directed that the prayers for peace be said in the Mass and I now request that, immediately after the receipt of this letter, and until further notice, you will say

Despite needle-guns and mitrailleuse, the carnage | tion of Christians a polemical pedlar offers for sale the last sweet things in blasphemy composed by Mr. Bradlaugh. Among the wares exhibited by the sceptical hawker is a tract on the devil, which he announces with much gusto as the tit-bit of his col-lection. Placards are stuck on the railings calling on the public to abandon the errors of Christianity. and at the foot of the broad-sheet the sceptic orator inveighs against Bishops and the Bible with a fervency of language and demeanor which is a little more startling than impressive. He, however, ac-knowledges a right to reply, and the Church finds its champion in a red-headed and hard-headed man, well primed with controversial points, and by no means destitute of a notion of logical symmetry in his statements. The congregation preserves a more or less impartial attitude, cheering the hits delivered by Atheist and Christian, and relishing the hard knocks which are occasionally exchanged with a somewhat undignified emphasis. A number of snrall boys keep up a running fire of chaff during the discourses. Meantime, mounted on his go-cart close by, is another speaker, who confines himself to vaunting the virtues of temperance-and sarsaparilla. Dr. Marigold improves the occasion by reminding his hearers that, though his brethren across the road have admirable recipes for the cure of scals, spiritual invalids had first better apply to him for instructions in the use of wet sheets and the consumption of the invaluable liquor which may be purchased from him on the spot. A foreign gentleman of wonderful gesticulative power and odd pronunciation shricks in the cause of Voltaire and Tom Paine; a florid an orthodox hymn, and Jack Pudding, from his pulpit in the sarsaparilla gig, rolls out his patter with the glibness peculiar to his tribe. A listener equidistant from the trios in the confluence of the sounds is, it may be imagined, sadly bewildered by the strange medley of teachings .- Pall Mall Gazette,

> CRUEL WHALLEY !- Even on the 11th August the hon, member for l'eterborough deprecated the prorogation of Parliament, for he fears that if the Senate should separate there would be no one left to watch the Jesuits. The poor man raved away at two o'clock last Wednesday morning, in the old fashion, about "the Jesuits being at the bottom of all the wars that had taken place in Europe." Well, it is strange that the greatest wars in the last hundred years took place when there existed no organized society of Jesuits at all. A contemporary asks Whalley, " If the Jesuits are the source of French action, why have the French troops left Rome ?"-The answer is certainly not easy, but Whalley has not let the season close without giving a formidable notice for next year. He has actually announced that he will move that the property of the Established Church shall be appropriated to the payment of the National Debt, or to such other purpose as Parliament shall determine. Here is a blow for Protestantism, and froin such a quarter. Et tu, Brute. We think that Mr. Newdegate must consider this notice an important addition to the evidence that Whalley is in reality a Jesuit, and that all the attacks he makes on the disciples of St. Ignatius Loyola are only "blinds" to prevent the real tendency of his operations from being observed. There is a village called Whadley very near the great Jesuit college, Stonyhurst. This cannot be a mere geographical accident; it clearly indicates that mys-terious link by which "our" Whalley and his supposed enemies are connected.-The Universe.

At an English Police Court the other day two girls of the ages 13 and 14 were produced as witnesses Inasmuch as they were ragged and unkempt, they were examined as to their knowledge of the nature of an oath, when it appeared that they had never been to school; that they could neither read or write that they did not know the meaning of the word truth ! that they did not understand the difference between the words right and wrong; that no one had ever told them this difference; that they had never heard of God or the Saviour, or of such places as Heaven and Hell. The fact that the prisoner, against whom these girls were the principal witnesses, was discharged because their their testimony could not be received, shows that they could have had no object in stimulating such gross ignorance. They were but examples of the vast multi-tude of heathen children growing up in the many schoolless parishes of England.—From the Old School Presbyterian. The Standard says :- We probably never had se many efficient artillery men in England as at present. But in what state are their guns? We unhesitatingly pronounce them to be fossils, with rare and favored exceptions. What is the use of an old 68-pounder on the coast, or a smooth-hore 9-por ader, in our field batteries? Our fine Volunteer force is armed with the Enfield rifle. It would be simple murder to place these glorious marksmen thas armed opposite a force armed with the Prussian needle-gun or the French Chassepot. A battation of Cadets could annihilate the household brigade before a sabre could be flashed. The camp at Wimbledon is an interesting toy, lately become very dear to advertisers of a highly respectable class, and valuable as showing to the experienced eye what marvels may be done with the weapons placed in the hands of our diminutive army and a portion of the militia, which latter force the haughtiest islander would scarcely wish to see suddenly pitted against trained continental troops, The Snider is probably, on the whole, a better soldier's arm than any in the field. But our 170,000 volunteers have not got the Snider, and are not likely to get it for some time, unless a far more prompt and energetic policy is adopted than at present reigns. It is wonderful to think what this blind, cheeseparing economy in matters so essen-tial may cost us in blood and treasure, if it cost us nothing else. The expenditure of a million of money might save England from disgrace and ruin. What did our blunders and shortcomings in the of the Church of Rome. Monks and nuns may be Crimen cost? What was the cost of our military promenade in Abyssinia, against the necessity of which we have not one word to say? It would cost us something to blow up our bridges and destroy our railroads, even if we did not have the operation performed for us. These words may excite anger in unthinking men. They will find a response in every practical mind-in every educated brain-not softened by prosperity and decline. PROTESTANT PENAL LAWS .- The London Tables publishes some short extracts from a journal of the date of 1767, little more tl an a century ago, showing the working of the then existing laws against Catholicity, and illustrative of Protestant religious "March, 1767 : Another mass-house was discovered in Hog-lane, near the Seven Dials. "March, 1767: John Baptist Malony, a Popish priest, was taken up for exercising his functions in Kent Str. et, contrary to law. He is bound over in £400 to take his trial at the next Kingston Assizes. N. B .- He was convicted at Croydon on 23rd August, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. His crime was administering the sacrament to a sick man. After four years' imprisonment he was banished from England for life. "May, 1767 : A Popish mass-house in the Park, Southwark, was suppressed; but the officiating priest escaped at a back door. "July 16, 1767. The Archbishop of York, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, has required of the suffragan Bishops of his province to procure complete lists of all Papists, or reported Papists, distinguishing sex, age, occupation and length of resi-dence. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been directed to make out a similar return." This was in the time of the "Tesselated Ministry" so ridiculed by Burke, at the head of which was the charity "she has outstripped all competitors in our clergy, a band of professed Atheists perform on this Duke of Grafton, and of which Lord Chatham was Privy Seal. In the following year, on June 25, 1768, the nun is seen .- From Woodhull and Claylins Weekly.

the Rev. James Webb was tried for the offence of priesthood in the Court of King's Bench, and the Hon. and Right Rev. James Talbot in 1769 for the same henious crime. The latter, however, escaped through want of evidence of his being a priest. In 1770, when Lord North became Premier, Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Bart., was indicted on the ground of refusing to sell his four coach-horses to a dignitary of the Church, who had tendered him £20; but the Baronet was acquitted because the tender was not then legal.

3

UNITED STATES.

A Fifth-Avenue lady, grown suddenly rich, sailed for Europe the other day, for the purpose, as she avowed it, of having the portraits of her three chil-dren painted by the "old masters."

According to the Irish Citizen, New York is certainly not a desirable place of residence.

"A man worth a heap of dollars has been murdered in his own house, a palatial, brownstone house. Public interest is intensely excited about it; the interest being accurately and precisely measured by the money which the deceased man possessed, or was supposed to possess. Other men were murdered in New York the same night-poor fellows, of the rowdy species; nobody cares; it would take the number of (say) twenty-four of this sort of people to excite any interest equal to that of the millionaire Nathan,

THE POPULATION OF CHIGNONS .- The Lewiston (Maine) fournal treats the ladies to this pleasant paragraph : We published a few days since an item referring to insects in the bark switches so generally worm. Some doubted the facts stared. We can assure all doubting Thomasses that the fact was even so. A well-known physician of this city has shown us two of those loathsome creatures, which were found in the switch of a lady in Auburn, exhibited to him, and transferred to a glass vial, where they can be seen with the naked eye. Under the microscope their appearance is hidcous. They have a brown pointed heap, any number of legs, a fuzz on the back, and crawlalong with a wriggle something like acaterpillar. They appear to resemble the centipede family. The lady who discovered these has had trouble with her head for some weeks, but did not at first think of her switch containing the cause. The back of her head was punctured and sore. The insect appears to burrow in the head like a woodtick. The switch from which these were taken had previously been subjected to a half hours' steaming, but the creatures were as lively as crickets. Another smaller kind has been found, which skip about like fleas."

Here is a well deserved hit at "the spirit of the age," as it operates in a large part of the modern matrimonial world, from the pen of some irreverent scoffer at the devil's progress :-

"Wilt thou take this brown stone front, These carriages, this diamond, To be the husband of thy choice, Fast locked in Hymm's Bonds? And wilt thou leave thy home and friends,

To be his loving wife, And help to spend his large income So long as thou has life ?

" I will !" the modest maid replies, The lovelight beaming from her eyes.

"And wilt thou take this waterfall,

This ostentatious pride, With all these unpaid milliner's bills, To be thy chosen bride?

And wilt thou love and cherish her Whilst thou hast life and health, But die as soon as possible, And leave her all thy wealth ?"

"I will I" the fearless mate replies;

And cager waits the nuptial ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife, And what I've joined forever, The next best man may disunite, And the first divorce court sever?"

NOVEL APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE .- A rural couple recently procured a marriage license of the Probate Judge in Lake County, Ohio, and were duly married. About two months subsequently the judge received the license you gave me. My wife and I got along first rate, and are very well suited with each other. But my father and mother have concluded that I had better not be married, and her father and mother think she had better not, too. Now, what I would like is for you to tell me how I can get free. There is no trouble between my wife and me ; but the old folks think that on the whole we had better stay single. Please inform me if there is any way we can get shut of the arrangement. I am going out West. and my wife is going to stay at her father's. I shall be much obliged if you can give me the information I want.—Yours respectfully,

A Limerick correspondent under date 26th ult., tells of the Shannon annual regatta. He says :----The aquatic sports upon our river were resumed warder to every eight or ten men.

The second

 Λ special sitting of stipendary magistrates was held on the evening of the 13th ult., for the immediate trial of the parties implicated in the Derry riots. Several of the rieters were sent to gaol for a month, and others were committed to take their trial.

At Londonderry, on August 13th, a riot took place at Bishopgate ; one man was stabled, and stones and bricks were thrown injuring several persons. Thirteen arrests were made. The police had to charge the mob and clear the streets. A disturbance took place along Shore Road, and a number of windows in that locality were smashed. The city is filled with cavalry, infantry, and police patrols.

A correspondent, writing on the 27th, from Castleblancy, says: "This little town was thrown into great confusion this afternoon, owing to the fact that a man named James Muckean had killed his brother, Fatrick Muckean, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. A dispute arose between him and the deceased respecting some pecuniary matters, and yesterday James Muckean went to the house of his brother Patrick, and having created a quarrel, stabbed him with a knife. Death resulted almost instantaneously.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy has written to Dublin to say that he expects to send by the next mail a sum of 2001. the amount subscribed in Melbourne towards the completion of the statue to be erected in Dublin to the memory of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien.

According to the Cork Examiner the opposing currents of feeling run so strongly in Queenstown that fights occur regularly between the sympathizers with Prussia and those who fympathize with France. The announcement made by the same journal that persons in authority over the Royal Irish Constabulary had asked members of that force to enlist in the Prussian service is emphatically contradicted.

From the 19th annual Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland it appears that the total number of insane persons in Ireland in 1869 was 16,661, a decrease of 174 as compared with the number in 1860. The number of lunatics at large has in the same period been reduced from 8,991 to 6,579.

A local journal states that the defensive works at Cork harbor are being pushed forward with more than usual activity, especially the outer defences of Forts Camden and Carlisle, which command the entrance to the harbor. Several companies of the 43rd Regiment have recently arrived, and are daily employed in sinking the new trenches and carrying out other important works, some of which are virtually cut off from the mainland by a wide ditch, fully 40 feet deep. Besides this, means are provided for working under cover large batteries of heavy guns that completely hidden from view, can, whenever required, open a destructive fire upon approaching vessels and annihilate a hostile fleet before it could pass through the channel between the two lines of fortification. The convict labor is being turned to some account upon the new Government dockyard works at Haulbowline, which are, however, but slowly progressing. Between that island and Spike a wooden bridge has been constructed ; it must be nearly a mile in length. At stated intervals each day the convicts—some five or six hundred in num-ber—may be seen traversing this long causeway in regular gangs, and under the charge of a prison

after every Mass, public or private, and after every benediction, once the Our Father and three times the Hail Mary with the same intention."

DEFICIENCY OF THE CROPS IN ENGLAND, - The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, says an eminent valuer in Berkshire, has stated that after some thirty-five years' practice he has never valued the crops at so low an average as this year. Similar statements are made from North Hants and East Kent.

ALARM IN ENGLAND .- The Manchester Courier states that a feeling of uncasiness is said to have been aroused in Lancashire by the movements of the Irish. Many of them, who have resided in England for years have drawn their deposits from the savings banks, and departed for Ireland. The event is regarded with suspicion, and communications have been made to the Home Secretary on the subject.

BALLOONING AT THE SEAT OF WAR. - Mr. Wells, the aeronaut, who has for some weeks past been making balloon ascents from the Gymnasium and Powderhall Running Grounds, Edinburgh, has been in communication with the Prussian Government in regard to the employment of his balloon for military purposes. His proposals having been entertained Mr. Wells, in obedience to a telegraphic summons from a Prussian agent, left last night for London, intending to proceed forthwith to the seat of war. The aeronaut reckons that, with the balloon recently constructed by himself at the Gymnasium, he can make captive ascents to the height of about two miles, thus attaining a position from which observations may be made as to military movements over a wide extent of country .- Scotsman.

A war correspondent of the Telegraph describes a character he met with on his travels. Besides excelling as a coachman, he possessed the elements necessary for greatness in a higher sphere; the power of a Gibbon or a Macaulay lay hidden in his incultivated brain. He had been on the field of Worth a few hours after the battle, and in answer to enquiries, described the action in terms so graphic and concise as to proclaim him as intended by Nature to chronicle the acts of generals, and the brave deeds of mighty men. "Wall," he said, with a strong American twang, "wall, you see the French-mans be up there, you see. Wall, the Germany soldiers they ran up the hill, and by----(terribly had word), they get shot, and the Frenchmans, then, he cose a way. I guess ". What could be hatter they he goes away, I guess,"-What could be better than that description? It leaves ample room for the imagination to play; does not enter too minutely into details; "throws a veil over the horrors of the conflict and pursuit."

CHARMING EFFECT OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. --- In the neighborhood of the Chelsea Barracks and close to the Thames a singular spectacle may be witnessed on Sunday evenings. The spot has been chosen by a number of missionaries of the most diverse principles and dogmas for the purpose of ventilating in the open air their respective creeds. Although there is plenty of room for each apostle to take his stand out of earshot of his rivals, it is the custom of these hot gospellers to fix upon an area for their revelations so confined that the sermons and hymns fuse into each other in a style which, to say the least of it, is not suggestive of solemn ideas. Besides two or three représentatives of the regular Kerb-stone delightful acre, and on the skirts of the congrega-

He got all the comfort the Judge would give him but the result is not known.

THE WORK OF THE MONK AND THE NUN IN NEW YORK -To how great an extent monastic and conventual life have engrafted themselves upon the civilization of America, few of the ordinary readers of the day are aware. Hundreds of monasteries and convents are rearing their walls all over the United States, and already their educational establishments are becoming the most popular of the day. The monks and nuns of America are making their mark upon the period. Monks are not secular priests; a Sister of Charity is not a nun. Priests and Sisters of Charity compose the vanguard of the working force compared to a reserve corps, guarding the citadel. While Priests and Sisters of Charity are constantly seen along the streets of our city, monks are more rarely to be met, and a nun is a "rare avis"-a bird that will not be decoyed beyond the shade of her convent wall.

But both monk and nun are at work in our city : and those who have the curiosity to penetrate our social net-work will find their traces amid all ranks of society. There is scarcely a new or old Church order that

cannot be found represented in our cosmopolitan population. The gray friar, of Franciscan, in his coarse habit, girded with the knotted cord of St. Francis; the zealous Dominican in his white robe and cowl; the austere Redemptorist; the subtle Jesuit, and the intellectual Paulist, the monk of American origin, are all to be seen in our Church processions on such occasions as the laying of a corner-stone or dedication of a new Catholic church while the Christian Brother, the man who is a monk friar, without being a Priest, is found behind the teacher's desk, training the budding ideas of the young Gothamite who has Celtic or Teutonic blood in his veins. He is also a reformer; conducting his reforms in the Church by the supervision and care of her destitute offenders against the law; and while really acting as a jailer, conducts a prison as a mild and humane school of reform and industry, under the benign name of a "Protectory,"

All the Church orders have become measurably devoted to education in America. The old Church of Ceremonial and symbolic teachings seems determined to renew her youth in our young republic, and seizing the weapons of the period-the teacher's baton and the printing press-wields them with astonishing skill in her service. But in the work of "fragmentary great commercial metropolis. And here the work of

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER-1870.

Friday, 23—Ember Day. St. Linus, P. M. Saturday, 24—Ember Day. Our Lady of Mercy. Sunday, 25—Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 26-St. Joseph a Cupertino, C. Tuesday, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damian, MM. Wednesday, 28-St. Wenceslaus, M. Thursday, 29-St. Michael, Archangel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The last act of the great and terrible drama enacting in Europe is apparently close at hand. Paris is, not exactly besieged for it is not, and owing to its immense size cannot, be invested; but it is now actually attacked by the Prussians, and on its successful defence depends the last hopes of France. The case is not desperate yet, for the autumnal rains are at hand, which combined with the hardships to which an invading army is exposed, must cause sickness amongst the Prussian troops, and augment the difficulties in the way of keeping open their long and exposed lines of communication. The Parisians are represented as firmly determined to defend themselves,-their capital, which is France, to the last man; and should they persevere in their resolution, a desperate contest is at hand in which the odds are certainly not al together in favor of the Prussians. We are told that Marshal Bazaine has succeeded at last in cutting his way out of Metz, and that, whilst he himself with a portion of the liberated army was marching towards Sedan, Canrobert with a smaller force under his command, was advancing upon Paris. Strasbourg still held out on the 16th, though the City and its defences had suffered severely from the Prussian fire, and though the non-military population were in dire distress, and had petitioned the Commandant, the brave General Ulrich, to yield to the incvitable. and capitulate. He however stands firm, and will defend the place to the last. The number of Prussians now menacing Paris is set down at 400,000; their first attack it is expected will be on Vincennes. The city is said to be well supplied with ammunition, in greater quantities than was fired away at Sebastopol. Whilst these things are going on in France great events are in progress in the Italian Peninsula. Without any declaration of war, or pretext for hostilities, in spite of solemn engagements to the contrary, the Piedmontese have invaded the Papal Territories, and have either killed, or made prisoners of, the troops of the Sovereign Pontiff. Rome is attacked. and is probably by this time in the hands of the enemy; and cre we go to press the Pope himself will be either in exile, or a prisoner; or possibly his name may be enrolled in the list of martyrs whose blood is the seed of the Church. We have this to console us, however. We know in the first place that the Holy Father will make no unworthy concessions, will never submit to the degradation of being the subject of Victor Emmanuel; and that, in the second place, there is a God Who in His own good time will avenge his servants. The first sufferer will be Victor Emmanuel. The success of this wicked, unprovoked attack upon a neighboring sovereign will be followed by the triumph of the revolutionists, and the proclamation of an Italian Republic. Whatever may be in store for the Pope-captivity, exile, or death--the doom of Victor Emmanuel is sealed, and the revolutionary party, whose tool he has been. will make but short work with him. On the 16th the Papal troops made a gallant but ineffectual stand against the invading army .----Resistance indeed to the large masses of troops that Victor Emmanuel can hurl against Rome is hopeless. On the same day it was reported that the Sovereign Pontiff had left Rome, from which city the advanced posts of the Piedmontese army of invasion were distant only about ten miles. It is thought by many that the Holy Father will take shelter in Malta; it is

headquarters of Free Masonry are to be removed to Rome.

The loss of the splendid turret, ironclad ship the Captain, the most formidable ship in the British navy, is confirmed. The manner in which this disaster occurred is a mystery, and the details that we have received serve but to wrap the mystery up in thicker darkness. We are told that in company with some ten other ships of the Experimental squadron under Admiral Milne the Captain was cruising some 20 miles off Cape Finistere on the 6th inst. At dark all was well; during the night a S. W.

rain, during one of which at about 1.15 a.m. on the 7th, the Captain then on the starboard quarter of the flag ship, was lost sight of. At daylight she was no where to be seen, but some portions of her spars or floating wreck were picked up by the other ships of the squadron sent in search of her. This is in substance the report of the Admiral himself; and if it stood alone, we should be forced to conclude that, in a sudden squall, the Captain had capsized, and gone to the bottom with all hands, without having had time to fire a gun, or make any signal of distress to her consorts, who were of course close to her.

But we are told that some 18 of the crew of the Captain, had arrived safe on shore, somewhere on the coast of Spain in a boat; and that these survivors reported that another boat had got away from the ship, but had been swamped. Now, if the Captain had had time to lower boats, and to put people on board, she would have had plenty of time to make known her dangerous situation to the other ships of the squadron. Every evening on board a manof-war, when sailing in company, the night signals are reported ready for use, at the muster at quarters, and these therefore at a moment's notice could have been made use of; and, as men-of-war, sailing in squadron keep together, each ship in its allotted place, it is impossible that if these signals had been made they should have been unnoticed by all the other ships of the squadron, on board of every one of which there was an officer whose special duty it was to keep a sharp look out for signals. The only way we can see out of the difficulty is this :-That the story as to the escape of some of the crew in boats is a sensational lie got up by our telegram reporters; and that the Captain went down in a moment without having had time to make any signal. Besides, as portions of the Captain's spars were found floating about next morning, by the ships that were looking for her it is not probable that the boats which must have put off from her not more than 3 or 4 hours before could have got so far by daylight as to have escaped all notice. The truth however will be published some day, but we fear that the immediate cause of the foundering of the Captain will always be a mystery. It has done much to discredit the turret armament, a principle of which, if not the inventor, Capt. Coles who perished in the Coptain, was one of the most ardent advocates. During the past week there has been much excitement, and a great influx of visitors in this City, owing to the Provincial Exhibition, and the Lachine Regatta. The Exhibition was a decided success in so far as it made manifest the Agricultural and Industrial progress of Canada. The animals exhibited were very fine. The Lachine Regatta came off on Wednes day and Thursday of last week. The great event was of course the boat race betwixt the Tyne crew, the first in England perhaps the world-and the St. John's crew. This well contested struggle which terminated with a decided victory for the first named or Type crew, was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators, numbers having come not only from the United States, the Maritime Provinces, and other parts of America to witness the race, but from Europe.

character in France known to Prussia is the government of Napoleon, or of a Regency acting in his absence. "We do not know," he added, ship with many gallant seamen. "whether the whole of France will recognize the Republic. How can we treat on so serious a matter with a provisional government which may be disavowed to-morrow?" I asked whether any English diplomatist had arrived at headquarters to advocate intervention. "I have seen no diplomatist," was his answer. He commented sharply on the French treachery at of Paris. Laon, saying that the place capitulated, and the Prussians entered without any opposition. Then magazine, killing himself, 45 Prussians and pute the passage of Marne. near 300 Gardes Mobile.

MUNDELSAEUM, Sept. 18 .- It is officially reported that the works facing Lunclle, numbers 52 and 53, of Strasburg are finished near Lunclle. Fifty-three mines were exploded by the besieged, and earthworks protecting the assailants were injured, but they are since repaired. BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- A telegram from the King's headquarters states that the total number of men actually captured at Sedan was 30,-000, including 39 generals and 2,595 officers, 500 of whom were released on parole.

The following news is official :---While Napoleon was at Namuron, Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18 .- An official despatch from the headquarters of the Italian army of occupation on Roman territory at Monte Rotundo of the 17th says :- Baron Arnim came to General Cardona's quarters by authorization of the Pope, to explain that foreign military forces for the moment ruled Rome, and that His Holiness was unable to prevent any resistance of the Italian troops. He wished to know what course eastward they intended to take. The General replied that his purpose was fully set forth in the royal proclamation. The King had shown great patience, but the fact is that foreigners attempting to defend the city and to rule the Pope, tried their patience severely. Arnim begged a delay of four hours that he might bring on additional influence to bear on the Pope. Cardona so far yielded as to suspend the attack on Rome for twenty-four hours, but reserved the right to manœuvre his troops which now encircles the city.

PARIS, Sept. 18 .- A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris between the advanced guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitring party of the French forces. The latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been very bloody, the French, though beaten, inflicting heavy losses on the Prussians. The conflict raged for upwards of two hours.

PARIS, Sept. 19 .- Trains on the Northern

each one of them personally in sympathetic terms. She feels acutely the loss of her best

A special to the Herald, dated Paris, Sept. 19, reports that 400 Uhlans yesterday occupied Marseilles.

The postal service has been suspended, and service by messengers is to be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed by the Garde Mobile and Turcos in the neighborhood

LONDON, Sept. 19.-A correspondent of the Times writing from Paris says: Gen. Venoy breeze freshened to a stiff gale with squalls of a French artilleryman blew up the powder led 20,000 troops of line to Vincennes to dis-

The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine ticut. ready to cross at any moment.

A correspondent of the Times writing before Strasbourg says : The seven days preparations for an assault cannot be completed in less than four weeks.

Malet, second Secretary of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in getting to the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. Before this mission Lord Lyons had asked Favre whether if England requested an armistice the French Government would welcome her intervention. When this became known to Lord Granville, Lord Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Bent on improving the situation, Lord Lyons sent on an informal mission to Bismarck, notifying Granville after Malet had gone. Lord Granville human will rules, whether it be the will of a forthwith directed Lord Lyons to summon majority or of a minority is a despotism. Malet back. Lord Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took the wrong road and after several failures in making his way through crowds of Uhlans reached the King's Headquarters. Out of all these successions of cross purposes grew considerable coolness between Lyons and Granville. Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum. "We must have Metz and Strasbourg," said Bismarck. " Dismantled ?" asked Malet. "No," replied Bismarck, "stronger than ever." "Then suppose the French Government finds your terms impossible ?" "We shall invest and starve Paris, and if that does not succeed, we shall try sharper means."-"Would you bombard the city ?" " Certainly, and burn it if forced. The necessity is sad, but how to escape it." Bismarck talked about Gladstone and Granville and their timid message disrespectfully, and he did not hesitate to let it be seen that he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. For Lord Lyons himself Bismarck professed his respect and gratitude, and cordially advised him to get out of Paris while he could. He had notified Lord Granville that the siege once begun, he would allow no communication between foreign governments

and their embassies inside that city. The written answer sent by Bismarck to Lord Lyons was confidential, and has not been disclosed; but Lord Lyons intimates that he thinks Bismarck means to have Paris before concluding peace, as the most effectual means of enforcing his demands. Nor is the French Government, at heart, confident of making a successful defence. President Trochu told Lord Lyons he would do his best, but, he added, there will be a massacre, followed by anarchy. The Ministers still utter brave words. Russia's attitude is getting still one of reserve. It has come out that Gortschakoff was asked by England to join in a fresh guarantee. He answered, "Yes, if you include Holland." A REPUBLIC.-For the third time France annexing it to Piedmont. is said to be a republic. Naturally we ask "what is a republic ?" Till we get a definite answer to this question we know not whether we should rejoice or be sad over the news. Strange to say, though the word republic and republican government are on every body's lips, we never yet met with any one who could define them, or who indeed seemed to have any very clear idea of what he meant thereby. The nearest approach to a definition of a Republic that we ever met with is this:-That it is a form of government in which the chief of the executive department is elected, not hereditary. But taken in this sense, France is no more a republic to-day than she was yesterday, or the day before Louis Philippe was an elected not an hereditary Chief Executive functionary, and so also was Louis Napoleon. They held office in virtue of a popular vote just as Gen. U. Grant holds office as President, in virtue of the of ill-fame where the Young Britons do greatly popular vote. Another idea of a republic which seems to possess the public mind is that a republican government differs from every other form of government in this :--- That under it the Chief Executive holds office not for life, but for a limited term of years; and if this be all that recent changes in France have effected; if it have but imposed upon the French people the necessity of annual, or triennial elections for the office of Chief Executive, we certainly do not see that they have gained anyalso reported, and it is significant, that the de jure, and that the only government of that wat down in the "Captain." She addressed thing worth our congratulating them upon.

We frankly confoss that we do not know what a republic means, if every government which governs for the sake of the people governed be not a republic; whether, as in England there be an hereditary Chief Executive called King or Queen, or an elected President. Now a King is not necessarily a monarch, nor is a Kingdom necessarily a monarchy, or government by one man power; since Great Britain is culled a Kingdom, and assuredly that country is not ruled or governed by the will of any one man, or woman. If the public good or commonwealth be the object for which ropub. lican governments exist, then assuredly Great Britain is as much a republic as the United States, as much a Commonwealth as is Connec.

If however a republic mean only the brute despotism of majorities over minorities; if, as in the United States, it mcan only a government, by fraud and corruption, if republican liberties mean only, as is the case in New York. the privilege of voting often and of getting about \$4 for a vote-that we believe is about the market price of the article-then we again say that we see nothing in the proclamation of a republic in France to call for our sympathies or congratulations. We are of those who entertain the old fashioned Catholic notion, that legitimate Governments exist by divine appointment indeed, but for the commonwealth or good of the people, and that every government which makes the good of the governed its end is a republic; whilst every government in which

We fear however that that which in France is hailed as the republic, is but the democratic republic which as all history shows stands in the same relation to Cæsarism that the egg does to the chicken. Cæsarism, that is to say a form of government administered by an elected chief popular with the army is the only form of government possible to a country which having no hereditary king, and no influential hereditary territorial aristocracy, keeps on foot a large army, and aspires to be a great military power. This is the actual position of France. It may pass through many revolutions yet, and assume many phases of government, but no matter under what name called, republic, or kingdom. or Empire it will virtually be governed by one man, a favorite of the army, whose good will he will have to cultivate either by giving them victories abroad, or by largesses from the public purse at home.

PUNIC FAITH .- The telegrams report that Victor Emmanuel had offered the Sovereign Pontiff, if he would consent to the swallowing up of his States by Piedmont, and exchange for himself the position of an independent Prince for that of a subject, to guarantee his spiritual independence with absolute control of the Vatican palace, the Leonine city, and all ecclesiastical buildings except the convents, which the robber king wanted for himself.

In order to keep our readers posted up in the great events of the day—we publish the latest telegrams from the scat of war :---

PARIS, Sept. 17th.-Strasbourg is nearly untenable and the inhabitants are departing.

The Prussians crossed the Seine last evening near Amiens but were beaten back. Cannonading is now heard towards Bictene.

The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Bruney. The city of Calais and the whole Pas de Calais were this morning declared in a state of siege and under martial law.

We have a rumor from Meuse that the force under Canrobert on Wednesday attacked and defeated the Prussians near St. Justin, and that an action was going on on Thursday near Tergnier. It is believed that Canrobert has formed a junction with the troops from Lille, Valenciennes and Yrras, and is threatening the right wing of the Prussians before Paris, near Compiegne.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- A N. Y. Tribune correspondent says :--- I had another conversation with Bismarck this morning. He said positively that the Prussian government will not treat with any government, nor recognize any as

railroad from Rouen only run as far south as Breteuil at present. The Prussians were expected at the latter place on Saturday. The fragments of the Sedan army which ar rived at Sedan consisted of 600 men who previously escaped from Metz. The loss of life in the hospitals of both armies from typhus fever ts very serious. General De Failly is not dead, as has been so often reported. He and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence, and is sumptuously provided for by King William. Despatches have been received to-day destroying all prospects of Marshal Bazaine's escape. A handful of men only escaped thus far. The siege of Toul is vigorously pressed. According to military experts the place cannot hold out much longer.

Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of Paris. All the departments are arming actively.

The people of Paris is generally dissatisfied with the Government which failed to adopt revolutionary measures. A manifesto was voted by twenty arrondissements of Paris and has been presented to-day to the Provisional Government, and is to be posted to-morrow on the walls.

Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a government sufficiently able to enforce : treaty.

MADRID, Sept. 19. - The raising of the French blockade in the North and Baltic seas is officially announced to the Spanish Government.

DRESDEN, Sept. 19. - Princess Amelia, Duchess of Saxony, died yesterday, aged 76 years. She was a sister of King John of Saxony.

The Daily News correspondent says that Bismarck insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg or else Paris is to be starved out. The Germans laugh at Marshal Bazaine's hopes of escaping from Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Queen has united with Vice Admiral Dacres in a letter of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who

History also reports that on the 15th September 1864 the Piedmontese Government by a Convention of that date entered into the following agreement :---

"Art. 1.—Italy engages not to attack the actual territory of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to resist by force if necessary, all attacks made from without on the said Territory."

The telegram of the 15th September, 1870, also reports that an armed force acting under the orders of King Victor Emmanuel had without any pretext of grievance, invaded the territory of the Sovereign Pontiff made prisoners of war of his small but gallant army, and was advancing upon Rome with the intention of

And this violation of the laws of civilized nations, and of plighted faith, this unprovoked outrage by a strong, on a weak, Power is approved of by the majority of the English Protestant journals! The principles appealed to, to justify the action of the Piedmontese are capable of a wide application. On the same principle Prussia might annex Belgium, and Russia take possession of Constantinople.

PROTESTANT ROUGHS. - There have been some rather serious riots at Toronto caused by the violent behaviour of a newly formed Protestant Society of that city, and calling itself " The Young Britons." This society seems to be composed in great part of the lowest blackguards, and the worst loafers of Toronto; and the chief exploit of its members is abusing "b- Papists" and kicking up rows in houses resort. Fifteen of these blackguards were hauled up before the Police the other day.

GRAND CATHOLIC BAZAAR OF WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

As we stated, in one of our late issues, there was a change for the better effected in Father Wagner's gift enterprize, with regard to the offering of a Photograph to each benefactor of St. Alphonsus Church, Instead of a Photograph, every benefactor will receive a Lithographed likeness of Pius IX., beautifully executed on the very best of paper (11x14 inches)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--SEPT. 23, 1870.

not be bought for less than \$1.00.)

To dispel all feur of being deceived, we are to all who reflect thereon seriously. desired to inform those of our friends who received tickets to dispose of, that, by dropping a note to the address of Revd. Father Wagner, Windsor, Ont., stating that they will do their best to dispose of their 10 tickets, they shall receive, even before they send in their return, s parcel containing 11 Lithographed likenesses of Pius IX.

It is to be hoped that all persons to whom tickets for this laudable enterprize were sent for sale, will at once write a line to Father Wagner, to order the Lithographs, which, for the rest, will greatly help towards the rapid sale of the tickets.

The drawing will take place on the 1st December without fail.

A list of the winning numbers will be published in all the Catholic papers in Canada, and persons holding winning numbers will be notified of the same by letter.

OuDINATION .- On Sunday, the 11th inst., in the Cathedral at Quebec, the Order of same time We feel in the inmost recesses of our Deacon was conferred on the Rev. Theophile Montminy of the Diocess of Quebec by His are necessary for accomplishing the work. Lordship, Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

We have to apologize to our respected contemporary the Boston Pilot for not having acknowledged ere this that the "Irish Widow's Son," now being re-published by us, appeared originally in that paper.

LACROSSE-MONTREAL VS. SHAMROCK.-On Saturday afternoon the oft begun, but never completed match, between the Montreal and Shamrock Clubs of this city, was played out satisfactorily and successfully on the grounds of the former, and resulted in a decided victory for the Shamrocks.

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

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

To CORRESPONDENTS. - For want of space Amicus must lie over till next week.

CIRCULAR

and worth at least \$0.50, (at retail they could if by enchantment. Many temples belonging to different religious denominations have been raised during the same time, and are a matter of wonder

Is it not then time that the Catholic Religion, the first established on this soil, should crect a new monument worthy of the divine faith which 'she professes and teaches, and a convincing proof that she has lost naught of her admirable focundity, showing that in these evil days, as in the ages of faith, she knows how to encourage the arts, the refrain from making any appeal to you on the matsciences and the trades. Are there not all sorts of powerful reasons why the Catholic Cathedral, so long expected, should assume a distinguished place amongst the splendid establishments of this opulent city? Should it not occupy a prominent place amongst the churches which surround it, for the honour of Catholicism whose greatness and dignity t will represent?

Howsoever then it may be, We deem ourselves obliged after so many years of silence and of waiting, to raise the voice, and to put hand to the work in order to rebuild this church which on the 8th July 1852 fell a prey to the flames. We would not wish to go down to the grave till We had done all in our power to raise its ruins. But the years of our life which pass rapidly compel us to think that there is no time to lose if We would seriously accomplish this design. Besides, this great misfortune having befallen during our administration, it would scarce be just that We should leave the cost of reparation to our successor.

In fine, so far as it is given to us to know the design of God we have the intimate conviction that it is His will that We set to work to raise this new temple to the glory of His divine Majesty. At the soul a sweet and firm confidence that His admirable | therein men of all ranks and conditions as well in Providence will furnish us with the resources that

II. On what resources we rely for the rebuilding of our Cathedral.

We must begin by frankly confessing that now We can do nothing by ourselves for this building; for since the great fire of the 8th July 1852 which have received from our Clergy and the faithful have been employed in the formation of the existing very modest establishment; in the keeping up the Bishopric, and in extending that hospitality, that the Bishop should extend towards his clergy.

It is then solely on Divine Providence and the aid of the Diocese that We rely for the success of this enterprise to which hence forward shall be ex-lusively devoted the alms which to-day We ask for from you. And on this matter it is meet that We she is a lay bare our hearts to you, and expose to you ta matives of our just confidence.

In the first place, it is the example of our Predecessor of happy memory, whose high intelligence, and great prudence are perfectly well known to you. Placed in Montreal by the Holy See, with instructions there to erect a Church for his episcopal functions, he hastened to obey this supreme order. Now the enormous obstacles that he had to surmount for | of every undertaking. the carrying out of this design are known to everybody. And thus the worldly prudent thought that the enterprise was rash, and would result only in the disgrace reserved for those who, not calculating their means, undertake buildings which they cannot complete. Omnes qui vident incipiunt illudere ei dicentes : quia hic homo capit adificare et non potuit com-summare. Luke 14, 29 et 30.

But the speedy and complete success of the work soon stamped it with the seal of the divine approval. For the church whose first stone was blessed the 22nd May 1823, received its consecration and was opened for public worship on the 22nd September 1825. At the same time arose as if by magic a spacious house for the reception of the Bishop and his Chaplains. Clearly the finger of God was there, and Divine Providence, whose treasures are inexhaus-tible, was pleased to bless the trust which his scrvant had placed in Him.

We have been the happy witness of the wonders that were wrought in favor of the first Cathedral. We saw it commenced, and carried on with that astonishing success, apparently without any human means, and in the midst of the greatest contradictions; we have seen with our own eyes so to say, the nultiplication of the two *french crowns* with which have been built all the churches of the world. We the list of subscriptions opened, and which cast into the foundations of the ancient Cathedral, there mar-whom will be entrusted the guardiauship of the new

proofs of the good will that you all bear towards this work. tually paid.

In the first place, before Us have come all the Parish Priests of the Diocess, who, unknown to us, and whilst we were at Rome, of their own free will undertook to furnish large contributions for the re-building of this Church. This burst of zeal determined us to commence the work, for We thought that therein We saw a sign of the Divine will. In fact, but for this We should still have continued to ter, for fear of in some manner obstructing the other works of the Diocess. Any how it is with a cheerful heart that we take advantage of the occasion to testify to our Clergy in the name of God and of religion all that gratitude that is their due; and We pray the Lord to render unto them a hundred fold.

Moreover the favorable reception given by a large number of Parishes and several Communities to the appeal on this subject addressed to them by M. The Administrator of Our Diocess in the Month of November last, whilst We were in Rome; and in fine the generous subscriptions made in 1857, by a great number of the citizens of this City, and which We are about to collect in part—all this goes to show that this work meets with lively sympathics, and that it may be looked upon as a breathing from the Holy Ghost, who sheds His Divine charity in all hearts. There is then fresh proof of the will of God for the enterprise We are about to commence. It will therefore proceed happily since God deigns to show us visibly that it is well pleasing to Him.

Besides the ceremony of the benediction of the first stone on the 28th of August last would suffice to convince Us of that. For it was easy to see that there was a close and cordial union in that great and important meeting: in fact, might be seen the civil order, as in the ecclesiastical and religious state. The banners of our numerous charitable so cieties of all races were there displayed with pleasure, and offered the spectacle of the happiest concord. The different bands of music harmonising with ceremonial pomp, and breathing in melodious concert, seemed to vie with one another in proclaiming in concert with the Angels: "Glory to God in laid the entire episcopal establishment in ashes, all the Highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." Joy the funds at our disposal, and all the aid which we be anied from every countenance, for all hearts were beamed from every countenance, for all hearts were filled with the sweet emotions produced by the prayers of Holy Church; and in the last place, the generous gifts placed in the corner stone of the new building proved that every one made it his happiness to contribute largely to the new edifice. All this sympathy overwhelms us with consolation, fills us with gratitude, and revives our hope.

It seems to us then clear that a beloved Providence deigns to interfere in this work ; and that to accomplish its ends with might and gentleness, it disposes favourably all minds and all hearts of those who live beneath our pastoral staff. And if this enterprise be the work of the entire diocess, how can it fail of success ? If a simple parish, from its own resources, can build a large and handsome church. cannot the entire diocess do as much? Oh! yes, easily can it do this, if it but know how to select and adopt the good means which assure the success

III. By what means can we proceed to the restoration of our Cathedrol?

Who seeks the end adopts the means; this old proverb here naturally finds its place. For if, as has been seen, the restoration of the Cathedral is in the order willed by Divine Providence, there must be resources reserved for the purpose in its adorable decrees, and in consequence, means of arriving at that end. These means are prayer, which obtains the help of God, and the spirit of sacrifice which wins the intervention of men. In truth, in all things, We must have recourse to God, from whom cometh every perfect gift; and We must address ourselves to men,

who are the instruments of his Providence. Fully impressed with this thought, We have carnestly recommended this enterprise to the Father of Mercies, humbly beseeching Him to vouchsafe to bless it as He has blessed so many other works in which he has been pleased that we should take part, and which, by His divine blessing, have succeeded beyond all our hopes.

And that our prayers might be the more favorably accepted, We have addressed them through the heart

speedily as possible, and the workmen may be punc-

Every three months shall be published in the French and English Catholic journals of this City, the amount of these collections made monthly in the churches, and by domiciliary visits; indicating the name of each particular parish, and of the month in which these collections have been taken up. For these purposes, the parish priests who, because of their distance from town or other cause, are unable to send their alms every month, or every three months, will at all events be pleased to make known the amount at the Bishopric, taking care to indicate the proceeds of the monthly collection, so that no name of any parish he wanting in the list which shall be published.

5th In order that all may in a fitting manner respond to these several appeals, all are invited to apply some small portion of their revenue to this work-for instance such a portion of a field, or such a share of his business.

6th In the Seminaries, Colleges, Houses of Education, Convents and Schools, small committees may be established to receive the offerings of the pupils, in the same manner as in done in the parishes.

7th It must be well understood that in thus gen-eralising the contributions to the profit of this enterprise, it is intended to be as little burdensome as possible to anyone, whilst doing all to ensure its success

8th That which above all is desired is that to this good work be applied that which is superfluous, which is uselessly expended in one's private amusements and pleasures.

9th The truly happy resultattached to the success of this enterprise will be to make it well understood that union is strength and that with a good cooperation great and noble works may be accomplished, without putting anyone to a great cost.

In conclusion it remains to Us only to implore you to offer up your prayers in your families for the success of the new Cathedral. On a future occasion, We will tell you what prayers we will offer up for its benefactors.

May the Lord in His infinite mercy deign to shed His benedictions on this enterprise, which is under-taken only for the glory of His Divine Majesty, the advantage of His holy religion, and the honor of the blessed who reign with Him during all eternity. The Virgin Immaculate whose happy birth we this day celebrate, will come to our aid and give a blessing to this work from the depth of her cradle which is so full of all graces. It is in the effusion of Our heart that we bless you

in Our Lord, and that we subscribe ourselves the very humble and devoted servant of you all.

† IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Montreal, 8th September, 1870.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .--- Analarming accident, which lacked but little of being a fearful tragedy, occurred to the "Longueuil" on Thursday evening. As she came from the regatta, after running the rapids successfully as good luck would have it, she ran upon a ledge of rock, and there remained, her passengers being kept all night on board, until, ten in the morning, they were rescued by the "Laprairie "and brought to Montreal. Numbers of the passengers, especially ladies, requested the captain not to run the rapids but it had to be done, and it is a matter of congratulatson that the boat shufled easily through the dangerous pressage. In going up the canal the "Longueuil" succeeded in demolishing two barges at anchor staving in their sides and damaging their rigging, and, we sincerely hope that when she gets out of her present predicament she may be confined to her legitimate business, that of ferrying between this city and Longueuil.

Aquatics.-- A match is in process of being arranged between Henry Coulter, of Pittsburgh, and James Renforth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be rowed at Pittsburgh within three weeks, for the championship of America and a stake of \$800. Yesterday, Mr. Henry Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, received a telegram stating that a stake had been raised at St. John to enable the Paris crew to row another match with the Tyne champion crew upon smooth waters. The stake-finders were willing to bring off the match at St. John, Lachine, or any suitable water in the United States. The telegram was sent to Mr. Wilkinson, Captain of the Tyne Crew, and that gentleman immediately communicated with the Paris crew. The Tyne men were willing to row

The following is from the Ottawa Times .- We understand that the Customs and Internal Revenue receipts for the months of July aud August show an increase of considerably more than half a million dollars over the corresponding period of last year. Only about \$150,000 of this is consequent upon changes in the tariff; the balance is entirely the result of a largely increased amount of business done in the country. What makes it the more gratifying is the fact that the increase is general throughout the Dominion, not being confined to one or two cities, and thus indicating a condition of general prosperity which is in the highest degree satisfactory.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Carlsruhe, Rev. F. A. Rassaerts, \$2; Milton, W. Reynolds, \$4; St. Johns, T. Sheridan, \$2; Henry-ville, M. W. Melaven, \$5; Athelstan, J. Durnin, \$4; Saintfield, J. O'Leary, \$2; St. Angele, Rev. D. Morisset, \$4; Mount Forest, B. O'Donnell, \$2; Ste. Monique, Rev. C. Z. Rousseau, \$2; St. Regis, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, \$2; Lowe, J. Martin, \$2; Huntingdon, J. Gilmore, \$1; Daere, T. Curry, \$3; Baie St. Paul, Rev. N. Gingras, S2. Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville - Rev. Mr. Brophy,

Read, \$3,68.

Per P. O'Farrell, North Wakefield-Self, \$2; Rev. C. Gay, \$2; T. Daly, \$2.

Per Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Perth-Self, \$2; Mrs. Col Chisholm, Alexandria, \$2.

Per J. Clancy, Hemmingford-J. Maguire, \$1,50; W. Atkinson, \$1,50.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. T. E. Hamel, of Laval University, T. Molony, Esq., Advocate, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John Jordan, Esq., in his lifetime of Quebee. No Cards.

Died,

In this city, on the 15th inst., aged eight months, Rachel, youngest daughter of J. J. Curran, Esq., Advocate.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Sei	T.	19.
Flour # brl. of 196 fbPollards\$3.2	25	a	\$3.50
Middlings 4.		Ф	0.00
Fine 4.3	50	(i)	0.00
Superior, No.2 43)5	Ŵ	5.00
	ŭ0	ര	0.00
	35	Að	5.95
Extra 6.0)0	Ø	6.15
	25	ወ	6.50
	35	Ø	2.70
	75	Ŵ	5.00
	0	Ø	0.00
	30	ß	5.85
	00	Ŵ	5.25
Thirds 0.0)0	Ø	4,40
First Pearls 7.	25	ര	0.00
Pork # brl. of 200 lb-Mess 28.	50	æ	29.00
Thin Mess 26.0	00	@	00.00
Prime	00	ര	0.00
	20	(i)	0.21
	15	a	11
	13ğ	ŵ	0.14
Barley # 48 lb 0.	70	(a)	0.75
Pease # 66 tb 0.	75	Ø	0.82
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MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

SEPT. 19, 1870.

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Flour # 100 1	bs15	9 to	0	0	15	6	to	Ō	0
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Wheat # 56 II	s0	0 6	0	0	0	0	u	0	0
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Pease " "		64	5	0	4	9	"	Ō	0
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Buckwheat, "		0 "	0	0	Ó	0	"	Ó	Ō
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		0"	0	0			"		

OF MONSEIGNEUR THE RISHOP OF MONTREAL, APPEALING TO THE CLERGY, COMMUNITIES, AND THE FAITHFUL OF HIS DIOCESS, AND CLAIMING THEIR CO-OPERATION TO-WARDS THE RE-BUILDING OF HIS CATHEDRAL.

Hail to Mary, conceived without sin. The honor of her people.

Let us greatly rejoice on this day that the Lord has made.

BELOVED BRETHREN,-

The determination by Us taken to rebuild Our Cathedral, has been long known to you ; but hitherto We have not been able to make you acquainted with Our calculations on this project. Nevertheless We have made them in the recesses of Our soul, and in the presence of God ; for to conform Ourselves to the Gospel. We have as it were, sat down to assure Ourselves whether after having laid the foundations of the new building, We were able to finish it. For exposed, as We are, to the public eye We should walk according to the laws of Christian prudence, so as not to draw down on Ourselves and the religion which We represent in this Diocess, the shame that attaches to every one who begins to build, and who cannot finish. Luke 14-28, &c. Now it is fitting that We should communicate to you our views on this sudject, and for this We have reasons of all kinds. This is what is to be the matter of the following Circular.

We are about to lay before you in all sincerity what are the chief reasons that have engaged us now to commence this building. On what resurces We rely to finish it; and by what means We propose to proceed towards the accomplishment of this work. These three considerations have engaged Our most serious attention. We have prayed, and made others pray for the light of the Holy Spirit so as not to go astray in an enterprise of such high importance.

1. The reasons which engage us to commence Our Cathedral.

They are so visible and so pressing that it is enough for Us to sketch them rapidly. For it is evident that to a Bishop a Church is necessary for the discharge of his Episcopal functions; and this Church should in so far as possible, correspond with the great and imposing functions therein accomplished. And thus it is that, throughout Christendom there is not one diocesan Bishop who has not his Cathedral for the exercise of his sublime ministry, and every where that Cathedral is the principal Church of the Diocess. It is there in fact that with greater pomp he administers the Sacraments, celebrates the Offices, confers Orders, convokes the Clergy in Synod, give those bendictions and consecrations which require the Episcopal character, administers Confirmation to young Christians, presides over the great assemblies of the faithful on the most holy days of religion, and where in fine he exercises the functions of first Pastor of the Diocess. In this mother-church should be displayed | done in this Diocess, We owe it to your zeal and dethe most august ceremonies which are the visible signs of faith, the sensible images of piety, and the sacred seal of the grandeur of religion.

Now, for eighteen years your Bishop has been without a Cathedral, and reduced to discharge his Episcopal functions in one of the humblest chapels of this City. And yet in this interval We have seen spring up magnificent bouses, and sumptuous edifices in all quarters of the City. ... Fine churches, elegant

vellously developed themselves like the grain of mustard seed, to the bringing forth of a great edifice.

And now the question is to replace this first Cathedral by another, the want of which is keenly felt. It is to Us that divine Providence entrusts the care and the charge of this enterprise, which also is surrounded with difficulties; but should not what, in His infinite goodness, God did for the firstCathedral, make us firmly believe that He will do as much for the second? For His arm is not shortened, neither are the riches of His Providence exhausted. It would then be ingratitude unpardonable not to trust ourselves unreservedly to His paternal hands. Please God, let us not fall into so monstrous an infidelity.

We will then do all in our power to transmit to our successors the heritage which We received from our venerated Predecessor, by leaving to them a decent Cathedral, fitted for the performance of their sacred functions.

Our own personal experience is also another powerful motive for us to put all our trust in God in undertaking to rebuild our Cathedral.

For, when thirty years ago We found ourselves charged with the management of this new diocess, we also found ourselves face to face with many wants. and with very limited resources to provide for them. We then raised our eyes to heaven whence we looked for help, and blindly We abandoned ourselves to that Divine Providence which had approved itself so kind and propitious to Our predecessor whose tomb was for Us filled with many recollections. For since the 19th of April, 1840, when this worthy Bishop passed away to a better life, never has there been a day but what we have invoked his memory, whilst at the same time commending his great soul to the Father of mercies.

In thus inspiring ourselves before his image, or kneeling at his tomb, We have sought to penetrate ourselves more and more with the spirit that animated him, and to keep alive in ourselves the sacred fire with which his whole heart was consumed. The love which he bore to the diocess which he founded amidst trials and tribulations had made him form projects which alas! his short Episcopate left him no time to execute. Witness of his most secret com-nu lications, and heritor of his last wishes We nieds must have entered into his dispositions, and have corresponded with his slightest desires for the greater good of the flock which he left to our solicitude.

But, as he was, We were too destitute of human resources; so too as in his case, We were bound to look to Heaven for help and to app at to public charity. Never has this course been in vain. And We but discharge a debt for gratitude in here solemnly declaring that so many appeals to your kind hearts have all been heard and responded to. If then We have been enabled to take our share in the works votion. It is then with effusion of heart that We delight to render to you the just praise which is your due. To-day before so many striking facts, you understand that there can be no presumption by reckoning on your co-operation to complete the works which together, and with a common consent we have accomplished. We are therefore fully assured of your good will to entertain the suggestions which We are presently about to lay before you.

temple. We have laid them at the feet of the glorious St. John the Baptist, who will be its protector. We have addressed them to that good St. Joseph, whom we have established and constituted architect of this House of the Lord. We have transmitted them to heaven by the hands of the Blessed Apostles James and John, already charged by the Church with the protection of the Cathedral, and the clergy who serve therein. We have directed them towards the throne of the Divine Majesty by the mediation of all the Saints who are therein honored with a special worship. These humble supplications We continue and We beseech you daily to join yourselves with us, for therein assuredly lie the most necessary means which we must adopt to obtain the success which we look for from this great and important undertaking. It began on a day quite full of grace, that which is consecrated to the honor of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, whose altar will have its place in the new Cathedral as it had in the old. We must hope then that day and night this Heart will be open to all our wants, and that from thence may flow streams of living water which shall bless this enterprise so that it may have a full SUCCESS

But not only must we put Gcd on our side, we must also have recourse to these human means which He Himself enjoins so that we tempt not His Providence. We must then arrange with one another to ensure the success of this new enterprise; and in consequence here is what shall be uniformly followed everywhere :

1st A committee shall be named, under the direction of the parish Priest in every parish of the city and country, to gather the subscriptions and take up the collections which may be made to help the building of the future Cathedral.

2nd Yearly, and at a time the most convenient, from house to house in every parish of the city and country, a collection shall be taken up by the Priest or his Vicar or by some other Priest, and by the church wardens or members of the committee appointed to accompany him. The collection of the Enfant Jesus, in those parishes wherein it is made, shall take the place of this collection, but its proceeds shall be applied to this end. Already has this collection been asked for by M. The Administrator of the Diocess ; but as this demand was made rather late, the product of this collection in several parishes had already been made over to some other work, for which reason, in but few parishes has it been made to the profit of the Cathedral. But this year it shall be made everywhere without exception for the end which occupies us at the present moment.

3rd. The Churches and Chapels in which the public offices are celebrated, shall, from the commencement of October next, apply to the rebuilding of the Cathedral the proceeds of the collection or collections of one Sunday in each month, (if it be customary to take up a collection twice in one day). This collection shall be announced on the previous Sunday as also on the day when it is to be made ; Committee in concert with the Priest, can be charged with taking up this collection so as to give to it more importance.

4th. The Priest or Rector of every Church or

at any time within the next ten days, and would make a match at once. The St. John men, however, had arranged to go home last night, and declined to make any definite engagement at the time. Mr. Fotrer, Dr. Walker, and the crew left Montreal last night. We understand that the Tyne crew will remain at Lachine till Friday next. Until their departure, they will be open to make terms for a match with the St. John crew.

Oshawa, Ontario, is growing so fast that it is ashamed of being styled a village any longer. Application is about to be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for its incorporation as a town.

On Sunday morning last while a son of Mr. J. Bte. Montie was engaged in filling a burning lime kiln, near Bedford, he lost his balance and fell into the kiln. Owing to the removal of a quantity of lime from below the lime stowed above gave away and the unfortunate boy sank with it. An older brother working hard by hearing his cries went quickly to his assistance and buint His hand badly in his vain attempt to rescue him. The charred skeleton was recovered about two hoursafterwards. The deceased was fifteen years of age, very industrious and naturally quick and intelligent. The whole community sympathise with Mr. Montie and family in his bereavement.

The American buyers who have for the past winter and summer almost cleared the Kingston section of the Province of all the cattle, over that which a farmer requires for use on his farm, have now turned their attention to the export of sheep, which are daily being shipped in great numbers, to or three droves on the steamer "Watertown," and a like quantity on the American Express steamer for Oswego. Sheep are valued at an average of \$4; lambs at \$2.

THE NEW CATTLE MALADY .- The cattle desease, or rather supposed discuse, caused by the bites of a pe-culiar fly, similar to the house fly, is now causing considerable trouble to horses, cows and swine in this Country. The symptoms are as follows :-- In cattle it first makes its appearance in a number of small blotches, nodes or gatherings in rear of the front feet, at the joints, thence creeping upwards infeeting the flesh to the bone, and swelling the leg to an unnatural size. Behind the knees the skin cracks horizontally, the part soon begins to bleed, inflame, and emit putrid matter. Sometimes there is little or no swelling, the disease developing itself in the shape of small heads or sores over the legs. The hind legs are sometimes attacked, but more rarely, while the rest of the body appears to escape altogether, holes are caten in the legs and breast by the putrid matter, from the size of a honey cell to cavities wherein a man could insert his fist.

Mr. Ackerill, Veterinary Surgeon, of Belleville, who has had experience in the treatment of this loathsome malady, furnishes us with the following receipt for its speedy and certain cure :-- 1 gallon of turpentine to 3 gallons of tar, thoroughly mixed and well rubbed down to the skin. This not only the Church Warden or the Members of the Parochial oures the malady, but prevents further attack of the Committee in concert with the Priest, can be charged fly, being of an adhesive nature, and is superior to carbonic acid, which dries too quickly on the skin. leaving the part affected liable to further attack by the fly. Farmers will find this recipe of the utmost chapel in which such collection shall be taken up, value, as it was used with unfailing success in numchapels, vast hospitals, and numerous Asylums for And in this We are the better based on reason in aball remit the proceeds to the Bishopric as they are Bers of cases in this richily some twenty years ago, every form of districes have started from nothing as that We have before our eyes the incontrovertible received, so that the works may be carried on as by Mr. Ackerill. Betterill. Betterill.

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FOWLS AND GASE.

Turkeys per cou	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{b}}$	· · · · •	7	0 t	0	8	9	0	0	to	0	0
Do. (young),	1.		4	0	64	6	0	0	0	44	0	0
Geese,			4	0	4	6	0	0	0	ĸ	0	0
Ducks,	i.		3	0	6	З	6	D)	0	44	0	0
Do. (wild),	tí –		Ø	0	"	Ŋ	0	0	0	"	0	0
Fowls,								0	0	ĸ	0	0
Chickens.	64		2	0	44	2	6	0	0	н	0	0
Pigeons (tame),								0	0	"	0	0
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Hares,	15		0	0	"	0	0	0	0	æ	0	0

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870.

LOTTERY AND BAZAAR

ORGANIZED by the LADIES OF CHARITY of St. Antoine and St. Joseph Wards, for the relief of the Foundlings of the Asylum.

All the numbers will gain a prize: price thirty-five cents. To take place at the Salle D'Asyle, or St. Joseph's Asylum, Bonaventure Street, on Monday next, the 12th inst., and to be continued during the following days.

Doors open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE re-opening of this Institution for the reception of pupils will take place on the 5th of September.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

THIS Establishment, so favorably known to the public, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 1st of September.

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

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

CANADA, Pro. of QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869- In the SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of P.	IERRE C. MONTMARQUET,
	Insolvent.
ON Monday, the N the undersigned w discharge under th	linetcenth day of September next, ill apply to the said Court for him e above Act.
Montreal, 4th A	ugust 1870.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PIERBE C. MONTMARQUET,
br	

by BOURGOIUN & LACOSTE His Attorneys "ad litem." His Attorneys "ad litem."

THE END OF THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. PARIS, Sept. 16.-Profound tranquility has

come over the city. It is occasioned by the feeling of isolation. We now first realize fast that we are cut off almost entirely from the outside world, and dependent on our own efforts for our future fate. It is believed that if the resent mail goes through it will be lost. It is obably the last that will be permitted to leave e capital. The only bustle now is that occacd by the tread of troops passing from one of the city to another. The last vestige a Paris, full of gaity, life and dissipation, vanished. Earnest work and contempt of must be the lot of all who remain inside walls of Paris. The people are terribly m. There is no outward evidence of fear. o bravado or flourish. Even where the spirit of patriotism breaks forth audibly, it takes the appearance of fierceness and desperation. Last night I passed through the office of the Electeur Libre, semi-official organ of the Government. The compositors, while waiting for copy, stand in line, practicing the manual exercise. The men were absorbed earnestly in the work. I passed through a large portion of the city without meeting a single policeman visibly, yet order and tranquility were never more perfect. The only change, which is painful enough, is that of the streets from their former marked cleanliness. Garbage is unremoved, and the sidewalks unswept. Things more important occupy attention. Life and death are in the balance. The flame may fall at any moment. I dined last night with Victor Hugo and family. His two sons, with their north, north-east, and north-west; a special young wives, were present. The illustrious fort on the east, and the little fort of La Briche writer, in reply to some remarks, said many on the west, together forming a strong defence for the city on the north (No. 1). To the striking and startling things. He said he had some to Paris to share the perils of its citizens. south-cast of St. Denis lies the redoubt of He had a public duty to fulfil. His presence Aubervilliers (No. 2), covering La Villette on at the ramparts might be useful, and he would the north-east. Further to the south is the go daily unarmed and stimulate by words the fort of Romainville (No. 3), and on the same patriotic defenders of the city. He regarded line, still further to the east, the fort and earthattack on Paris absurd as well as cruel. The work of Noisy (No. 4). Proceeding south are war was began against the Emperor Napoleon; two forts (Nos. 5 and 6), covering Bagnolet now he is a prisoner and the King of Prussia and Montreuil on the north-east. Further sends him a retinue of servants, and sends us south Rosny (No. 7), and still more to the who never provoked the war, bomb-shells .--south and east the fort of Nogent (No. 8), Never was there any act so atrocious or ridicuwithin which lies the great fortress of Vinlous in history. "I don't know." continued cennes. At St. Maur and at other points he, as a cloud overspread his face, what part it north of the Seine are redoubts, but those named are the most considerable. To the south may fall to my lot to play before the awful drama closes, but Paris has the choice of a deof the Seine are the forts of Charenton, between termined defence or a cowardly surrender. If the Seine and the Marne; Ivry (No. 9), she should, though it seems impossible, decide Bicetre (No. 10), Montrouge (No. 11), Vanupon the latter course, I can only return in ves (No. 11), Issy (No. 13), and (No. 14) the exile to my old retreat at Guernsey. If she great fortress of Mount Valerien, which towers select the former course. I trust to see every above everything in the neighbourhood on the quarter of Paris one after the other blown to west of Paris, and commands the westerly reach atoms; and the army, corps after corps, batof the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne -Globe. talion after battalion, annihilated, and to lie in the same grave with my resolute fellow-citizens, PRESENT DISASTERS .- A correspondent writing as he uttered these sentiments in eloquent thrilling language, and with a voice of measured from S. Servan on the Feast of the Assumption, gravity, I looked at the aces of the ladies at says :--table; they were grave and solemn, but screne, and had not the faintest trace of dread at such readers-if you can spare a few lines of space in a fearful catastrophe. "In that way," said your next itsue in these stirring times-to hear Hugo; "Paris must perish; and while the how the pulse of France is affected by the fierce spectacle may horrify the world, it will be folfever of war which thrills even in the extremities, olowed by a resurrection of the democracy of leagues and leagues away from this quiet and France and Germany, who will avenge her ter- tranquil little town. Here in the Catholic prorible fate." This is only a fair specimen of the vince of Brittany, I think I may venture to say spirit prevailing here.

and towards the east to Bagnolet, with Romainville on the north and the Pres St. Gersuffer. vais on the north-east. To the north of the

separated from Belleville by the plain of St.

Denis. These three positions-the plateau of

Belleville, the hill of Montmartre, and the

plain of St Denis-are the natural defences of

Paris, and must be the objects of particular at-

tention in any serious attempt to lay siege to

the capital. The system of fortifications con-

structed for the protection of Paris since 1840

comprises an enceinte 35,914 yards in length,

completely enclosing the city upon all sides,

bastioned and terraced with 30 feet of wall.

The wall on the right bank of the Seine is

25,722 feet long, and runs around the exterior

of the communes of Bercy, Charonne, Belle-

ville, La Villette, La Chapelle, Montmartre,

Batignolles, Les Ternes, Passy, Auteuil, and Point du Jour. That portion of the enceinte

to the left of the Seine is 10,192 yards in

length, and passes around Grenelle, Vangirard,

Petit Montrouge, and Petit Gentilly. On the

exterior of the enceinte are the casemated works

and independent forts, of which most lie on the

right bank of the Seine. On the north is St.

Denis, with a double crown-work facing the

THE MILL OF CRECY ON FIRE .- The wind-Butte Chaumont lies the Rue d'Allemagne, mill at Crecy, from which Edward III watched which leads out to the road to Metz. Along the progress of the battle in which his son, the the north side of this route runs the Canal de l'Ourcq, which helps to protect the district. ust, 1346, has had a narrow escape of being ut-On the north side of Paris, north of the Seine, is the hill of Montmartre, which rises 426 feet time in the occupation of a tanner, who employhigh, is 318 feet broad, and forms a commanded the machinery to grind bark. On Monday city, inaccessible on all sides except that towards the town. It is a position of surpassing strength, and, if well defended with artillery, whole was burned save the old stone tower. would be almost impregnable. Montmatre is

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - How grave, from a human point of view, our present position is may be judged by the fact that 160,000 Italian troops on the frontiers are only waiting a pretext to services. invade the Pontifical States. Will that pre- Amon text be offered them, and on what possible grounds can they enter a neutral territory, loyal to its own sovereign, and desirous of no change? It is to this point your readers should direct their attention, and to the fact that if the Patrimony of S. Peter be now invaded, the iniquity will be tenfold more flagrant than in 1860. There is not even a pretence of disaffection to justify it, and the Catholic body would indeed be traitors to their Church if they did not in every country force their protest on the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and refuse to support any Government who lends its direct or indirect influence to the accomplishment of such an iniquitous violation of internacouncil on the sacred nature of treaties, the sworn faith of nations, and that a league were formed, with the sanction of Holy Church, to call such acts by their right names as violate the first principles of Christian and international justice. All are now asking each other the question-What influence will the events in Paris have on those in Italy? A Republican movement in Florence seems certain, and the arrest of Mazzini will rather hasten than retard it, and is considered by the greater part of the supporters of the Government as a very unwise measure, and one which is an embarassment rather than otherwise. The great conspirator was tracked from Genoa to Palermo, and there denounced by an over-zealous official to General Medici, who at once arrested him and sent him on board a Government steamer to the fortress of Gacta. The Italian Government are taking the greatest precautions at Ancona, arming the batteries with the heaviest siege guns and sinking torpedoes in the harbour to prevent any marine attack. The Quadrilateral too and Capua are being put into a complete state of defence.-Cor. of Tablet.

Reports of popular risings at Nice and Mentana are confirmed at both places, The French authorities have been deposed, the prisoners re-RELIGIOUS FEELING IN FRANCE AMIDST THE leased, and the Italian Republic proclaimed. ROME .- The following official news is just made public. The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Ferrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance an the pontifical territory. General Cardornas advances south-ward from Viterbo, was stopped for a time at Cochi Castellana. The Papal Zouaves are forming a garrison in the castle, at that place and opened fire on the Italians, a battle ensued which lasted an hour, when the Pontifical forces surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome. Special to Evening Telegram : LONDON, Sept. 4 — A special despatch received from our correspondent, dated Rome, Sept.' 13, states that all the proposals from the King of Italy as to future arrangements are repudiated by His Holiness, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjection of the Papal States. The Grand Orient Lodge of the Musonic order has issued a manifesto announcing the removal of the seat of the Lodge to Rome.

state, as the one most prepared for war, is to lead the attack on Prussia should she refuse to accept the terms to be proposed by the neutral Powers. There is also a vague report that England is invol ved in this understanding. That Russian diplomacy is very active just now is certain, and the semi-official contradiction in the Journal de St. Petersburg of Black Prince, won his spurs on the 26 of Aug- the evidently premature news published by a Belgian paper about an agreement between Russia and terly destroyed. This mill has been for some England to prevent a dismemberment of France. loses much of its force by being coupled with the assurance that "Russia feels a very sincere sympa-thy for France," and the admission that it is proing eminence close on the boundary line of the night, the 15th., the mill was discovered to be bable that the wishes of these two Powers, which on fire, and though the inhabitants of Crecy were | have remained neutral during the conflict, will now quickly on the spot, all aid was vain, and the unite with the object of putting an end to the war . . and causing it to be succeeded by a peace which which shall not leave to the defeated party . the pain of losing a portion of its territory.

-SEPT. 23, 1870.

The Russian Government has banished the only remaining Bishop of Catholic Poland, Mgr. Borowski, to Western Siberia. His crime consists in opposing the substitution of Russian for Latin in the church

Among the people of Sclavonic race the idea of ingividual property has never become so developed in the masses as it is in Western Europe, and you find almost everywhere among them a common possession of the villages and parishes. In Russia, where until lately the peasant did not even exist as an individual, but only as part of his village, these ideas of individual property are even less distinct than anywhere else. The abolition of serfdom has not made them clearer, for while the emancipated serf has been told that he is free and equal to his former landlord, he received but little besides the use or his hands to maintain his independence.

The contract between himself and the large landowner is striking enough to give rise to certain Socialist ideas which the Russian agitators at home and abroad have done all they could to develope in the direction towards an agrarian movement. Under these circumstances Russia may well dread the tion law. It is, indeed, time Europe held triumph of social democracy in Paris and the propaganda which, no doubt, would be its consequence -Times.

> A smart man in Buffalo is organizing a divorce excursion to Chicago. Tickets sold cheap to any ondesiring a divorce.

That must be a sweet state of society in which sons-in-law murder fathers-in-law, and in their turn shot by brothers-in-law. Such events take a great deal of delicacy and beauty out of the domestic relations. At Osceola, Iowa, a few days ago, Col. Langdon was killed, and Samuel Roberts was suspected of killing him. Upon this suspicion, a son of Langdon shot Roberts, his brother-in-law. Private executions of this kind are usually done upon suspicion, which does not strike us as adding much to their judicial value. If we must have assassination. it is really quite important that the right man should be assassinated. The authorities of Osceola, with laudable promptness, have held young Langdon to bail in the exorbitant sum of \$500 to await the result of his brother-in-law's wounds.

Did you ever hear of Andrew Wallace seizing a man that was drunk putting him up at auction ? I must tell you that story. Squire Wallace was a cartain in the militia; and one day after training was over, and just before the men were dismissed from parade, he took a guard with him, and made a prisoner of Pat Sweeney, who was a most powerful drinker-drinks as much at a time as a came), almost, "Pat" says he, "I sieze you in the King's name!" "Me!" says Pat, a scratching his head, and looking all abroad, bewildered like; I am not a smuggler Touch me if you dare !" "I seize you," says he, " for violation of the Excise Law, for carrying about you more than a gallon of rum without a permit, and tomorrow I shall sell you at auction to the highest bider. You are a forfeited article, and I could knock you on the head and let it out, if I liked ; and no nonsense man !" And he sent him of to gaol, screaming and screeching like mad, he was so frightened. The next day Pat was put up at a vandau, and knocked down to his wife, who bid him in for forty shillings. It's generally considered the greatest rise ever taken in this country

recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions.

M. J. NOLIN HEROUX. EMELIEN ROY, Merchant. MR. HEROUX, Notary Public. (Signed) LAPRAIRIE, Sept. 20th, 1862.

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

MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity. The course and pungent scents manufactured from chenp oils are now universally rejected, despite of printed indone ments, while this superior perfume and cosmetic prepared by a reponsible house from genuine tropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and Mexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" throughout the Fashionable World. No lady who has moistened the Fashionable world. The hady who has more then her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence of used it, when diluted, as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Senoritas of Spanish America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

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

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, pre-pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. Al: others are worthless.

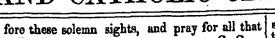
Who that has seen a dangerous discase arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but value, both. Be it your family physician to whom yon owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies :- his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painfut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

sidered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messis, Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCA TION. MASSON COLLEGE, (TERREBONNE.) (PROVINCE OF QUEBRC.) RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. PRO. OF QUEBEC,] INSOLVENT ACT OF 1865 Dist. of Montreal.] In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie., Insolvents ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Act. Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870. FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie

greatful for them all ?- Bangor Times.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been con-



G. G.

6 P.M.-The rappel has just been sounded. The Mobiles and National Guards are called to arms, and the sentinels doubled on the ramparts. The Prussians have been signalled.

In the morning an engagement took place on the road from Melune to Briconta between the sharp-shooters and the Prussians. The result is unknown, but there are many wounded.

The Mobile Guard are burning by Government orders at various places in the north of

The employees of the northern and eastern railways have been armed and exercised at the manual.

Immense quantities of grain and flour are being brought into the centre of Paris.

In the Rue Viviane, at 11 o'clock, access to the Place de la Bourse was stopped by the Garde Mobile.

The sewers are being inspected in consequence of a report that a quantity of petroleum was thrown in.

An attempt was made on the part of the dangerous classes recently expelled to re-enter Paris by force. They found themselves wedged between the forts and the Prussian advance. The National Guard defeated the attempt.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS .- Paris is divided into two portions by the Seine, which rans obliquely from south-east to north-west, as far as the boundary line of the old city, near the Place de la Concorde. The district lying to the north of the Seine is the larger and lower of the two; that to the south of the river is considerably higher. The whole may be taken as an irregular circle, of which the Seine is the oblique diameter. The northern portion is the more important and exposed. It is bordered by the Seine on the south-west, and military of all ranks have attended their relithe second line of the same river, as it reaches towards the north-east from Severes to St. Denis, covers it on the north-west. On the east is the Marne, and on the north the range of hills which commences on the east near the | and in hospital for their religious consolation-Marne and stretches irregularly around the logne. On the north-east is the plateau of Belleville, which, according to Captain Lendy -whose admirable edition of Lavallee is almost the only reliable source of information | from the toils of Freemasonry and secret so-

that the religious aspect of the war is that which presents itself chiefly to the mass of the people of all classes, and it is not in any spirit of flattery, but a simple fact, to say that the view so clearly and boldly set forth by The Tablet-very much to the indignation and disapproval of many English Catholics as I happen to know-of the position of France, as France quite apart from Napoleon as its actual ruler, is identical with the sentiment of Catholics in this part of the country, and indeed generally if I may judge from correspondents. The war is regarded as being waged Paris, the hay and wheat stacks abandoned by for two great principles, the balance of power farmers, and clumps of trees in the plains. threatened by the grasping avarice of Prussia; the status of the Catholic Uhurch, menaced by a wily diplomatist, who has plainly declared his antipathy to the faith, and by a coalition of Protestantism, Freemasonry, and Revolution. In the minds of Frenchmen of all classes and views, as fur as I am able to ascertain no kind of idea of territorial aggrandizement exists. What has

It may not be without interest to some of your

struck a chill to all Catholic hearts, has been the base, infamous, and short-sighted policy of the recall of the small French force from Rome. How little this is the act of France is proved by the rallying about the feet of the throne of our Holy Father of the heroic little band of French Zouaves, limited now, alas 1 by the calls of duty at home. Would that we could bring ourselves to hope that the ranks would be closed up by the English volunteers in answer to your spiritstirring appeal of last week. However we must, and can trust in Catholic Holland and Canada; the noble and devoted youths of these countries will not be wanting in their duty, and will not prefer their selfish ease or personal advantages, to the security of Christ's Vicar, and the possible crown of the martyr.

To-day, the feast-day of the glorious patroness of France, has been here, as I am sure it will have been in many other places, essentially a religious celebration. Immense numbers of gious duties previously to marching for the frontier. It is a matter of immense consolation to know that in both armies such ample opportunities are offered to the soldiers on the field thanks to the generous devotion of innumerable northern semicircle as far as the Bois de Bou- | priests and religious women. No, the devil has wrought great evil, and terrible wrong is still, we may fear, to be avenged; but all is not lost. Hundreds and thousands of souls will escape in respect to the military geography of the cieties on the bloody field of fight, or in the hostheatre of war-lies 460ft. high, and extends pital wards, pressing the blessed Cross of Christ currently reported here, and the rumor is bolieved in from 984ft. to 4,920ft. in breadth. This to their pale lips, and passing to His Eternal plateau forms an embankment extending ir- | Presence with the saving words of absolution on regularly from the hill of Chaumont, which is their souls, who were heedless or worse just now. understanding to this effect is stated to have been

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 .- The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon.

A party of Socialists at Brunswick, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Prussian fron-

Several Prussian regiments have been armed with Chassepots captured from the French.

MUNICH, Sept. 12 .- Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex to Germany a portion of France, as a military frontier.

An idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic, and it is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 23rd ultimo, says : " The general impression here is that the Government will soon abandon its neutral attitude : and many say that it has remained neutral too long already. Judging by appearances—which, however, are in diplomacy least of all to be depended upon-the Government has since the return of Prince Gortchakoff, turned from its old Prussian leanings completely to the side of France. General Fleury, the French Ambassador, is received with marked distinction at Court; the Emperor is constantly seen walking about with him in close conversation, and leaning on his arm. On the 15th there was a grand religious service in the French chapel, as usual, and the Emperor was reperesented not only by ageneral officer, but also by the director of the Foreign Office, Baron Westmann. It is well informed quarters, that the Government has pledged itself not to allow a diminution of the territory of Frence under any circumstances. An your store, which afforded me relief from the first

A country editor, in alluding to a rival town, says, that " it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; and they are so poor that the increasest seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull, altogether-and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselver It takes three or four to make a shadow."

"Time tries all Things," and has proved that Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cheery is the remedy per excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic sore throat and influenza. Ir cures cures coughs and colds instanter! It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation ; and even consumption liself yields to its magic influence.

HEADACHES

Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, specdily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED Pills. Edward Warren, of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862 ;-- "After having suffered eight years from constantly-recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson of Great Jones Street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pilis.

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

and

D. & J. Sadlier & Oa., Montreal.

430-

WONDERFUL!

DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following :

Srs.—The present is to certify that I, M.J. Noline 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart. sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms, my pulse was very variable-very slow or quick ; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriveing any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me | Mon up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SAUSAP-ARULA "Blood is Life." I purchased five bottles at 3771t. high, towards the south to Charonne, Let us at least sink prejudice and passion be- arrived at with Austria and Italy, and that the latter | came from from my legs in quantity, after which I dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand | ceipt of price.

i	by FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie.
	LETTE, ARCHAMEAULT, & CHRISTIN. Their Attorneys "ad litem."
•	JUST PUBLISHED.
	THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True- Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Neless of the Masters of Spin- tual Life. Originally Published with the Appro- bation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full et the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massil- lon, St. Jure, F. Guillore, St. Alphonsus Ligue- ri, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Trans- lated from the French et L'Abbe Sanson, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sisk.
	The object of this Work is to assist in removing a want so much felt in our Religious Houses, aris- ing from so many of our valuable Spiritual Books being written in French and other languages, and sc- few in ours. Though designed more particularly for those who have consecrated themselves to God in the Religious State, it abounds in useful instruc- tion for such as live in the world. Cloth bevelled edges.
	Montreal " " Gold 1.00
	 THE INVITATION HEEDED:Reasons for a Re- turn to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Col- leges. Cloth bevelled. American price in Greenbucks
	DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. MEON the Italian of SECUNDO FRANCO S.J.
	From the Messenger of the Second Heart of Jesus.—"It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree the two quali- tics of solidity and devotion. It is full of unction as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail to detach the heart of the reader from material allure- ments, by enkindling in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the de- votion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus." Cloth 18 vo.
1	American price in Greenbacks 75 cts. Montreal " Gold 60 " Cheap Edition, paper bound 25 " Nearly ready in a very neat volume of nearly 600 pages, 120., cloth bevelled,
	A COMPENDIUM of the HISTORY of the CATHO- LIC CHURCH, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, in which are narrated her Combats and her Victories in times of Persecution, Heresy and Scandal, and wherein is shown that her Prese- vation is a Divine Work.
A	REV. THEODORE NO <u>STREN</u> . American price in Greenbacke,
c	Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on Re-

TRACHER WANTED	GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS	CIECULAR.	JOHN CROWE,	WANTED.
TEACHER WANTED, to teach French and English. Salary liberal.				A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Grocery
ddress Prepaid. M. GRACE,	REW CHORCH OF ST. ALL HORSOS, OF WIRD-	THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm		business.
Secretary and Treasurer.	SOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ON- TARIO, CANADA.	of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Pro-	BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,	Apply to M. FERON,
St. Canute, P.Q.	To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Out.,	duce business would respectfully inform his late		23 St. Antoine Street.
WANTED,	on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870.	NO. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's	GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past	ANT ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.	Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market,	,	
rant house for oreney		comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNERAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORE, HAME, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED	ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	PROVINCE OF QURBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Address "E.L.," TRUE WITNESS Office.	LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.	FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article		In the matter of WILLIAM LEIGHTON KIN- MOND and PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND,
WANTED,	1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.	connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying	M. O'GORMAN,	both of the City and District of Montreal, as well individually as having heretofore been
A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-		the above goods when in the grocery trude, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he		traders and co-partners there, under the name or
SAILE DURINCOS.	III., Emperor of the French.	will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in	BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.	firm of Kinmond Brothers, Locomotive Engine Builders, and also co-partners in the late firm of
Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.	3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of	Canada,	ar An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.	Sykes, DeBergue and Company, Railway Con- tractors,
WANTED,	St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons.	Consiguments respectfully solicited. Prompt re- turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to	1	Insolvents. ON the Twenty-fourth day of October next, the
IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE	I are sent to do Thomas all 11 - 11 - mak Anche and an ak	two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and	SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.	undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge,
SCHOOL of Belleville, a Langed & Sulary liboral	The repartion of Days Dive IV tooland at	Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,	DANUEL OFVION	under the suid Act, WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND,
Normal school teacher preferred.) Safety Fortal. Application to be made, stating terms, on or be- fore the 8th prox.—if by letter postpaid—to P. P. LYNCH.	\$1.50] The gift of a Roman Artist. 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, repre-	COMMISSION MERCHANT,	DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,	PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND. By their Attorneys ad litem,
pore the 8th prox. A by rest P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.	senting the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas.	And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street,	43 ST JOHN STREET 43.	KERR, LAMBE & CARTER.
Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.	[valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian.	Opposite St. Ann's Market, June 14th, 1869. 12m.	Between St. James and Notre Danie Streets,	Montreai, 22nd September, 1870.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at		MONTREAL.	JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.
	Rome.	F.A.QUINN,	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	THE re-opening of the Classes of the JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL took place on Thurs
CANADA, PRO. OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.	prising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.]		BURNS & MARKUM,	day, 1st of September last. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school as is known
Dist. of Monucany	ral Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.]	No. 49, St. James Street,	(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,)	is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Norma
and ANDREW BIRGH HUBBER -, The states of the	10 A large Haydoch Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$30.] The gift of the Right Rev. John	MONTREAL.	PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,	School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions.
Insolvents.	Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada.		TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,	The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and cal
the undersigned, individually a for will apply	D.D., Bishop of Dirtha at Montreat in Canada [varacu		NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675,	culation. The second comprises a course of three years.
said Firm of Andrew Micharge under the said Act.	12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D.,		(Two Doors West of Bleury,)	First year,-Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudi
ALIDIZ ()	Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin		MONTREAL.	ments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic, Mental Calculation.
By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.	[valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houpert, a mem-		JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	Second year,—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calcula- tion continued, Translation from English to French
Montreal, 8th August, 1870. Gw	ber of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names		JONES & TOOMEY,	and vice versa, Initiatory Geography.
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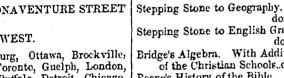
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 PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL " of Sacred History" " Salider's Fine Small Hand Copp Books without " per doz. 30 cts." " Salider's Fine Small Hand Copp Books, Summit, Willbrook, Summit, "Perrytown and Port Hope. " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree." " " " " " " 2, 3, and 4 Quiree		P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12:15 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. Moreover All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1:15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT,	Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. " of Botany. " of Classical Biography. " of Chemistry. " of Grecian History. " of Grecian Antiquities. " of History of England. " of History of England. " of History of United States. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Mythology.	lodging in the mouth, and which are the profilic cause of decayed teeth, had breadth, and unhealthy, white looking guns. Moreover, by the use of Mur- ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray	A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT NO. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the	Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, import- ed direct from Alfred Bishop, London, Eugland. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.) N. B—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expection
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Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 pm for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser- ile and Peterytown. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6:30 a.m. and 2:35 pm for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Willbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Willbrook, Summit, Perrytown solution and Seribner's National System of Penmanship in 12 numbers. SADLEE'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY Liodesay. Leave INNDSAY Raily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 pm, for Omennee, Bethaay, Millbrook and Port Kope) A T. WILLIAMS, Superinteadeat. A T. WILLIAMS, Superinteadeat.	:	P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12:15 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. DEF All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1:15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL-	Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. " of Botany. " of Classical Biography. " of Chemistry. " of Grecian History. " of Grecian Antiquities. " of History of England. " of History of United States. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Mythology. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Roman History. " of Sacred History.	lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolinic cause of decayed teeth, had breadth, and unhealthy, white looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Mur- ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to	A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, bulance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.— Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's	Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, import- ed direct from Alfred Bishop, London, Eugland. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.) N. B—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbolates daily.
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PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Permanship in 12 numbers. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and Lindsay. Permanship in 12 numbers. Stop p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemce and Lindsay. Superintendent. More 1 Marys Rodeling. A T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. Superintendent. <	:	P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12:15 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. DEF All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1:15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL- WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser- ville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30	Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. " of Botany. " of Classical Biography. " of Chemistry. " of Grecian History. " of Grecian Antiquities. " of History of England. " of History of England. " of History of United States. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Mythology. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Roman History. " of Sacred History. Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines	lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolinic cause of decayed teeth, had breadth, and unhealthy, white looking guns. Moreover, by the use of Mur- ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every- day use, they have decided that it is the only fra- grant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida	A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, bulance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.— Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 14½ miles from the city of London, and 12½ miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of	and well-tried Diarrhoa remedies. Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, import- ed direct from Alfred Bishop, London, Eugland. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.) N. B—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbolates daily. S E L E C T D A Y S C H O O L. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET.
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Include the final data of 12:35 Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope 2. Combination of Letters. p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope 2. Combination of Letters. Mope 3. "Words. A. T. WILLIAMS, 4. Text with Capitals. 5. Text with half Text. 5. Text with half Text.	:	P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12:15 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. Market All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1:15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL- WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser- ville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and	Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. " of Botany. " of Classical Biography. " of Chemistry. " of Grecian History. " of Grecian Antiquitics. " of Grecian Antiquitics. " of History of England. " of History of United States. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Roman History. " of Sacred History. Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines	 lodging in the mouth, and which are the profilic cause of decayed teeth, bad breadth, and unhealthy, white looking guns. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every-day use, they have decided that it is the only fragmant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida REFRESHING POWER. 	A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.— Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 142 miles from the city of London, and 123 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is there miles from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a black-smith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Lucan there are three Protestant churches—namely.	And the supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhoa remedies. Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, import- ed direct from Alfred Bishop, London, Eugland. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.) N. B—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbolates daily. S E L E C T D A Y S C H O O L. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 tol1 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French Janguages. Writing Arithmetic Unit
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L 2. E Superintendent. 5. Text with half Text. and Failey Goods Dealers Dated une zett day of Suile, 1610	:	P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12:15 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. MC All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1:15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees. PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL- WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser- ville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope]	Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy. " of Botany. " of Classical Biography. " of Chemistry. " of Grecian History. " of Grecian Antiquities. " of History of England. " of History of England. " of History of United States. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Jewish Antiquities. " of Mythology. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Roman Antiquities. " of Sacred History. Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines	lodging in the mouth, and which are the profilic cause of decayed teeth, had breadth, and unhealthy, white looking guns. Moreover, by the use of Mur- ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of every- day use, they have decided that it is the only fra- grant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful REFRESHING POWER. The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the. Flo- rida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.	A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. LOT NO. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.— Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 142 miles from the city of London, and 121 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a black-smith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Lucan there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For fur- ther information apply to John McIlhargy, on the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhargy, St.	 and well-tried Diarrhea remedies. Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.) N. B—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbolates daily. S E L E C T D A Y S C H O O L. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction includes for constrained for constrained for constrained for constrained for accounter of the state.
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