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THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;

THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

CHAPTER X .- (Continued.)

After speaking with the brothers, in the presence of McCracken, Neilson, and Milliken, the latter and his party started at once for the office of the stage-coach, from which they proceeded to their appointed place. Milliken was well acquainted with the driver, and hired outside seats for himself and companions.

When fairly started on the road, Israel, who had secured a seat beside the driver, entered necessity of his prudent management of affairs, enrolment of soldiers for the army of United Irishmen, and the cultivation of a feeling of brotherly love among those of different religious persuasions. A few hours brought the stagecoach to a place called Hillsborough, at which horses were changed. About a mile before reaching the "Head Inns," where fresh horses were in readiness, all the travellers dismounted from their seats to walk up the hill, through the town. The demesne of the Downshire family are situated here, the entrance to which was guarded by a body of yeomanry. To this day the same practice exists, and a more ludicrous sight is not easily seen, than five or six of the Downshire yeos, dressed like parish beadles sauntering about the entrance to the Castle.-They are old men, mostly the sons of '98 yeos. They are dressed with cocked hats, large white him." rollers of cotton cloth round their necks, plush breeches, swallow-tailed coats, profusely embroidered vests, that bespeak capacious stomacks, white stockings, that from their thinness betray the padded calves, and shoes with large antique buckles.

It was a common practice for the guards of this noble mansion to get into conversation with passengers on their route to Dublin, and other

towns on that line. Milliken instructed his companions on this matter. Cormac and himself were peddlers, John and Peter were farm servants. All were to appear to be good and loyal people, and no matter what sentiments were heard uttered in their presence, they were to remain quiet; or, if they did speak, to join in with all that was said. People who "knew the road," were sensible of the necessity of this line of conduct, for Hillsborough was remarkable for many

scene of bloodshed in those days. After the tiresome walk up the step hill, and the appetite generated by the drive through the fresh country air, the passengers betook themselves at once to the large room, where the comfort of a good fire awaited them. Refreshments were loudly called for, and shortly a spirit of hilarity became prevalent among the fellow-travellers. The bar-room was througed by the yeomanry, who were anxious to learn if anything stirring was taking place in Bel-

" Any news from your quarter?" asked one of the yeos, addressing Milliken.

"Which quarter do you mean?" inquired

our friend. " Belfast," said the yeoman.

"I don't belong to that place," said Milli-

"Do you, young man?" inquired the same speaker, addressing Cormac.

"No, sir," said Rogan, rather emphatically. "There is some news," said one of the passengers, joining the company. "Some bad

news, too, as far as I can learn. "Let's hear," said the yeoman.

"Col. Barber has been applied to for forces from Belfast, to be stationed at Antrim, Randalstown, and districts."

Cormac and Israel became attentive listeners but neither gave the slightest indication of any particular interest in the conversation. A slight tinge of red was visible on Cormac's check. Milliken's keen eye observed this; the others were not so attentive.

"Regular forces?" said the yeoman. "Regulars and yeomanry both," said the

stranger. "Any report of disturbances about those

places?" was the next inquiry.

"Nothing but the burning and laying in ruins of every honest man's property," replied Israel Milliken's fellow-traveller.

"Do you mean the property of those who are trying to save the country from the horrors of civil war?" asked the yeoman, who evidently appeared to be above the ordinary grade of those of his class.

"I mean the property of men who won't be dared into the acknowledgment of any treason against the crown and sovereign of these realms," replied the stranger.

"Quite so; that's what I mean, also."

"The report to-day is, that a gentleman named Duncan Cameron, had his house, barn, and haggard completely destroyed."

"Cameron, did you say?" asked John Mul-

"Yes; that's the name, I believe."

drawled out: "Bad, very bad, indeed."

"Damned bad!" said the yeoman, excitedly 'I tell you what it is, my friends," he said, addressing the party, "our government thinks itself very wise, and very cute; but the fact is this: it is only allowing matters to go to a certain head, thinking to crush them whenever it appears necessary; but the same government will very likely find itself mistaken, before long, and then they'll wish that they had taken active steps before this."

"Quite right; quite right," said Israel.
"If I only had the chance," said the other.

'I'd very soon—.''
"Take your places, take your places," roared out the guard of the mail-coach,

There was a general rush of travellers.-The strange gentleman was an inside passeger. He nodded in a friendly manner to Israel .into a long conversation with Corniac, as to the The latter was no sooner seated beside the driver, with Cormac on the opposite side, and Peter and John behind, than instantly he inquired: "Who is that fellow with the drab vest, Darby? There are two ladies with him. I think."

"Whisht," said the driver; "that's the devil!" and he made the whip give forth a loud crack as he spoke.

"And his name?" inquired Israel.

"Beelzebub," said Darby, Milliken could not help laughing at the ar-

pearance of Darby, as he used the word.

"Mister Beelzebub, I call him," said Darby. when I am speaking to myself, or to a friend and when nobody else hears me.

"I saw him before, somewhere," said Milli-ken, "and for the life of me I cannot call to recollection, this moment, where I did see "You saw him in the Star Inn, in Belfast."

said Darby, "the night you were nearly "What, Murdoch!" asked Israel, evidently

alarmed. " The same," replied Darby. " Mister Murdoch, the friend and companion of Mister Newell. God bless the purty pair o' them, over the left," said the driver.

"Pull up suddenly whenever you pass Mac-Shane's, about five or six miles beyond Loughbrickland," said Milliken.

"All right; I know your ground," answered Darby.

Cormac's mind was evidently "ill at ease" since he heard the news about Cameron .-Peter and John, the latter especially, felt rejoiced, but neither of them divined the right cause of the burning of Cameron's premises .-Peter ascribed it to Pat Dolan. that was all stuff." He would lay his life that some of the O'Haras had a hand in the

work. As the darkness increased, the conversation began to lag, and but little transpired among our party until the journey's end was reached The driver pulled up quickly, and Israel Milliken and his party dismounted, without

any notice being taken of them.

CHAPTER XI. - A CONVERSATION BETWEEN FATHER JOHN AND KATE - KATE VISITS WIDOW ROGAN'S-MEETS BRIGID O'HARA-WHAT THEY DID AND WHAT THEY SAID.

"Still do your happy souls attune The notes they learned on earth to move; Still breaking o'er the chords, commune In sympathies of angel love."

It was a bitter cold night, as Father John McAuley drew his arm-chair closer to the fire,

and desired Kate to come and sit beside him.

Kate obeyed; and having provided herself with some needle-work, for Kate was master of that humble but essential little article, the needle, took her place beside her uncle, in a cheery and light-hearted manner. She had made her uncle acquainted with the details of her interview with Cormac, omitting the little episode of the ratification of what transpired at said interview.

"Kate, my good girl," said Father John, you were anxious to know if I were pleased with your conversation with Cormac Rogan, and with his conduct in addressing you as he did. I am quite pleased; or, rather, I am partly indifferent. I must tell you, however, that you did well to mention to me all about it. I never fail in telling others, when I consider they have done right. I look upon it, my child, as much of a duty to point out what pleases me, and to show my appreciation of good conduct, as to warn against errors, and condemn impropricties, and graver faults. It is a mistake, Kate, to withhold praise when really due. It is an incentive to do better still; and the father, mother, or friend, who feels pleased, and inwardly rejoices at some good or brave act of a child, companion, or friend, and who fails to notice that which pleases them, commit a great mistake."

"Many years ago," replied Kate, "I observed you, dear uncle, endeavor to establish that fact in the minds of your people. . I did not properly understand your meaning, for I was just returned from Miss O'Hara's school. But the lesson seemed to grow on me, as it were, and since I came to properly understand about them to see if there was any work to be the goodness of your motives, I have felt it as | done. necessary to open my mind to you on matter?

"That was the point I aimed at, and therein lies the true germ of education. I was proud to see it so beautifully exemplified in the con-Kate, knows more of real education than many of these who take upon themselves the performance of such a duty."

"That, perhaps, is the secret of my regard

"Might you not just as easily have said your love for her, and been nearer the truth?"

This was a sharp, practical hit on the subject both were talking on. Kate acknowledged that her uncle was right.

"And, therefore," he said. "comes the great necessity of speaking out boldly what we think, under such circumstances as these."

"But would it be wise to use such freedom with those whom we actually do love?" said

"Why ask such a question, after the plain matter-of-fact interview with Cormac?" said Father John, "You know," he continued," "if you were in presence of Widow Rogan, and spoke of the regard you had for her, she your love for her arose from your love for her take a spell at a new quilt I making.

Kate acknowledged the full force and truth of what her uncle said; but expressed her unwillingness to treat every one alike, and openly proclaim her likes and dislikes in their pre-

"That is not at all necessary, my dear girl. You are quite right in what you have said .-Your own good sense, and the unerring instincts of your nature, will always prompt you, when necessary, as to the sort of person to whom you should speak the honest truthfulness of your mind. For instance, I don't think you would speak to a person of the regard you have for

"No, dear uncle, I could only speak of the warm-hearted leve I bear to you." said Kate, with an animation that beamed from her eyes.

"I know that," said the priest, and his face shone with pleasure, "while on the other hand sence, and perhaps inquired what you thought of him, to say instantly that you loved him."

"Then we are as one on such matters?" said

"I should think so, my child,"

"But you did not tell me yet, uncle, if I have your sanction for what I have done?"

"You did nothing wrong; and some other time I shall speak to you on this subject again. I suppose you understood me in the proper way when I mentioned Cormac's name to you on Christmas day?"

Kate replied that she knew the spirit and meaning of her uncle's words on that occa-

"I am in great doubt but that the burning of Cameron's place will be laid to the charge of Cormae, in consequence of all that has lappened," said Kate, with a tremor in her voice. "I am of the same opinion," said her uncle.

"Circumstances all point to him; and thus we learn how easy it is to full into errors and mistakes in our judgment.

"And do you not think the government will use every exertion to trace his whereabouts, and arrest him?" inquired Kate, quite, ner-

"I have not the slightest doubt but they will, neither have I the slightest belief that they will succeed."

Kate thanked her uncle warmly for this assurance. She had great, almost implicit faith in his judgment, so true it is that we desire to believe what others say in whatever concerns

Next morning, Kate paid a visit to Widow Rogan's, and was a little, just a little nonplussed, to find charming Brigid O'Hara there before her. There was nothing wrong in Brigid's presence, but then - aye, but then, Kate, speak out, and don't forget last night's conversation with uncle!

Well-yes; go on. Brigid is John's sweetheart, and Kate is Cormac's, and Mrs Rogan is Cormac's mother, and knows something about Jack Mullan, and Brigid often laughed at the mistake between Peter Mullan and herself .--Peter had disclosed the whole affair one night, and nearly killed Widow Rogan and Cormac with his droll recital of it-and Kate would rather not have met Brigid just then. There was something queer about it. However, there they were, both met under the one roof, and who knows but Cormac and John Mullan were under one roof, too, and perhaps just talking about these girls at that very moment; aye, who knows? And what matter if any one

Widow Rogan was heartily glad to see both the girls, both of whom began at once looking

There is no more excellent truit in the char-

alluded to. They make a visit to a friend's Cameron's house and offices, and issued a prohouse, and before they are five minutes in the clamation in which £500 were offered as a replace, they look around to see what is going on, ward for the conviction and prosecution of in order "to lend a hand," and this is done these, or any of them, who were accessory to duct of Cormae's mother. That woman, dear with such freedom and hearty good will, and the incendiarism. Several additional districts so well performed, besides, that it would appear as if the work was indeed a labor of love. Should the "woman of the house" be ailing, should there be a sick child to occupy the mother's time and attention, some neighbor is sure acted upon. to "drop in," just in the nick of time to milk the cows, to make supper for the "boys," or do anything else that won't permit of delay.

I have witnessed these things with the extremest satisfaction; and at a time when there acts of kindness, quietly performed in the most er and more defiant in their work every day. unobtrusive manner, win upon us and dignify For many districts around Belfast, Carrickferour nature by the effect of their innate leveliness. Often, too, may be observed the maiden blush on the face of a young girl, if she thinks she is looked upon by some one with favor, in the performance of those valuable acts of kindness.

It was natural, therefore, for both Kate and Brigid to look around the kitchen to observe if anything required to be done. But all was would probably speak of her regard for you, and orderly, neat, and clean. The widow rightly you would not feel at your ease. But if you interpreted their looks, and knowing that idlespoke of the love you bear to her, her own in- ness was a negative point in their character, stincts would rightly lead her to know that said-If you have your needles, girls, we'll

Out came the pincushion, and the needles

They were soon scated at their work, and talked on everything but that which lay nearest the hearts of each. Cormac engrossed twothirds of their thoughts, and John Mullan the other third. Whoever likes may analyze the problem for themselves, and find out the cause of the unequal division.

The widow changed the conversation by alluding to the disturbed state of the country.

The transition from that subject to those who were devoting their lives to their country's cause was easy and natural,

"Sometimes I fancy that I will never see nev son again," said the widow, who had scarcely spoken the words when she regretted having done so, for the blood came and went and lighted up her face with a radiant beauty. on Kate's cheeks in a manner which at once showed the effect they had on her,

"The same thought crosses my mind about you would never dream of telling everyone who mentioned Cormac Rogan's name in your pre-father says, there's no fear of him, and then I begin to think to myself he's just able enough to take his own part, no matter where he is," and Brigid gave her pretty head something like a jerk: in fact, a saucy jerk, for the curls al shook re-ponsive. Kate could not help smiling at this act of faith, so boldly pronounced by Brigid in regard to John Multin,

"Let us hope," she said, "that nothing will happen to any of them. It is a sad duty that calls them forth, and forces them to take the step they have taken. There was no resource left." she continued, "and they would have been less of men to simply wait until their doom was on them.

"Ah! that's true, my dear Kate," said the widow. . That thought reconciled me to Cormae's absence. His poor father-God rest his soul"-" Amen," said both girls in the one breath-" would just have acted in like manner. I even question if he would have taken so long to deliberate."

"Cormac was nothing the worse for deliberating," urged Kate. "When anything is deserving of being well done, it is also deserving of being well considered before being undertaken.

Brigid laughed heartily at the remarks of Kate, for which she gave a different interpretation to them than that which actuated the mind of the speaker. Kate looked up at her with some surprise, but Brigid only laughed

"Let me explain," she said to Kate, "and mind you mustn't be angry. I was just thinking that Kate was nothing the worse for wisely deliberating within herself whether she would love Cormac Rogan, when her good little heart had given its consent before the deliberation commenced----

"There, that will do now, Brigid-"And then, when the heart had done its

work well, Kate thought it was descrying of being better considered before the mutual contract would be undertaken"-and all three laughed, as much at the roguery beaming out of Brigid's eyes, as at the strange metamorphosis of Kate's words and meaning.

After spending a considerable part of the day with the widow, Kate returned. It was arranged before leaving, that Brigid was to obtain leave to remain for a few days in Widow Rogan's house, and Kate promised to make her purpose.

CHAPTER XII .- PROGRESS OF THE ORGANIZA-TION OF UNITED IRISHMEN-MIDNIGHT EX-CURSION IN SHANE'S CASTLE PARK-FLEM-ING WOUNDED AND CARED FOR.

"That rake up near the rafters, Why leave it there so long? The handle, of the best of ash, ls smooth, and straight, and strong."

Milliken gave a glance at Mullan, and wherein I was to blame, as on things the re- acter of our Irish maidens than the one here sembled in meeting a week after the burning of were proclaimed; but that proceeding was totally uncalled for, inasmuch as the soldiers and veomanry had license to enter any dwelling, so long as the pretext of searching for arms was

> The enrolment of members in the society of United Irishmen proceeded at a vigorous rate. Sometimes this was openly performed in broad daylight, and within a very short distance of the headquarters of both yeomanry is "trouble" in a house, perhaps a death, such and soldiers. The members were getting bold-

gus, Larne, Saintfield, Ballinahinch, Antrim, Randalstown, Toomebridge, and on toward Magherafelt and Cookstown, several influential gentlemen were fast joining the organization, and, by aid of their large fortunes, supplying those who were too poor to provide themselves with arms and ammunition.

Assistance from France was looked for day after day; and many members of the Dublin Directory, depending too much on this aid, thwarted the designs of the more energetic, who held to the belief that they should rely upon their own exertions to further the cause that one and all had most at heart.

The manufacture of pikes continued steadily on the increase, and large foraging parties were appointed throughout the country districts to lay the demesnes of the large landed-proprietors under tribute, for the provision of pike-

No small danger attended this description of work, as the shafts or handles were usually chosen from plantations where young ash trees most abounded.

Pat Dolan, according to previous instruction, held a meeting of one of those parties, consisting of about twenty men. Lord O'Neill's estate being the largest in the country, and being provided with the sort of suplings required, was selected as the rendezvous for Dolan's party. A dozen of saws and hatchets were provided for the business, and, at the appointed hour, the men were on the ground, ready to proceed to work. About three hundred were required, and arrangements were made to proceed to a pretty little wood that sloped down toward the edge of Lough Neagh.

Patrols were placed almost nightly in those woods, and it was necessary that the utmost

Fleming, the undertrapper, was often appointed to this work. He was provided with a guard, and all were heavily armed.

It was a bright, moonlight night; the air was as still as in the cool delicious evenings of July; the tall trees tast their shadows on the water, while the moonbeams sported on the tiny waves. Nature was asleep.

"A pleasant night for work, boys," said Pat, addressing his followers, "if there was just a good breeze to disturb the brances.' "The sound of the hatchet travels far, a

night like this," said his son Phil. " Let us use the saws, and cut clean through,

without any breaking," said the father. Scouts were posted at proper distances, who were to give the signal at the approach of danger. They were also to travel from those who were engaged at the work, and learn at what

distance the sounds ceased, One of these men returned hastily, and informed Pat that he saw four or five men, with muskets slung across their shoulders, moving in a direction to the left, where the men were at work. He could distinctly hear the sound of the branches crackling, and advised a cessation of the business.

"We must continue the work this night, at every hazard," said Dolan. "I am bound to have the pikes in readiness for the Magheralin men, and some are to go down to Belfast and Lisburn in the hay and turfcarts, to-morrow." The words were scarcely out of Pat's mouth,

when another scout came hastily forward, with word that men were coming that way. Instructions were given for the party to ecase work, to divide, and lie down.

That instant there was a flash of light, then the report of a gun, and five or six men were seen approaching in the direction of Dolan .-Pat crept slowly backward. The report of the gun had set the wood astir with rooks, flying from tree to tree. This aided Pat's party, who, taking advantage of the noise, kept retreating into the thicker and denser part of the wood.

Fleming, for it was he who led the party, visits as often as she could spare time for that saw where several young trees were recently cut down, and, knowing that he had passed the same spot during the day, came at once to the conclusion that the depredators were then secreted in the wood. He did not see clearly what was best for him to do. There might be few, or many; and the result might be unplea-sant to himself. Dolan kept his eye on the party, and watched every movement of Fleming. So far, all was going on well enough to Pat's satisfaction. He believed that Fleming had The megistrates of the county of Antrim . - examined the place, and had grob bly thought

# AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

to himself that, as the damage was done, the perpetrators had taken to flight.
"I have that dog, Fleming, covered with my

gun," said a voice to the right of Pat; and, before the latter could speak, the man fired. Fleming tottered against a tree, wounded in

"Curses on you for a fool!" said Pat, hastily, and hissing the words through his teeth.
"You have spoiled the whole game to-night,

and perhaps forever."

The man who fired was a hasty-tempered fellow, who bore unmistakable hatred toward Fleming, for his conduct to a poor family whom he knew. He thought he was in duty bound to not lose such an opportunity, although Pat's order had been disobeyed. Dolan, perceiving the companions of Fleming beat a hasty retreat, ordered a general discharge at their heels. A thousand echoes resounded through the silent wood. Fleming fell to the ground, in hopes that he might escape. He believed that several hundreds of rebels were concealed somewhere near at hand.

After a brief consultation with his men, Pat ordered three of them forward to secure Fleming, and take him some distance away, there to remain till the work was gone through, so that Fleming might not be able to learn anything

of those engaged at it.

Fleming's wound was a dangerous one. He had fainted from loss of blood. In his unconscious state he was removed to a neighboring house, where he was speedily attended to, but nothing could stay the inflammation that supervened. The wretched man was soon in the raging delirium of fever, and, for some days, his life was despaired of.

The pike-handles were speedily cut down, and, as many hands made light work, the pikes were got ready with all due despatch, and carefully transmitted to their destined places.

Dolan had word sent to Milliken concerning what had happened to Fleming, and was instructed to have him taken to a distant part of the country immediately.

Pat performed the work himself; neither was he one hour too soon in accomplishing his task; for, Fleming being missed, every exertion was made to find out his whereabouts .-The patrols who were with him in the woods, gave out a report that he had wandered from their company, and that, after a diligent search, they had concluded among themselves that he must have gone homeward. They did this in order to screen their own cowardice. As the report spread, Dolan's men were not in the least dissatisfied that their midnight excursion had thus escaped public attention being directed towards it.

Pat used every effort to make the rough journey as easy as possible to the invalid .-During their progress, Fleming appeared to get much worse; the delirium increased, and Pat was not a little astonished to find his own name frequently mixed up with that of others, well known to him, and which the unconsciousness of Fleming led him to divulge.

Curses, threats, and blasphemy, were mixed up with a revelation of the intentions of Captain Mackenzie, whose brave fellows were determined to take revenge for the misfortunes of

"Let us move on quickly," said Fleming; there—stand back, I say, from that blaze.— Where's the dog-the men-the men-ready, there? Cormac, the hound, is absent; another brand - well done - ah! I like those sereams; ha! ha!—good, good, boys, down—down—" and the raving of the man overpowered him. He would gather himself up, as if about to make a spring, and then fall back again into the bed of hay that Pat had provided.

Pat's heart nearly stopped beating, as he listened to the wild and terrible words of Fleming. What could they mean? How he wished that his task were over; a fearful foreboding took possession of him.

At times he felt inclined to pitch Fleming on to the roadside. What right had he to trouble himself with a fiend like him?

Must he obey orders? That was the sore point with Pat, just then, and he felt it. His way lay up a steep hillside, and he thought that he would never accomplish his journey before

He was strangely uneasy, and every effort he made to calm his mind was useless.

At length the end was reached. Fleming was carefully placed in a comfortable bed in a house kept by a man named Roddy Flynn,-Roddy's wife was to take charge of him, and if he showed signs of speedy recovery, he was to be confined to the house until word was brought

or sent to Dolan. The latter made all haste in returning. He barely took sufficient time to refresh himself, and give a feed of oats and water to the horse. Fairly started on the road—fully a distance of twenty-five miles from his own house-Pat felt lonely and dispirited, whether owing to the fatigue of work the night previous, and to the long drive which he had now to repeat, is not easily told. Perhaps he felt that his presence was required at home. What could Fleming mean by his allusion to Cormac and to another fire? "Surely to God!" he exclaimed, "the villains will not make another attempt on the widow's house!"

The thought half maddened him, and he lashed the poor beast unmercifully, as if it should fly instead of trotting.

The best part of the ground was gone over. The night was cold and chilly, and poor Pat was half-benumbed.

Just as he was congratulating himself on the prospect of nearing home, one of the wheels broke down, and Pat was pitched out of the cart. He was stunned, but not much hurt .-There was little time to deliberate on what he should do. The horse was unyoked, and, making a sort of straddle for its back, Pat soon mounted, having removed the injured cart into an adjoining field.

CHAPTER XIII.—BURNING OF WIDOW ROGAN'S

BRIGID O'HARA -- DEATH OF CORMAC'S MOTHER HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Sacred the cause that Clan Conaill's defending-The altars we kneel at, the homes of our sires; Ruthless the ruin the foc is extending— Midnight is red with the plunderer's fires !

Shortly after Pat Dolan had started in charge of Fleming, Phil and Ned were made aware of another attempt to burn the dwelling of Cormac's mother. The young men where so bewildered that they knew not what course to follow-Cormac and the two Mullans absent, their father absent, and additional yeomanry and soldiers in all parts of the country.

That was not the time for inaction, however, and the two brave fellows started to work at once. Word was sent round the country by trusty messengers, and every available man ordered to attend that night, at an early hour, in the smiddy.

About nine o'clock, over thirty men were on

the spot.

Ned Dolan explained the cause of his father's absence, mentioned the report he had heard, and took upon himself the duty of calling the men together to see what should be done under the circumstances. Scarcely had Ned finished speaking, when two men, who had been summoned to attend, rushed in, exclaiming:

" My God the widow's house is enveloped in

Dolan's sons sprang to their feet, and grasping a pike each, shouted to the men to follow. Little encouragement was needed. The men rushed out, some armed, and some unarmed.

They were joined by others on their way. The glare of the flames had lit up the sky, and, as the brave fellows approached, they found the house surrounded by yeomanry.

Hustily collecting their men, Phil and Ned Dolan passed the word, "Surround them."

One half of the house was completely enveloped in flames. "Curse the contrary wind," said one of the

Before the word had more than escaped from

his lips, a portion of the building fell. A loud and piercing shrick issued from within the burning house.

Ned Dolan sprang to the door at the risk of

"Good God!" he exclaimed, "the door is barred, or nailed, and some one within."

A shot was fired at him as he sprang through he window in the gable of the house, where the fire had but partially reached.

The place was filled to suffection with hick smoke.

He found Cormac's mother lying speechless on a bed. It was the work of an instant to carry her to the window.

Three or four men sprang forward on the instant to receive her.

"There's somebody else within," gasped Ned, and the brave fellow re-entered.

The yeomanry tossed the burning material with the points of their bayonets over that part of the house not yet destroyed.

Four of them rushed forward to the window through which Ned had carried out the widow. The heat was intolerable, and they retreated. The moment he re-appeared, he had Brigid O'Hara in his arms. Her dress was on fire!

"Back!" cried a voice, presenting a gun at the noble fellow, who was thus sacrificing him-

self in rescuing the girl. That moment the speaker, Duncan Cameron, fell dead where he stood. Put Dolan's hand had struck him lifeless to the earth.

One bound, and Ned was free of the devouring element.

"Close upon them, and bury them in the ruins!" shouted Pat Dolan, with a fierceness that sounded like a death-knell to many who heard it.

The surrounding glare had partly concealed the force which arrived with Phil and Ned.

The yeomanry thought that a much larger force had arrived with Pat, whereas not a soul companied him.

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

Although the foot soldier has a much lighter weapon in the Chassepot than in the old muzzleloader, he still has to carry on his back and shoulders a weight of about seventy pounds French-that is upward of one-third of the regulation-weight carried by a sumpter-mule:

First, there is the Chassepot, seven and a half pounds; the sword, bayonet and scabbard, three pounds; ten pounds of amminition, distributed partly in two pouches and partly in his knapsack; a pair of shoes, a four pound loaf of bread; a canvas bag slung over the left shoulder, and containing any creature comforts the man may have procured. Over the knapsack-first a great-coat; secondly, a blanket; thirdly, his share of the canvas for the tente d'abri, and sticks for the same; and fourthly, a huge camp-kettle. Inside the knapsack he has a second pair of trousers, combs, brushes, needles, thread, buttons, a pair of gleves, a couple of pairs of socks, and three shirts; in addition, a flask capable of containing about a quart of liquid is flung over the right shoulder. A long march with such a weight must incapacitate all but the very strongest men; and it is only too easy to understand how it happens that knapsacks and impedimenta are invariably dropped the moment the first shot is fired. In the French army the practice is generally to order the men to lay down their knapsacks on going into action, but the stamina of the men has been tried to the uttermost, before they get up to the front by the carrying of such monstrous loads. Picked men may stand it, but it is sufficient to look at an average regiment of the line, after a few miles marching, to form an opinion of this vicious system of overloading, for the maintenance of which that sturdy old veteran, "General Routine," is alone to blame.

THE VIVANDIERE.

The vivandiere is one of the most interesting features of the Imperial army, and illustrates in marked degree the chivalry of the French soldier. A correspondent, writing from Paris, describes a scene in which she was the central figure. As a regiment of the line was marching through the Faubourg St. Antoine, the crowd espied the vivandiere bringing up the rear of the battalion in a vehicle remarkably like a washer-woman's cart. The cart was as full as a steward's cabin on board a steam labour of performing surgical operations. They now packet with good things, from Lyons sausages to made the cool request, on the ground of the Geneva HOUSE-ARRIVAL OF PAT DOLAN AT THE brandy, from sardines to kirschwasser. There are Convention, that they might remove the lightly

toine; but in the twinkling of an eye the crowd two days in our midst, and seen all the dispositions began to pelt the little woman in the cart with of our troops! A lively dispute arose between us and bouquets, and great hulking fellows in blouses came pressing to the shafts to pat the horse and shake the vivandiere's hand. She took off her little glazed hat—a man-of-war's man's hat, with a broad brim and a low crown, decked with tri-colored ribbons, and beneath which, I grieve, for the sake of the picturesque, to say that she wore a mob cap—and cried out "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive la France!" in a voice so gruff that it would have done honor to a drum-major. A kindly hearted little woman this, for in the front of the cart were at least seventy knapsacks which she was carrying for the rank and file—probably her regimental pets. A gallant little woman, assuredly, and with a stirring history of her own, perhaps. Her grandmother marched into Grand Cario, and when the battle day was done, administered comfort from her brandy keg, to those who lay fainting in the Pyramid. Her mother marched into Madrid, into Rome, into Vienna, into Berlin. She kindled her short pipe amid the smoking embers of the Kremlin, and was bayonetted by a Prussian in the bloody flight from Waterloo; and the vivandiere hercelf has been at the Malakoff, at Magenta, at Solferino, at Puebla. I fancy that I saw her there, with her brown face and twinkling black eyes, driving her little wain as cheerily as now. Why not? Who does not remember Berangers stirring refrain, "Rataplan, plan, plan! Soldats, voila Catin!" And Catin, the witini ere, 's the only woman, I take it, who is not out of place on a battle-

YON MOLTKE'S STRATEGY.

The following respecting Von Moltke, the Prussian strategist, will be read with interest :- Von Moltke, who is, as well as Bismarck, and Von Roon, with the King, also came over to Weisbaden from Mayence. He is an accomplished linguist, and is besides a man exceedingly reserved and taciturn, and is said always to hold his tongue in eight languages. When matters were in the most critical state just before the declaration of war, one of those quidnunes who are produced in all countries and in all ranks, and who was sufficiently acquainted with him to accost him. inquired with great anxiety what he had heard, and what was the latest news. "I have just received a letter," said Von Moltke, " which is of considerable importance. My steward writes to me there will be more than an average crop of wheat, and a splendid one of mangle wurzel!"

PRUSSIAN MODE OF RECONNCITERING.

The Moniteur gives the following account of the Prussian mode of reconnoitering: "The qualities inherent in French nature are im-

petuosity, dash, and courage, but these characterisics, which Europe does not hesitate to proclaim, often carry in their wake a certain inattention. The qualities, on the other hand, peculiar to the German character, are reflection, prudence, and method. These sometimes produce slowness in attack, but they leave nothing to chance. From this aggregate of qualities and defects it results that the Prussian army is admirably well-informed, and that the French are searcely so at all. Was anything known of the enormous forces which Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince had accumulated on the Saar, and who bore down the two corps of General Frossard and Marshal MacMahon? The Prussians understand and practice using scouts in a campaign. The general who is confronted by a corps, which he is to watch and to fight, chooses a elever and determined officer. A handful of men is confided to him of from 15 to 20 select horsemen, Uhlans or Hussars. The officer, in his turn, takes into the hand some soldiers of the landwehr, born upon the very frontier of the country which he is to reconnoitre, and which his business, his relations, and his habits allure him to visit in every sense. This man, who has a mission of confidence and honour advances to the front, musket in hand, eye watchful, and car attentive. He has been told what point is to be reached, which spot is marked in poncil on an excellent map, which the officer carries about him. The place which is to be reconnoitered is often 20 to 30 kilometres distant from the Prussian lines, in the very centre of the enemy's territory. Behind the first horseman, who has orders to advance very slowly, following hollows, dells, and sometimes the highway, sometimes also pushing forward across the fields, two other riders come at 200 pages off. Further away, at the same distance from them, comes the officer, followed by eight or ten horsemen, charged to protect him if necessary. Two other riders are further away, whom a last soldier is following at 200 paces, This column, moving on silently, occupies the space of a kilometre. If the horseman who leads is surprised, a shot gives the alarm to the rest of the band, and the riders ahead and behind have orders to depart at full gallop and to follow any direction that is safest. The officer alone and his escort go on ahead to reconnoitre with whom they have to do, and to see what is passing, after which all leave at full speed. Even in case of ambush, it is almost impossible that two or three riders should not be able to return safely to head-quarters, and the Prussians then know at once what force they have before them, and on what point it is posted."

After the battle of Weissemburg, Marshal MacMahon inquired everywhere what had become of the 79th regiment of the line, " What!" he said, " not a man remains, not a button-not a shako !" and everybody went into exclamations about the disappearance of this regiment, a disuppearance which was all the more strange, because no one had seen it under fire. However there was no mistake to be made on the point, inasmuch as all the registers and official documents set forth the vanished 79th as making part of the division Dumont. Well, the 79th has been found, and where do you suppose it was ?-at Bastia! (Corsica). This illustrates the mode in which the administration of the war has been conducted, and it is not the only one that could be cited.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette takes from a French paper, the following list of the forces, with the kiled and wounded in celebrated battles: At Marengo the French, 28,000 men, the Austrians, 30,000, and 13,000 were either killed or wounded. At Austerlitz there were 90,000 French, 80,000 Austrians and Russians; killed and wounded, 23,000. At Jena, 100,000 French, 100,000 Prussians; killed and wounded, 34,000. At Wagram, 150,000 French, 130,000 Austrians; killed and wounded, 40,000. At Borodino, 125,000 French, and same number of Prussians; loss in killed and wounded, 80,000. At Leipzig, 150,000 French, 280,000 Allies; 50,000 killed and wounded. At Waterloo, 68,000 French, 97,000 English; 14,000 killed and wounded. At Solferino, 135,000 French and Sardinians, 136,000 Austrians; loss in killed and wounded, 27,000. At Sadowa 200,000 Prussians, 200,000 Austrians, &c.; 28,000 killed and wounded. And the French paper which gives these figures adds significantly: "And now there are 800,000 men in presence of each other with improved means of destruction." It might have added also, that far greater numbers perish from disease, than from the sword.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug.-17.-The latest letters from the bivouac of the Germanarmy at Spicheren are filled with sombre-tinted pictures of the battle-field and its surroundings. A surgeon writes :-"I paid another visit to the hamlet to visit the asylums of the wounded. Some members of the French Sanitary Corps were brought in under an escort. These gentlemen now busied themselves about the wrecks of their regiments after leaving us the

the General in command won't help them much. In the interval they must remain 'internirt.' Already the German-French war of 1870 shows the need of a revision of the Geneva Convention. Before the Hend Quarters of the Division lie great heaps of regimentals and chassepots, and officers and soldiers are busy seeking out souvenirs to send home, such as red French caps, braided coats, guns, and chassepot ammunition. The chassepots are fired off before being piled away; and from end to end of the camp there is a ceaseless report of salvoes and single shots.— Some of our careless fellows wound themselves. The numerous captured tents are reserved for the march, and the men are set to carry them on their heads, to the rear. Some are at work cutting up the red breeches of the French into strips, and cobbling them into red crosses for the hospital flags. I saw just now such an international flag made of red breeches hanging out from the steeple of the church, which is filled with wounded. Just now four groups passed me at the cross way of the hamlet roads, bound on different errands; the first, coming from the woods of the Spicherberg, consists of pea-sants of the district, they carry shovels on their shoulders, and are impressed gravediggers, who after they are wearied out are relieved by others. They relate that great heaps of corpses of the French yet lie in the woods poisoning the air; also that wounded men are still being carried by them. The number of dead is so great that 70 bodies are laid in each grave. Fresh columns of these gravediggers pass by me, reminding me of the brigades of snow shovellers who clear the roads in winter. This systematic disposal of the dead bodies is an important regulation of the war sanitary police. The second apparition which is noticeable is the troop, organized and uniformed, of the volunteer wounded attendants from Frankfort and its suburb Offenbach. These fine fellows step out smartly and full of tact in all directions, and give one the impression that they are a hearty practical corps, up to and ready for their task. What they have brought with them for the convenience of the wounded is all comfortable in the highest degree, and even elegant, while their personal costume is quite homely and modest. The third group is a simple military escort of the dead. It moves slowly from the hamlet towards our camp, drams beating low, mournful notes signal its track and while in the remoter corners of the camp smothered murmurs reach the ear, along the path a solemn silence settles down upon the soldiers as the corpses of their French comrades are carried to their bed. The fourth group consists of a column of prisoners escorted from the woods by a patrol of hussars. They halt, apparently startled, as their route crosses that of the funeral procession. We ask the prisoners, some of whom are lightly wounded, what impression the quick victorious advance of the Prussians had made upon their army. The unanimous reply was ' Vous tirez comme des diables, vous courez comme des lieures? We have now to make an evening farewell visit to the wounded. In the schoolrooms, which this morning were overflowing, all have had their wounds fresh bound. Through the opened windows a fresh breeze blows in. The dead are removed, and all seem in a refreshing sleep. It is otherwise in the church. French soldiers, operated on and transportable, bedded on stretchers, form an avenue right and left up the graveyard to the church porch. In the dusky vestibule we step across some severely wounded, who continually creep from out of the corners, and with a part of their chaff bedding block the way. On the Gospel side of the church choir, the altar of which is removed, and the floor of which is decked with straw, lie the sorely wounded victims of Frossard's army strewed around, part naked, part half naked, part clothed; but ever as yesterday, some silent, with closed eyes and tight compressed lips, the others pitifully wailing. The beautifully painted pictures of the Passion of Christ and the stations of his Cross which adorned the circuit of the church's walls, rising above the heads of the wounded, soldiers propped and leaning against the walls and confessional seats, appeared in solemn harmony with the pangs of the mangled sufferers and in the gloom of the evening twilight involuntarily the deep, awful symbolism of the story smote upon the conscience. Although I had broken many panes in the church small flame known as the perpetual lamp." In this chiaroscuro one had to grope round for the wounded. Beyond two who wounded in the thigh, sat between the dying on the, altar steps, smoking their cigars, all were hopeless. Under the statue of the Mater Dolorosa leant a young French officer, who, shot through the breast, rocked his head upon the bosom of an attendant Franciscan sick nurse. At my signal that the last hour of the unhappy officer had struck, tears filled the eyes of the faithful attendant. The Sisters of Mercy find it very hard to resist the entreaties of the many wounded. They will beg for water when they cannot swallow a drop; now they will be laid on this side, now on the other; now they hope to relieve their pangs by having their heads raised, and now they seem to experience a lightening of their dying agonies as they stretch out their cold, staring, rigid hands, and they seem in that act to close more peacefully their eyes in death if permitted to enclasp our hands. On the Epistle (right) side of the choir the pews have not been removed, in these lie or sit the less severely wounded, smoking cigars, eating bread; they write or dictate letters, and, unlike the severely wounded on the left, are able to converse with the doctors and nurses on passing events. I quitted the church with a glance, by the dim light of a pocket lantern, at a wounded French soldier lying by the porch, who greeted me with a military In the open door-way of the shed in which the chief operations of the surgeons were performed the sick attendants were busily engaged washing away the pools of blood from the operation tables and the floor. The amputated limbs were thrown together and buried in the God's Acre. The surgical operators had flung aside their black, wax-clothed long aprons, and put on their uniforms over their red shirts. Pencefully resting from their nervestraining labours, they sat smoking a quiet cigar, sharing their allowance of wine with their patients in the dark cool street. As I wandered back to the bivouac of my troop my excited brain was in a confused whirl-were they realities I had lived through the past two days, or were they wild visions dreamt after a late evening carouse? As I entered my quarters I caught up the lantern of the night watch, seized their newspaper, and read in black upon white the news of the victory of the South Army.

our French colleagues; an appeal to the decision of

depression which must never be permitted to enter a war camp."—Times Correspondent. THE LATE BATTLE AT SEDAN.

The joyful distraction banished from my breast the

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The following is the Tribune's special account of the battle of Scdan, by a correspondent who witnessed the action from King William's Headquarters. After detailing the positions and number of troops engaged, he says :—
There were a few cannon-shots fired merely to at-

tain the range as soon as it was light, but the real battle did not begin until six o'clock, becoming then a sharp artillery fight. At nine o'clock when the batteries had got within easy range the shells began to do serious mischief. At 11.55 the musicetry fire in the valley behind Sedan, which had opened about 11.12, became exceedingly lively, being one continuous rattle, only broken by the loud growling of the mitrailleuse, which played with deadly effect upon the Saxon and Bavarian columns. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing at the time, said that he did not remember over to have heard such a well-SCENE—DEATH OF CAMEBON—RESCUE OF not many florists' shops in the Fanbourg St. An. wounded to their army. This after they had been sustained fire of small arms. It made itself heard demonstrations of sympathy with France, which

above the roar of the batteries at our feet. At 12 o'clock precisely the Prussian battery of six guns on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse near Lavelette had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the hill already mentioned near, the village of Floury. At 12.10 the Freuch infantry no longer supported by their artillery, were compelled to retire to Floury, and soon after a junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan was announced to us by General Von Roon, eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed; from this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and fought at bay. At 12.25 we were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hill between Floury and Sedan, a Prussian battery in front of Simeges, making accurate practice with percussion shells among the receding ranks; the whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly. Less than half an hour afterward, at 12.25, Gen. Von Roon called our attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, in the road leading from Basille to the La Garonne wood. They never halted until they came to the red roofed house, in the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment, Gen. Sheridan, who was using my opera glass, asked me to look at a third French column, moving up. A battery of guns covered the road through the La Garonne wood, immediately above Scdan, doubtless to support the troops definding the important Bazille ravine, to the north-east of the town. At one o'clock the French batteries on the edge of the wood toward Hercy and above it, opened a vigorous fire. In advancing the Prussian columns of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill, north west of La Garonne, so to gain the key of position on that side. At 1.05, yet another French battery near the wood, opened on the Prussian columns, which were compelled to keep shifting their ground, till ready for their final rush at the hills in order to avoid offering so good a mark to the French shells. Afterwards we saw the first Prussian skirmishers on the crest of the Lagaronne hills above Tours, they did not seem in strength, and Gen. Sheridan, who was standing behind me, exclaimed "Oh! the beggars are too weak, they can never hold that position against all those French?" The General's prophesy soon proved correct, for the French advancing at least six to one, the Prussians were forced to retreat down the hill to seek reinforcements from the columns, which were hurrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater forces, but still terribly inferior to those huge French masses. "Good Heavens the French Cuirassiers are going to charge them," cried Gen. Sheridan, and sure enough the regiment of Cuirassiers their helmets and breast-plates flashing in the splendid sun, firm in sections of squadrons, dashed down on them, and captured the Prussian skirmishers without deigning to form in ine. Squadrons are never used by the Prussians, The infantry received the Univassiers with a crushing quick fire at about 100 yards distance, londing and firing with great rapidity and unfailing precision into the dense French squadrons, the effect was startling; over went horses and men in numbers, in masses, in hundreds, and a regiment of the proud French Cuirassiers went hurriedly back in disorder, and went back faster than it came, went back scarcely a regiment in strength, and not at all a regiment in form, its comely army was suddenly changed into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men. The moment the Cuirussiers turned back, the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at double quick, the infantry plainly parsuing the flying cavalry, such a thing has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I knew not to what example to compare it. Precisely with this has occurred a more striking episode in the battle. When the French infantry saw their cavalry flying before footsoldiers, they in their turn, came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians waited quietly and patiently, enduring a rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots, until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within one hundred yards from them; then they returned with the needlegun a rapid fire, but the Chassepots and French Infantry could no more endure the Prussian windows the air foul with the smell of matter left fire than the cavalry to whose resgue they had come. much to be desired. The only light which burnt in The infantry fled in its turn and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came, that is behind the ridge, some 500 yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleuse, with their tearing fire, could no lenger reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained; since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold. Holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish the artillery on this hill.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

In the course of the first recent performance at the Dublin Theatre Royal there were loud calls from the gallery for the "Marseillaise," which, however, were not heeded. Cheers were given for "Napoeon" and "McMahon." The cheers were not unmingled with hisses.

The Nation recognizes "Sergeant Kite," but does not hold out much encouragement to him. It points out many reasons why the laboring classes, and especially Irishmen, should not feel disposed to accept the "advantages" which are effered in the new warrant from the Horse Guards. The argument is very persuasive, but the logic of facts is more powerful, and in spite of so many reasons against the success of the Sergeant—perhaps because of them—he is doing very well. Irish youths are not likely to be deterred from accepting service by the terrible risk of having their military career, "cut very short indeed by the chassepot and the mitrailleuse,"-

THE IRISH MILITIA .- The Irish Times has authority for stating that "the Government has at length decided that the permanent staffs of Irish militia regiments shall be raised at once to their authorised establishments, and trusts that this is preliminary to the embodiment of the Irish militia, and the resuscitation of a force which has proved at all times loyal and faithful to their colors." We cannot help thinking that the fact of the Government not having called out the Irish militia regiments since Fenian-ism began to shew itself, is a plain proof that they are affaid to place arms in the hands of Irishmen. If the Irish militia be called out at all it will be to serve in England or clsewhere. It is very certain that the regiments composing it will not be allowed to remain in Ireland. The handwriting is already to be seen on the wall. Empires as proud as England's are perhaps tottering. Let her make her peace with Ireland while she may.

The Police have issued a proclamation announcing that bands playing in the streets so as to cause an obstruction in the thoroughfare would be prohibited, and the bandsmen prosecuted; also that crowds following the bands would be liable to be similarly dealt with. The proclamation has had the desired effect, as no bands have been seen in the streets to day. To-night bonfires were lighted in Waterford, and some streets decorated with green boughs, as a demonstration of sympathy with the French. The police, fearing a disturbance, interfered and were stoned by the mob. A large crowd collected. Some arrests were made and the mob dispersed.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—A check has been given to the A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 16, 1870.

threatened to give work to the authorities. On Wednesday night news of a French victory reached Limerick, and the populace testified their pleasure by formthrough the streets, while they sang "God save Ire-through The police interfered, dispersed the mob, and knocked the tar barrels about the streets. The populace became excited and threw stones, but the police restored order and made some arrests. On the same evening there were rejoicings in Nenagh, and a subscription list for the wounded was set on foot. It is stated that several stalwart fellows, including some who served in the Papal Brigade, are preparing to offer their services to the French .- Times Cor.

Some uncasiness exists as to the wheat crop, which is reported to be blighted in some places. The reports from the north continue to be highly favourable.

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS IN DERRY. - One thousand constabulary, three squadrons of cavalry, and detachments of the 11th, 16th, and 77th regiments of infantry were insufficient to prevent the shedding of blood in Derry on the 12th ult. Notwithstanding all the talk about the union of Orange and Green, and the Federal movement, and all the rest of it, Omngemen are determined to maintain the semblance of ascendancy by such demonstrations until it seems utterly hopeless to expect peace or concord in our day. The Government, by affording protection to the demonstrationists instead of putting the entire thing down by proclamation, have apparently adopted the old system of governing Ireland by exciting ill will and hatred amongst the people. It was the obvious duty of the authorities to prevent loss of life, and the result has proved that the only way to do so was to put an end to an offensive display. It is stoted that a man named Dogherty was killed by a blow on the head from an officer of the earbineers, who struck the deceased on the head with his sword.

TER WAR .- The Wegford People asks, who will defend Ireland in case of foreign invasion? England will have enough to do in defending herself; and, thanks to the "Irish Coercion Bill," and similar enlightened enertments, Ireland will, in all probability, be utterly unable to offer the least resistance to the invader. England will be able to call out her Miditia and her Volunteers. Ireland will be left to the tender mercies of the fac, lest, in suffering her sons to arm in her defence, the integrity of the Empire should be endangered, and Ireland should be tempted to vindicate with the sword those national rights which were recognised as legitimate by England herself in 1782! At this crisis, when every other nation in Europe is arming in its own defence, the people of Ireland are prevented by English law from exercising the birthright of freedomthe right to carry arms. As far as we can judge, therefore, deciand's attitude will be the attitude of a slave, loaded with chains, whom his master conscious of his own baseness and cruelty and fearful of retribution, will not trust with the means of defending his own life.

Poor Law Investigation .- A carious enquiry has been instituted by the Poor Law Commissioners into certain allegad illegal practices of the Waterford Union Officials. It is said that certain monies paid in to the credit of the Union were illegally appropriated to the payment of interest on loans contracted by the Board of Guardians. One of the guardians states that the Board was cognizant of the matter. and kept it from the knowledge of the auditor and of the commissioners. The investigation is being held by Captain Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector.

#### HOME RULE.

The Committee which has been formed in Dublin for the promotion of a movement for the obtaining of Home Rule in this country, has issued a series of resolutions which was passed at one of its meetings. They run as follows:--

I. That in proceeding to carry out the resolution organising this Committee, we think it only right to declare that the objects, and the only objects contemplated by that organisation, are:-

To obtain for our country the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament composed of her Majesty the Sovereign, the Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

To secure for that Parliament, under a federal internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure.

To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legisla-Con regarding the Colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with Foreign States, and all matters apportaining to the defence

and stability of the Empire at large.

11. That we invite the co-operation of all Irishmen who are willing to join in seeking for Ireland a federal

arrangement based upon these general principles. III. That we have great satisfactson in being assured that the experience of the results of our present system of Union has forced upon thoughtful and intelligent Englishmen the belief in the necessity of assigning the management of the internal affairs of each country to a Parliament of its own, and that we desire to record our conviction that the measure of self-government which we ask for our country is one just as essential to the well-being and safety of all parts of the United kingdom, as it is to the liberty, the peace, and the prosperity of Ireland.

MORAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The lightness of the assize calendars in nearly every county in Ireland has drawn forth congratulations from the judges to an extent most gratifying, and although this state of things is by no means unusual it is not always so universal. Several of the papers have been led to contrast the relative mondity of England and Ireland by a comparison of the assize business of the past weeks in the two countries. The Dublin Mail, an ultra-Protestant paper, says :- "But while the case as regards Ireland is happily such as to afford no pretext to our neighbours for reprobation or pity, it is sad to have to contemplate the sister-country as exhibited on the face of like authentic records of her moral condition. The criminal statistics of England unhappily show how, while the path of Ireland is upward, the course of England is, on the contrary, downward into the depths of guilt. 'We have lately been breakfasting full of horrors,' ran one of the opening sentences of a recent article of that London journal which is especially noted for malign vituperation of Ireland and everything Irish. 'Every possible atrocity,' the incriminating confession went on to say, 'has been committed or charged within a few weeks-crimes of the worst dye in profusion, abounding, not only in the uneducated, the neglected, and the starving, but also in those respectable middle-classes which are the pride and, as many think, the staple of England. That in this portraiture the shadow was not in excess was abundantly proved by the almost daily-published dark catalogue of accumulating crimes-among a still higher than the middleclass-by which all right-minded men must have been grieved and appalled. Of this prevailing criminality the world has had proof to demonstration in the reports of the Courts of Assize, almost from one end of England to the other." 'The Mail justly attributes this terrible state of things in England to "want of education in the past, extraordinary indifference to religion, wide-spread immoral habits;" and, on the other hand, as justly observes that Ireland is dignified by the virtues which are shown dozen shots with any effect. At the same time, we to characterize her people." The Protestant writer can hardly call the mitrailleuse an invention in the were to be seen foremost in the line of the assist- minds and in the mind of every true Catholic. Our

in the Mail stops short with a mere statement of facts, and fails to draw the inevitable deduction from all this-that the virtue of the Irish people is due ick, and the population and carrying blazing tar barrels to the influences of the Catholic faith, and to the constant and intimate presence of the Catholic clergy.-Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

Public Processions-Executive Interference. Acting under orders of an obviously injudicious and arbitrary character, the constabulary of this city (Limerick) were set upon a procession which was formed on Wednesday night to demonstrate, in the customary form, the popular sympathy with the cause of France. We saw the procession pass the door of this office, and as a tar-barrel was borne along with it, it was not only discernable in globo, but the features of those who composed it distinguishable, as well as the expression those features wore.-Nothing is easier than to judge correctly of the dispositions of crowds from their demeanor and features and we can testify that, in this case, the one was then perfectly peaceable, and the others mirroring nothing worse than gladness or, still more, exultation. Not a symptom of turbulence or resentment was visible, and the occasion being only an ovation, to signify and celebrate the improving fortunes of France, the temper displayed by the people was simply festive and joyous. True, some hundreds of young men formed lines with linked arms, and they and some hundrees of young girls, similarly united, sang a song, the burden of which was, we think, "God Save Ireand."-May heaven save Ireland, say we, from the mischievousness, nay, childishness of her rulers, if they imagine they cannot afford to hear a refrain so patriotic and pious, or to let young men go in ranks through the streets in processions which are really no more than pastimes to most of them. Be the law as it may, when the public peace is not being broken, nor an inclination to molest any one shown, common sense might suggest the toleration of an exhibition which would be harmless; and, we venture to say, there was scarcely a citizen of Linerick who apprehended disturbance from the crowd that manifested their natural feeling for struggling France on Wednesday night, or that, if you will uttered their own national emotions in the strain which they chaunted. But if processions so in offensive and peaceful as that of last Wednesday night alarm the magnanimous powers that be beyond the Changel or above in our Capital, should they not intimate their apprehensions officially, communicate their fears to the Mayor or other magistrates, have notices posted, send out the bell-man, pronounce the French flag felonious, or declare there was downright treason in tar! As it was, no proclamation was issued: no local magistrate enjoined to interpose, and no hint given to the people that the constabulary would be ordered to charge upon them in a body out of the barrack, like the Prussians on the French out of the wood at Weissemburg, overthrowing the tar-barrel, and capturing the ladder upon which it was carried. The tactics were admirable; the ladder a trophy that may adorn the Castle-yard; but the effect upon the peace of this city by no means so tranquillizing as to do credit to the wisdom of those omniscient authorities by whom the razzia was ordered. In fact the following night a tricolor was carried by a crowd, of very young people, however, through the streets, and a degree of excitement exhibited which was not observable on the provious occasion.—Munster News.

IRISH SELF-RELIASCE.-The Irishmon says: " After successively basing our hopes upon Spain, Frence, and America, it has become the conviction of every honest and sane Irishman that we should employ our own forces and our own energies in the attainment of national prosperity, and ceuse looking about for help. Whatever is calculated to impair the principle of self-reliance-a principle which should be the corner-stone of our national faith-must be regarded as a great evil. The promoters of the late meetings apprehend, from a continuance of these demonstrations, a return to the days when the French are on the sea' was the hopeful cry of the Irish race. They say, Instead of indulging in such idle dreams, the Irish people ought to look to themselves and place their only faith in the honest principle of self-reliance.' No more need be said upon this point, but we may glance hastily at another view. Public manifestations, being generally arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the pseudo-patriots to acquire a little popularity by sursing the Saxon and overwhelming him with opprobrious epithets. Men who never do any real good for Ireland are the foremost and loudest in their denunciations of England; and very often persons of questionable honesty gain by public harangues the confidence of the people, which they afterwards abuse and betray. The trading, self-seeking politician is the strongest advocate for the use of the public rostrum. He risks nothing and he may gain much. Since demonstrations have become frequent, we notice a large increase in the crop of blatant good-for-nothing fellows, who at bottom are either knaves or red-hot humbugs. Honest, intelligent, earnest men will sparingly use the machinery of public meetings as a means of furthering the real interests of Ireland. We owe a higher duty to ourselves than to any notion upon earth, and while it may be laudable to secure the friendship of other countries, we must aid ourselves, and God will increase our strength."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEFINITION OF THE COUNCIL.—In all the churches of London on Sunday, the clergy called attention to the recent proceedings of the Œcumenical Council, and added that they were requested by authority to make known to their congregations that the defini-tions of the Council required no other publication than the solemn act by which the Holy Father had already published them to the Universal Church, The Archbishop, who also made the same announce-ment, preached on Sunday evening at St. John's Church, Duncan-terrace, Islington.

The trial of the "baby farmers," Margaret Waters and Sarah Ellis, for wilful murder, which was expected to have taken place at the London Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, has been postponed until next session, on the ground that certain evidence was to be given for the prosecution, of the character of which the defence had received no

THE DENHAM MURDERER .- A cast has been taken of the head of John Owen, who was executed at Aylesbury, on Monday last, for the murders at Denham. Professor Donovan has made a phrenological analysis of the head stating, that—"Phrenologically viewed, this is the head of a man in whom the animal organs so far exceeded in size the organs of the moral and the reasoning casulties, that nothing but the hardest labour and prevention from immoral seductions could have kept in any thing like safety. The good looks of the face were in strange contrast with the dangerous features of the mental organ."

THE ENGLISH MITRAILLEUSE.—From the accounts of the doings of the mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness we get a horribly vivid idea of what could be accomplished by that new engine in actual combat. Four minutes' work had given 254 hits on a target representing a front of 150 infanty, at 800 yards' distance; and, allowing for the fact that one man might receive two or more bullets, while another might get at second-hand a hall which had already passed through one in the front rank, it is evident the havor wrought by a piece well laid, and constantly worked, might be prodigious. A column of advancing soldiers can be raked by a hail of deadly bullets, patriots may proudly and thankfully rejoice that and swept away before it could discharge half-a-

sense that it originates a novel mode of destruction. It does no more than apply existing modes in a particular way; that is, it gives the discharge of a company of infantry with unusual quickness, certainty, and precision. If a hundred men could be trained to fire like clockwork, without agitation, uncertainty, or pause, and all at exactly the same level, we should have the effects of Montigny's so-called discovery. The mitrailleuse is the logical issue of the needle-gun. As soon as it was found that rapidity of firing from one weapon decided the fate of battles, experiments leading to a machine that rained bullets were a matter of course. So far as we can tell, the Prussians, with their usual vigilance, have got that Captain Fosbery will do for us in that respect what Enider did in rifles—give us the best thing of the kind yet constructed.

Louis Napoleon. His enemies have deceived him. They lured him into a position where defeat could hardly be avoided. His allies decrived him; one of them at least did; that one who owes all the power he possesses to French aid. Worse than all, he deceived himself; a very common result with those who have long practised the arts of deception. Led on by overweening confidence and blind fatalism, he needlessly took upon himself an extreme responsibility, which he might, without loss of honor have declined, on the undeniable plea of failing strategic incapacity. But, in his bours of anavailing regret, did no self-accusing thoughts arise, reminding him of those whom he had deceived? Did no image of the aged High Pricet of the Christian world come before him, to recall the many occasions on which his solemn pledges as a Catholic Sovereign had been broken; when the formal assurances given by his Ministers to the Senate and Corps Legislatif were disregarded; when Cialdini's sword or Garibaldi's rifle becasse more sacred in his eyes than the Cross that rises above the sanctuary of the Faith, and the home of its Chief Pastor. Did he feel no compunction at his abandonment of Rome to a king conspicuous for faithlessness — and therefore called popular stupidity the "Man of Honor"-when he reckoned the lesses of his army, in its first encounter with the enemy, far exceeding the number of that small contingent which "he could not spare" for the protection of the Holy See; yet heard, and knew he would hear, of no masses of Italian troops couring through the passes of the Brenner on the defenceless fields of Germany, and turning back the tide of invasion from his weakened realm?-Lendon Tablet.

Louis Napoleon's Poverty.-Louis Napoleon has enough invested in the British funds to bring bim in an income of £100,000 a year. Upon this fact you may rely. Probably an equal sum stands invested elsewhere. Thus, in no case would his be what is vulgarly termed a "lean corrow." Never had a human being better claunces of making money, and few have better reason to know its value. He had his hand upon all the bourses of Europe. A word -nay a frown-was enough at one time to put half the brokers on the Continent into a cold sweat. If he wanted half a million of francs he had but to make a speech, or to put a few words in the Monitur. All his old chums and supporters became rich in this way. Most of them were the biggest (and poorest) scamps in France, but all became millionaries, and the French empire has been from the first a swindle. The day will come when a series of facts will be published concerning it which will disgust the world. There are men in France who know all about it and the humane among them dread the effect of the revelations. Among the classes who have flattered the Imperial court and thrown incense in the Emperor's path, a certain set of Americans at Paris inust ever be numbered. For a genuine, thorough-going, "whole-hog" touly, commend me to a New Yorker who comes over to live at Paris, and to buy his way into what is called good society. These people have brought humiliation upon the American character by their tasteless adulation and obtrusive fawning. Even General Dix was not free from it, and his name is always the occasion of a sneer and a biting sarcasm amongst French Republicans.—English Paper.

PRUSSIA AND HER CATHOLIC SOLDIERS .- We recommend to the consideration of our Protestant fellowcountrymen the following statement which has appeared in the Berlin papers, and which we extract from the Unita Cattolica of Turin, with reference to the provision made by the Prussian Government to supply the religious needs of the army. Not only do liberality and even-handed justice preside over the arrangements, but no part of the service in the Prussian army is better constituted and organized than the religious. The Government allows absolute freedom to its soldiers in this respect. Each garrison constitutes a species of parish, independent of the local religious authorities of the place where the garrison happens to be quartered. As regards the Protestant soldiers, a provost is at the head of the religious service department, assisted by 57 paytors. The chaplain of the Catholics is a prelate Mgr. Namezanowski, Bishop of Agatopolis in partibus His residence is at Berlin, and is attached to the Church of St. Michael. He is assisted by two ecclesinstics, one of who has the charge of the garrison of Berlin and is Vicar-General, the other is cure to the Catholic soldiers of the regiments stationed between Brandenburg and Pomerania. In the remainder of Prussia there are 22 garrison cures besides two assistant priests. In the smaller garrisons one of the priests of the place, at the expense of the Minister of War, acts as chaplain and military cure, receiving his faculties from the head chaplain. In all those garrisons where a military cure or a substitute for one resides, there is Mass every Sunday; and the soldiers who are not on duty go in a body accompanied by their respective commanding officers.-The Catholic army cure enjoys the rank of a cuptain and receives a large salary. The head chaplain as repects pay and equipage is equal to a general of brigade, and receives 3,000 thalers (£440). All the priests stached to the army are indemnified for all expenses attendant upon army excursions necessitated by their ministry. The military chaplain, when the army takes the field, is provided with a carriage and a pair of horses, besides a suddle-horse. The sacristan, whom he is at liberty to select from amongst the soldiers, has the rank and pay of a sergeant-major, as has also the soldier who serves him

iu the capacity of coachman.

In the war of 1866 the whole body of assistantchaplains amounted to seventy in number, reckoning secular and religious priests together; the latter were chosen from amongst the Jesuits, Lazarists, Dominicans, and Redemptorists. In every city which had a military hospital, there was one chaplain at the least, who, when necessary, was assisted by the local priests. The assistant-chaplains had the same pay and the same rank as the ordinary army-To form an idea of the religious zeal of the Catholic soldiers of Prussia, it suffices to remark that a chaplain who had heard the confessions of many thousands of soldiers during the campaign, whether in or out of ambulances, met with only one man who had failed to fulfil his Easter obligations. The greater part, besides having observed this precept, had made their confession before entering on the campaign. We well remember the admirable representations which the illustrated journals of Germany gave of the affecting religious scenes of the campaign of 1866, and, above all, we recall to mind that of High Mass being celebrated in the camps of Silesia and Bohemia. Seven officers belonging to different regiments were represented as serving the Mass, while the banners waved around the improvised altars; and even Protestants themselves, attracted by the sublimity of the worship,

ants. In the field, no less than in garrison, Mass is sung by choirs formed out of each battalion. Before going into action, the chaplain, on horseback, vested in his stole, solemnly blesses and gives the general absolution to the soldiers drawn up in order of battle. Even when in the field, and when quartered in Protestant districts, the Catholic soldiers are allowed to have a public and solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi,

Such is the liberality, say rather the magnanimity, with which Protestant Prussia treats her Catholic soldiers. If Protestant England would win the hearts of her Catholic soldiers, and, we will add with emphasis, her Catholic sailors, as well as effectually ahead of other nations in the supply of the weapon utilize their material strength and courage, she must as they did in breach-loaders; though we must hope learn to do likewise. The time may not be in distant when she may need, not merely the aid, but the devotion of the Catholic population of Ireland, and devotion can be seenred only by showing respect to their religious convictions .- London Tablet.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR."-Under this title the London weekly paper, New Ireland, has some strong remarks :- The Gladstone Government have taken the alarm, thereto moved, no doubt, by the motion of which Mr. Disraeli gave notice for Monday night in the House of Commons. And they have taken action to some purpose. We hear of hundreds of thousands on the French and Prussian sides in the present great conflict; but is not every Briten worth at least five Mossoos or ten Dutchmen? Is England health, without running the tisk of exposing his therefore amply armed if she increases her armies by twenty thousand men? That is the question of questions for us. For us? Yes; for Ireland and for Irishmen. What do we mean? We shall see, No; we shall not follow the example of our lively contemporary, the London Figure, and resort to star-tling effects to conceal our meaning. We believe that if there comes a crisis for England—and we have the authority of Printing House square (such as it is) that England is in an exceedingly critical condition-Ireland will at once assume an attitude of rebellion. We cannot say that such a course would be entirely unjustifiable; but is it a wholesome state of things that Irishmen should be driven to look to rebellion in case of and English war as a cure for their troubles? And if it be not as we are cure it is not, what good will the twenty thousand men, whom the Government ask for, do? We cannot make out that the English troops in the three kingdoms, all told, number more than 51,000. At least 30 000 of these would be required to "hold Ireland." Put the 21,000 that remains to the 20,000 to be recruited from the slovenly English Militia, and there will be a force so weak that they could not hold the county of Sussex against the French fleet, let alone the whole English scaboard. Two million of money and twenty thousand men are voted by the English Parliament for an emergency. What pluck! What heroic virtue! what a realization of the exceedingly critical position! What a proof of the reduction of Cardwell, and the judiciousness of the economics of Lowe! Suppose France, intentionally or otherwise, violates the neutrality of Belgium. Mr. Disraeli rays the English will fight. If they do they will, at first, at least, be taught to do two things suffer bitter defeat in the first instance, and in the second learn that they can no longer depend upon Irishmen to fight their battles for them. If England should be drawn into the vortex of this great life and death struggle, our country will in all probability say with one voice to the English Ministry of the day, "Stand! Not a man, not a penny, not a ship, not a gun, until you have granted us what we have reasonably asked in less perilous times—our legislative independence." The Gladstone government and its 20,000 raw recruits would not be worth 20,000 pinches of salt at such a crisis in the face of such a national determination. But would it not be better to give such a boon as we demand before such a crisis arrives? If delayed till then, it will have lost its value as a means of pacification, for it will have been extorted. Without Irishmen where would the English be, even such as it is? With those Irishmen obeying the orders of their mother country, where would even Mr. Cardwell's "skeleton regiments" be? Let Irishmen stand firmly together .-The good time coming may be close at hand. Be

THE VIEWS OF PRESSIA .- In presence of the great e proximate future may bring forth. It seems all leves which were observant but certain that Prussia will shortly attain to greater influence in Europe than with all her former sucesses she has enjoyed hitherto. What will be the effect of her greatness on the future of the Church ; Prussia is, at least nominally, a Protestant Power, but many of her most intellectual sons are penetrated with the tenets of intidel philosophy. In her schools l'antheism battles with Atheism, and in her councils Imperial Absolutism clashes with the aspirations of Democracy. Which of these schools of thought is to dominate her Italian and Roman policy? Will it take its colour from the principles of the Times of Germany, the Augsturg Gazette, or from those of the Berlin Cross? Will its temper be the temper of Frederick William IV., who made the position of Prussian Catholics the wonder and envy of their French and Austrian co-religionists; or will it be the temper of his predecessor of the same name who persecuted the Church, and imprisoned the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Breslau? In answer to this enquiry, so interesting and at the present moment so pertinent, we have only a few facts to adduce, but they are not insignificant or of unfavourable import. The Prussian diplomacy has spoken courteously and amicably to the Power, but sternly and menacingly to Italy. At Rome Prussia has permitted all her subjects in the service of the Holy Father to continue in it, and has foregone her plea to their services at a moment when by her laws she is entitled to them and when she so greatly needs them. At Florence she has denounced war against Italy under certain contingencies, one of which is that of any attempt being made to occupy Rome or to assume the position evacuated by France in the Papal States. There seems in fact to prevail at Rome an expectation that Prussia is about to assume the Protectorate of the Holy See, and the idea seems not altogether devoid of reasonableness.

If we incline to the hypothesis of its credibility, it is not because we attribute to Prussia any special ove for the Holy See and the Catholic religion-it is because reasons of policy seem abundantly suffieient to make her a friend and not an enemy. Before the changes of 1860, the proportions of her Catholic to her Protestant population was nearly as twelve millions of the latter to seven and a quarter millions of the former; and by her accessions of dominion in that memorable year, the Catholic minority must have been very greatly increased. And if the designs now generally attributed to Prussia are really entertained by her; if she meditate not only taking up the position abdicated by Austria as head of the begemony, but the revival of the ancient Germanic Empire in all the grandeur of its supremacy, then it is doubly for her interest to stand well with those Catholic populations which form the great majority of Southern Germany. Therefore it is that, looking at events from a Catholic point of view, we are able to regard with composure the possible aggrandizement of Prussia. We should not even feel dismay in the event of her present name being obliterated in the war, and of the Kingdom of the Hohenzollerns being extinguished in the Empire, as their Dukedom was merged in the Kingdom .- Tablet.

France and Rome.-The Univers demands what France means to do about Rome. "We simply (it says) put the question. We do not, for pity sake, at the present moment say what is in our

rulers ought to know it without explanation from us. They ought to know what we are suffering. We count for something in the nation; we, who believe still that Almighty God has not abdicated His government of the world, we do not mean to be wanting at our country's call. We mean to serve her when she bids us to march, to fight, aye, and to die, if need be, for her; we shall do our duty, and God will bless us for it. But will He bless France if she prove recreant to her duty as Protectress of His Vicar? We fear not : we fear that our sacrefices for her will be bootless and our victory (if we conquer) despair."

#### NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

#### THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER.

Dr. Russell writes from Sedan on the 3rd :- Whe n the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out on the early morning, and behe 1 a forest of steel and iron on the valley and hill-tons batteries posted on every eminence; cavalry in all the plains, and as far as his eye could reach, the hosts of embattled Germans, his decision was taken . At last, attended by a few of his staff on horseback His Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in bed in hi quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and see the King. Count Bismarck rose and dressed hastily, you may be sure, in the whitepeaked cap with yellow band, dark uniform coat with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside of the town. I was away on the field, therefore cannot of my own personal knowledge state what occurred.

As his Majesty alighted I hear that Count Bismarck uncovered his head, and stood with his cap in hand; and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on, the Count replied, "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Doncherry, the humble cottage of a handloom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismarck led the way and entered it.

The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up the stair. The apartment was filled by the handloom and appliances of the weaver, so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cot-tage. The Emperor sat down on one, Count Bismarck took the other, and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance away upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage.

The conversation was a strange one, and as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain forever as historic. The great point to be gained was peace; but as far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurrance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he and no power, could not negotiate a peace, could not give orders to the army of Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her Ministers must devolve the negotiations.

So Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would he of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count Bismarck declared it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it. The interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to see the King, the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers

Doncuser, Sept. 3, 9 a.m.—The Emperor, a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window, through the main street of Donchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Wurtemberg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The ortege was preceded by a troop of black huzzars in full uniform and unclonked. Then came the brougham with the Emperor. He was in the kepi events that are transpiring, and the still greater to undress uniform of a Licutenant-General, with the which the others may be but introductory, it is im- star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face possible not to indulge in some reflections on what I looked exceedingly wan, with dark lines under his around, for he saluted the Englishmen who ran out to see him and raised his hat. By his side sat a French efficer, I think Achille Murat. But who could look at any person but the one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give,

At such a moment, even to him, the horses were worthy of the Imperial stables. Two postillions were as smart as if in the Bois or en route for St lloud on a wet day. They and the two who sat behind wore long water-proof cloaks, plazed hats and the Imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment my courier caught sight of His Majesty's face. "What a change," he says, "since the Prince Napoleon lodged in my house in London, before he went to live in King street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well known point and waxed ends. But there was no nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when speaking to the Crown Prince yesterday of the King's manner had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several

### AFTER THE EMPEROR.

After the brougham came a char-abane, with Cormandy percherons tilled with Prussian officers mostly cloaked with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were Gen, Boyen and the Prince of Lemars, who are appointed to wait on His Majesty. Some ten or eleven Imperial carriages, char-abane fourgons, with superb horses, and filled with officers, followed; then some French officers on horseback; and after a long string of saddle and renfort horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed with troops of black

### NO SYMPATHY SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE.

I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle.shall not say a word about fallen greatness.-Every one will be ready with the trite saying. No one cried "God bless him!" The Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses and the inopportune jingling of bells of char-a'banc and horses; but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtembergers trudging through the mud, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had, doubtless with regret, little to

### ERVOLUTIONARY SCENES AT PARIS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at Paris sends the following description of the occurrences which he witnessed in that city during the progress of the revo-

### THE FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS.

Paris, Sept. 5 .- The Empire is dead, and the Republic has risen from the ruins. The commetion commenced on Saturday. The news of the Emperor's surrender and the espitulation of McMahon's army were made known to the Empress at 7 o'clock in the evening. She immediately retired into her apartment, and refused to receive even intimate (Continued on 6th Page.)

A CONTRACTOR OF THE

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 16, 1870.

# The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. september-1870.

Friday, 16-SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM. Saturday, 17-Stigmata of St. Francis, C. Sunday, 18-Fifteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 19-SS. Januarius and Comp., MM. Tuesday, 20-Vigil. SS. Eustachius and Comp. MM.

Wednesday, 21—Ember Day. St. Matthew, Ap. Thursday, 22—St. Thomas of Villanova.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Immediately after the surrender of the Emperor, and the army of Marshal McMahon at Sedan, the Prussians resumed their advance upon Paris, before which City they may be expected to arrive before these lines meet the eyes of our readers. There is no French army in the field to oppose their progress, nor any fortified places in the way, to impede their

Of the state of Paris we receive contradictory accounts. If on the one hand we are assured that its defences are almost impregnable, on the other hand we are told that there are neither guns in sufficient numbers to arm them, nor men to man them. With a large army in the field, menacing the communications of the attacking force, Paris might perhaps make an effective resistance to its enemies, or at all events detain them before its walls, till operations outside should compel the besiegers to retreat. But unfortunately, it does not seem that France has any organised army left that she can rely upon. She has men, and these men are full of valor, and patriotic enthusiasm; but they are as yet undisciplined, and ill furnished with materiel.

Under these circumstances we may expect an armistice and capitulation. We do not think that any government would expose Paris to the horrors of a bombardment. Paris is in one late in his sacrilegious designs upon Rome and sense the capital not of France merely, but of Europe, but of the civilized world. In the material order she is almost what Rome is in the religious or spiritual order. In her very greatness lies her weakness. She is so rich in art-treasures, in the accumulated wealth of all ages, and of all lands, whose destruction would be a loss irreparable, a loss that all future generations would deplore—that the men who hold her destinies in their hands may well without any imputation on their patriotism, or their courage shrink from exposing these treasures to destruction from shot, and shell, and the indiscriminating fury of the flames. We think therefore that Paris will not fight, but surrender on such terms as the present Government may be able to obtain from its assailants. The Parisians are described in such reports as reach us, as anxious. and somewhat east down. Their traditional insonciance and reckless gaity have left them; and though during the terrible days of the first Revolution the theatres were open, and were nightly thronged as usual, though then the dissipation of the City was not cheeked-now in this supreme moment all places of amusement are closed, or deserted, and a deep gloom has settled over the capital where pleasure held but the other day its favorite court.

The Republic has been accepted throughout France; not a voice has been raised in behalf of the fallen Emperor. The political prisoners under the late regime, many of them scoundrels of deepest dye, have all been enlarged and carried in triumph by the fickle populace; and the malignant Rochefort finds himself to his own surprise, and to the disgust of the civilized world, a member of the Government. What manner of a Government it is, and in what light Catholics must regard it, may be gathered from the fact that Garibaldi has tendered to it

What conditions Prussia may be willing to impose as the price of peace we know not. It is generally reported that these conditions will comprise the cession by France of Alsace and Lorraine to the Germanic Empire now in its birth-throes; other accounts give out that now be said to have fuirly commenced.

Prussia will be content with the surrender to it of Strasbourg, and Metz, but this latter implies a considerable rectification of the French frontier, and a surrender of territory to which the French will not long submit. It is also said that, alarmed at the probable aggrandisement of its powerful and ambitious neighbor, Russia is preparing to interfere in the struggle and in behalf of France. This may very probably be true, and if so will lead to strange complications. No doubt were Russia to interfere effectively to obtain better terms for France, it would be on the tacit, if not expressed understanding that | mistaken one. it, in so far as France is concerned, should henceforward, be left free to pursue its aggressive policy towards the Turk. Russia cares more for Constantinople than it does for Paris.

As yet however Prussia has indignantly refused all offers of mediation; and though it does not seem that any such offers have been formally made on the part of Great Britain, the German press has given it plainly to be understood that any such offers would be scornfully rejected. We are informed too that the U. States have offered to mediate betwixt the contending parties; but flushed with triumph as army, we do not think that they will refrain from the pleasure of dictating the terms of peace beneath the walls of Paris.

Meantime, deeming that this is their hour, the demons of the Revolution, the obscene vultures, and carrion crows of Democracy are hovering and uttering their discordant screechings over the City of Rome, as if it and its Pontiff had already been given to them for a prey .-The Piedmontese Government announces its design of transfering its seat from Florence to Rome, and this is perhaps no cupty boast,-The Pope alone appears unmoved in the midst of the turmoil. His mind is made up, and no unworthy concessions will ever be made by him, At the worst his enemies can but kill him on the steps of the altar, but after that they will have no more that they can do. We may be sure therefore that though there is no assurance that the saintly Pius be not murdered, he will never make any the slightest concession to his enemies, that he will never surrender or barter away the slightest of the rights of the Holy Sec. Catholics therefore are not alarmed, nor is their faith in the promises of Christ shaken. True: He never promised His Church or His pastors immunity from persecution, or from martyrdom for His sake; but we have seen how He deals in His own good time with the persecutors: we have witnessed the fate of Cavour; and even now we have before our eyes the spectacle of the ignominious fall of him who first let loose the hell hounds of the Revolution in Italy, and who sanctioned, if he did not instigate, the robberies of Victor Emmanuel. Yes! He who brought these troubles upon the Holy Father has been hurled from his throne, whilst the old man unarmed still sits in the Chair of Peter. Well would it be for Victor Emmanuel were he to pause ere it be too God's Vicar on earth! The cup of his iniquities is nearly full; and perhaps before Christmas the name of that bloated debauchee may be added to the list of unthroned and degraded monarchs.

The telegram reports that the splendid British ironclad ship Captain has been lost with all hands on board, in number about 500 persons. No particulars are given, but we learn that amongst those who have perished are. Captain Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty.

The advance of the Prussians upon Paris has been retarded by heavy rains-just such rains as in September 1792, brought their invasion of France, and proposed capture of its capital to a disastrous issue. Marshal Bazaine had, it is said-succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz, and was marching towards Paris. The Provisional Government is straining every nerve for the defence of the City and the reorganisation of the army; it expects to be able to put in the field some 300,000 men, including troops of the line, the national guards, and the Garde Mobile.

The King of Prussia refuses to recognise or communicate with the Provisional Government; he will only treat with persons appointed by the late Imperial authorities. The Empress Eugenie has joined her son in England, and both are living at Hastings. There seems to be no doubt that the Piedmontese Government is preparing to attack Rome. A casus belli with the Sovereign Pontiff it cannot so much as pretend to have; and if this brutal attack of a weak Power by a strong one, be allowed to proceed, there can be no security for peace or order in Europe. The possession of Rome and the Papal States may be coveted by Piedmont; but if this can excuse its aggression on the former, the U. States have an equally good excuse for invading Canada, and taking possession of Quebec and Montreal.

We give below the latest telegrams from the seat of war :-

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The siege of Paris may

The Prussian forces in detachments form a semi-circle around Paris at a distance of about 25 miles. In this position the army has been halted at the firm request of the Prussian Ministers in order that King William and Count Bismarck may consider the proposition for an armistice emanating from Austria and

A Paris correspondent of the Times says :-A stubbern defence of Paris is certain if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty is an entirely

Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. The roads leading to the city are all closed, and no more provisions are going in.-What the city now contains must prove sufficient for the emergency, or the Prussians will in a few weeks walk triumphantly through the

Garibaldi is expected at Paris.

Verdun continues to hold out against the enemy. At Montmedy on Thursday the gar rison splendidly repulsed a Prussian attack.

A special to the Herald, dated Paris, Sept. the Prussians are, and justly proud of their 11th, says :- The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance the magazine exploded blowing up a portion of the citadel. The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed.

> The fortress of Thionville still holds out. The garrison makes frequent sorties.

The defence of Metz still continues, Marshall Bazaine being well provided with provisions and ammunition.

A special to the World, dated Ostend, says The Morgen Zeitung, of Hesse Cassel, gives particulars of the Emperor Napoleon at Cassel. He was accompanied by Gen. Felix Douay and Lebrun as prisoners on parole, and by a bril liant staff of French officers.

The Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse, in full uniform, received him at the station with a company of Prussian infantry as a guard of honor, a squad of hussars keeping back the people.

The Emperor, who was received with an Imperial salute, wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, but no sword. His breast was covered with orders, and he wore an undress scarlet kepi. He is corpulent and looked very gray, but browned in complexion and well.

As he stepped out of his royal railway carriage on the platform, the drums beat and the guard presented arms.

By order of King William two chamberlains of the Court of Prussia are in attendance upon

Latest intelligence from Prussian head-quarters is that in reply to a proposition made through the Austrian Legation, King William declares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the Tuileries, and from the Imperial Government of France.

The war has entered upon a new phase .-Hitherto, that is until the declaration of the Republic in France, it has been a war betwixt Kings and Emperors; now, if continued, it will be a war betwixt Kings and Peoples.

Republicanism is catching. The disease having broken out in France, we may naturally expect that it will spread; that Spain will take it, that Italy will take it, and very probably that Germany, in spite of the momentary popularity of the King, and even of Bismarck, may take it. A "Germanic Empire"-will probably be but the prelude to a Germanic Republic.

Thus the war may be regarded merely an incident, or episode in a terrible epic which we call par excellence "The Revolution." It, the war, may have been provoked by the ambition of Princes; with the view on one side, of perpetuating a dynasty; on the other side of exchanging the title of King for that of Emperor; but its probable result will be that both Emperor, and King shall ere long be members of the illustrious company of monarche retired from business, and that the Peoples will take the business of peace and war into their own

It is in this light that we read the address of the Working men of Paris to their brothers in Germany. It is an appeal to the principles of social democracy common to both; and as the democratic spirit is strong in Germany, and as Socialistic doctrines are there rife amongst the working classes, this appeal may not be altogether in vain. In substance it says-" Are we not brothers? Are not Emperors, and Kings, and Capitalists, and all culottic men generally, our natural and common enemics? Why then should we continue cutting one another's throats, when by union we might avenge our wrongs, and redress the balance betwixt ourselves, and the rich, our oppressors from time immemorial?"

So long as he was fighting against Imperial France, the King of Pruseia had with him the sympathies of his people, of all the Germanic people it may be said: will that sympathy be extended to him, should be continue the war | Mount Forest, and farmers are alarmed.

with Republican France, with democratic France? We doubt it. For a short time longer the hereditary hatred of the two races, the remembrance of wrongs inflicted and of insults endured, may prolong the contest; but we certainly expect that the democratic and socialistic sympathies of the two peoples will soon prove more than a match for ethnological antipathies. The France which has just erected a statue to Voltaire, should certainly be received with a loving embrace—une accolade fraternelle -by the Prussia which the other day erected a statue to Luther.

Certainly the lately proclaimed rulers of Republican France are men against whom German democracy can entertain no prejudices. If we except Gen. Trochu who is reputed to be a good and sincere Christian as well as a brave and skilful soldier, the men to whose hands the destinies of France are entrusted, are well known infidels, and extreme democrats. Even the Witness to whom these men are warmly commended by their well known hatred of the Catholic Church, can find nothing better to say of them than this-That this man is a Protestant or non-Catholic; that man a Jew or non-Christian; and of the others that they respect," not profess even but, "respect Christianity." So also Robespierre and his colleagues respected God; in fact they looked upon him as a very respectable party indeed, and inaugurated a fete in honor of L'Etre Su-

Small cause therefore have Catholics to rejoice over the late political changes in France. They are changes for the worse; for Louis Napoleon though in his time he did much evil to the lish below:-Pope, was moved rather thereunto by dread of the Revolution, than by his own feelings. The present rulers of France need no stirring up, for they are as thoroughly anti-Catholics as the bitterest bigot of Exeter Hall can desire. Still we must remember that it was the French Republic-not Louis Napoleon, that directed the first expedition against Rome, and purged the Holy City of the impure horde that defiled the sacred places; and it is not impossible that the Catholic party in France may yet be numerous and influential enough, to control, and keep in abeyance the strong anti-Catholic proclivities of the members of the provisional government.

Humanly speaking the Papacy would seem to be at the last extremity. Its enemies assail it on all sides, and already their songs of triumph are heard. But the end is not yet; and though there be none other than One who fighteth for us and the Church which He founded, yet He is a strong ally, and with His mighty right arm He has ere now, many a time and oft defeated the plots of the enemy, and made of them the wonder and derision of the world. Three years ago, who would have ventured to predict that Pius IX, would be Sovereign in Rome, when Louis Napoleon was a prisoner, and in exile? Dark then and heavy as are the clouds which now menace the Church and European society, Catholics can await the bursting of the storm without fears for the result. The storm will pass over; when the sky shall clear it will no doubt appear that many mighty ones have been hurled down from their seats; but amidst the general wreck we may be sure that the Rock will still stand in its old place; erect, unshaken, and a witness to generations yet to come, that the gates of hell shall never prevail

We would warn our readers against giving any credit to the many sensational stories sent across the ocean from occasional correspondents and others; such, for instance, as that the Empress Eugenie reviled her husband as a coward, when she heard of his surrender; that the King of Prussia behaved like a brute to his prisoner at the interview betwixt them, threat- low a list of the young Ladies who were enening to shoot him; that Louis Napoleon waged war to conceal his frauds on the Treasury; that the late Empress addressed a letter in her own hand to Queen Victoria, imploring the mediation of the latter. This, and a lot of stuff of the kind, is printed, but rests on no solid foundation whatsoever.

For Louis Napoleon it may be observed that his state of health was such as to render it almost physically impossible for him to sit a horse for any length of time. The man has many sins to answer for no doubt, but he should not be reviled as a coward.

To Correspondents .- The siege, or rather blockade of Paris by Henry IV., to which you allude, occurred in 1590. It was during this celebrated siege that the citizens, reduced to the utmost extremity by the scarcity of provisions, had resource to the horrid expedient of digging up the dead from the church-yards; and from a sort of powder made by grinding or pulverizing the bones of the corpses therein deposited, they concocted a sort of paste or bread, with which in vain they sought to prolong their lives. Almost all who partook of this hideous food died, and upwards of thirteen thousand persons are said to have perished from famine in Paris.

The fly disease in cattle has appeared around

Some time ago the Montreal Witness pullished a list of names of persons, residents of Montreal, who, so that journal announced, had been marvellously enlightened to see the error of Popery, and strongly persuaded to "embrace the truth as it is in Jesus." As we know that by going the rounds of the low groggeries and houses of ill-fame, it is an easy task to find amongst the frequenters of these institutions any number of "brands" ready for a consider tion, or for the mere fun of the thing, to an nounce their abhorrence of Popery-in which they are no doubt in earnest since Popen abhors them and their doings-we only laughed as did other Catholics, at the sight of the Witness' list of precious converts to "the truth as it is, &c., &c., &c;" nor should we condes cend to revert to the matter but for a communication that we have just received, and which exposes in a striking manner the dishonest artifices of the Witness and its allies.

The writer, Victor McBeth, to his surprise found his name down in the list published by the Witness. Naturally ashamed of finding his name in such company, he wrote to the Editor of the Witness, asking on what authority the latter had presumed to set him down as a convert; and calling on him, the Editor of the Witness, to make reparation by inserting in his columns a contradiction of the insulting and lying statement to which the Witness of the 27th August had given circulation.

This demand the Editor of the Montreal Witness, true to his antecedents, and to his evangelical principles, refused to do, as it seems from our correspondent's letter which we pub-

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sin,-On the 27th of August there appeared in the columns of the Montreal Daily Wilness a list of names that had left the Roman Catholic, to join the French Protestant Church (Chiniquy's). Looking over the list, I happened to see my name. I then wrote to the Editor of the Daily Wilness, asking him whose authority he had to use my name for such a purpose. I also asked him to publish my letter denying that I belonged to that Church, but he did not seem to like to give me satisfaction. But I now respectfully ask you to publish this, so as to give my friends and myself the satisfaction that I never entertained the least idea of leaving the Church to which I belong, which is the Roman Catholi Church.

Hoping that you will give me justice, I remain yours most respectfully,

VICTOR M'BETH Montreal, P.Q., Sept. 7, 1870.

THE GUIBORD CASE .- The Court of Review has pronounced judgment in this case, instituted by the Institut Canadien to compel the giving of ecclesiastical sepulture to one of its members who died last November. His Honor Judge Mondelet, before whom the case was argued in the first instance, gave judgment in favor of the Institut and against the ecclesias tical authorities; but on Saturday last this judgment was unanimously reversed by the Court of Review. This is a great triumph for the cause of religious liberty. In our next we will give the judgment.

Procession .- On Sunday last, at the hour of Vespers, there was a grand Procession headed by Monseigneur, the Bishop of Montreal, and attended by all the Clergy, the members of the Religious Communities, of the several educational establishments of the City, and the faithful generally, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, with the object of imploring her powerful in tercession to obtain a cessation of the cruel war now devastating some of the fairest portions of Europe, and the deliverance of the Holy See from the perils which seem to menace it. A discourse was also delivered on this subject by the venerable Bishop, and after Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the Procession dispersed.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.—We publish berolled, Thursday, 8th, Feast of the Nativity of the B. Virgin Mary, into the illustrious Congregation de Notre Dame. His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, officiated on the occasion, and addressed a few eloquent and touching words to the postulants on the duties and obligations of the holy state which they were about entering.

### PROFESSED.

Sisters-Elizabeth D. Murphy, dite St. Mary Edward; Denise Chatillon, dite Ste. Denise; Marie C. Michaud, dite Ste. Irene; Elizabeth Leroux, dite Ste. Lea; M. Virginie Pure, dite Ste. Marie Hubert; Josephine Dupont, dite St. Olympiade; Leonille Bouchard, dite Ste. Zite; Adelina Bellemare, dite St. Raphael; Virginie McMullin, dite Ste. Amelie; Josephine Lacasse, dite St. Victorien.

### ASSUMED THE HABIT.

Sisters-Hermine Pouliot, dite St. Servulei Helene Fitzpatrick, dite St. Philippe de Jesus; Aurelie Fournier, dite St. Thomas de Ville neuve; Esther Durney, dite St. Jean Gualbert; Jeanne Costello, dite Ste. Petronille.

A "gentleman of the press" at Hamilton, bragged that no man could pick his pocket of a cent without his knowing it. An expert light-fingered listener at once diligently a arched all the beaster's pocket and owned the vaunt was justified—there wasn't. cent in them.

WHOLESALR

inst., the Catholics of this parish held a Pic-Nic which was honored by the presence of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston. The object was to raise funds for the purchase of an organ \$1,300 was realized. An address of which we give a copy below was presented to His Lordship, who responded thereunto in eloquent and affectionate terms:--

To the Right Revd. Edward John Horan, D.D., Bishop of Kingston:

My Lord,-Allow us, the Catholics of the parish of St. Raphaels, upon this our first opportunity, to offer to your Lordship our congratulations on your safe return to your diocese, and to tender to you a most cordial welcome home, after so long a sojourn

in the Eternal City.
Since your departure your Lordship has performed a duty the most sacred and responsible as a member of that glorious assembly convened by the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the immortal Pius the Ninth.

We rejoice that we were represented in the Couneil of the Vatican, in the person of our beloved Bishop; and as obedient children of the Church, mindful of the words of Him who promised to be with Her all days even to the consummation of the world. We beg to assure your Lordship of our cheerful acceptance of all the definitions and teachings of the Council.

During your long absence, my Lord, we failed not to ask Heaven to protect one so dear to us and to grant him a safe return; and now that you are once more in our midst we are happy and carnestly pray you may long be spared to your devoted children-sheir Bishop and Father.

Signed on behalf of the Parishioners, C. Leclair, Donald McRae, James McDonald, Duncan McPherson, John McDonell, Christopher McRac, Lachlin McLachlan.

Angus McDonald, Patrick O'Shea, Alex, R. McDonell, A. E. McItae, Alex. Corbett. Donald McDonald, Allan B. McDonell.

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

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

As the most interesting topic of the day is the war and its incidents, we think that our readers generally will appreciate our motives in devoting much of our columns to this subject. The annexed are clippings from the War Correspondent of the London Times, describing the battles in the vicinity of Metz:

day was that it was throughout a fearful fire on dressed and thoroughly equipped model that can the part of the French, and that their shooting be produced. His head-dress is light and pretty; was beyond all praise. They say that '66 was his long grey coat, relieved by the different child's play, as regards fire, compared to what facings, is warm, and at the same time, from its they have had to withstand in the present war; looseness, cool; his trousers are large and loose; and, moreover, that they have never seen the and finally we come to the much-vexed question in the meantime the want of infantry caused a clare has only been successfully arrived at by the somewhat serious sacrifice of cavalry, who had French. In the first place, it is a simple shoerepeatedly to charge both infantry and artillery imagine an Oxford shoe without laces, and you to hold them in check. The men do not ride have the exact type; over it he has a gaiter of particularly well to look at, but the manner in brown leather, lacing up to about 4 inches above which they ride into the jaws of death is really the ankle, thus rendering a strong support and auite a la Balaklana. One regiment, the 7th holding the shoe firmly in its place. The shoes, Univassiers, was ordered to charge a battery of artillery, and actually got into it, one of the first in, I am proud to say, being a young English the weight of any infantry soldier's that I have man who has taken service in the Prussian ever yet seen. Moreover, from the fact of their man who has taken service in the Prussian army and has just got his lieutenancy. It went in some 300 strong, and what its loss was I that it would take to dry even a pair of shoottremble to say. When I next saw it it seemed in boots. The gaiters are made of supple to me scarcely a hundred, all told. At 2:30 brown leather, and take up no compass in the the reserve artillery was brought up, and the cannonade became heavier than ever. The sun, too, at this moment, seemed to have come nearer to us as if to see this fearful butchery of mankind, and the heat became tremendous. Then, wherever you went, came the pleading ery of "Water, water! for pity's sake give me water!" The Krankentragers—or bearers of the sick—had now more than they could do, admirably as the whole machinery of the corps worked. A certain number of vans are told off to each brigade, with an adequate number of men with stretchers. These, the moment the fire slackens for the least in any part of the field, through the advance of the troops or other causes, proceed on their errand of mercy, and bear the men to the waggen, which is ever in a position as much as possible out of fire. The position of both the combative forces were perfeetly stationary for an hour, a sort of duel being carried on between them, which, though at some distance, was quite near enough to have fearful results. I saw a whole string of prisoners brought in of almost every description of regiment. There was the burly giant of Cuirassiers, beside the little French liner, the green jacketed Hussar, and the artillerymen, all chattering away and seeming to me to be uncommonly glad to be out of the affair at any price.

Seeing some of the infantry engaged on the extreme right, I went there, and met one regiment just coming out of the action to recruit, being at that moment commanded by a youth of 19, having lost 13 of its officers since the morning. The number of it was the 52d, and to the usual inquiring glance that all officers sketch by the Times' correspondent:who had not seen me before throw over my most unregimental attire, I replied by offering him a drink of some of the dirtiest water I street, without a trottom, called La Grande Rue, with

to be in command, that he thought he was sure to get something now, and that he meant to

gave him some eigars, and left him. Two ing at Bavarians, Wurtembergers, and big Prussians, hours afterwards I saw his dead body laid out doors, peering in at windows, and trying to enter with others in a row, the cigars still stuck between the buttons of his coat. This one little natured, pertinacious fashion. There is a small anecdote, when I say it is but a fair sample of mythological youth in bronze, mounted on a swan other regiments, will show how fearful the loss has been on the Prussian side.

The absolute returns of dead and wounded are not yet made, nor have I been able to find out the number of prisoners, which is very considerable. It may, however, arrive before I close this letter. Now that the glorious excitement has passed the fearful reaction that must ever happen comes, and every moment news arrives of the death of some relation or friend of those around me. The first question that is ever asked when any regiment is met is "Who's dead?" The possibility of there not being at least half a dozen never enters their heads. The Queen Augusta Regiment of the Guard, which, it may be recollected, passed through Kaiserslautern, and sang the "Vaterland Chorus" so beautifully, have lost exactly half their number, and more than that proportion of officers. The Rifles of the Guard have only one officer left, the rest being either killed or wounded. In many regiments it is nearly as outright was about four or five at the outside. Now it is more than doubled. And yet it is from no fault of dress, for the Prussian infantry officer is certainly not distinguishable at 50 yards distance. No; it is simply that the forces employed are larger, and that the chassepot is a weapon that carries to a most extraordinary distance. The French fire the instant they can see their enemy, and continue to fire advancing, and though their shooting when like look, as if at last impressed with the terrible taken individually is bad, en masse its effect is certainly tremendous. The Prussian artillery, which I recollect I criticized somewhat closely as regards their appearance in one of my former letters, works well when in action. I should fate, they may have to endure the degradation of not, however, call them quick; but most assuredly when in position their firing is admirable. I was with a battery on the 18th which was shelling some skirmishers out of a little wood, and I saw them put five shells in succession into a space that at most was not 30 yards square, and the flying dots that we could see in the distance soon told how destructive they had

The word "shooting" leads me back to the

lreadful subject of the dead, of whom I have seen so much lately, I am not going into the terrible details of their wounds or attitudes, but merely to the subject of uniform. I have had every opportunity, from the numerous knapsacks lying about, both Prussian and French, to go thoroughly into the question of equipment. The French soldier, though a smaller man than the Prussian, carries altogether about 8lb. to 10lb, more on his back. This is accounted for by his fourth portion of the "tente d'abri," and a somewhat weightier equipment in his cooking utensils. But, take him from top to toe, he Up to this time the soldiers' opinion of the is, without any exception, the most practically French make so good a stand as to-day. But of the infantry boot, which in all humility I dehave the exact type; over it he has a gaiter of from the small amount of stuff about them, can the weight of any infantry soldier's that I have fever, 1 : died at sea, 1 : Apoplexy, 1; Drowned, 1; knapsack; the shoes lie on each side of it, outside. Another advantage is that on coming off a march the soldier takes off his gaiters, and is instantly in most comfortable slippers, while in wet weather the trouser can be tucked up clear of all mud, still leaving him a well-protected leg. I have heard it said, "Oh, but the mud gets into the gaiter." What if it does? It is washed out at the end of the march, and fit for addressed the congregation on the subject of the Ecuuse in 20 minutes afterwards. When I compare the shoeing of the French soldier and Infallibility, and stating that he should take another think of the thousands that England has spent on the very indifferent article she now gives her men, it really makes one doubt whether the clothing department at home have ever dreamt of looking at anything but their own sealed patterns. Prussia knows full well how far her rival excels in military equipment, but cannot afford to alter her dress, except by degrees.-She was, I believe, on the point of forming some new alterations when this unexpected war broke out. But we at home, who happily are at present free from war—though Heaven knows how long we may continue so!-might it not be wise to have some trials made of the French pattern while we have time, by which means, when marching to the front became necessary, hundreds of men more would be brought into action who from the present state of their clumsy foot-gear would be sitting help-

> The war falls hardly on the poor people.-"We have not made the war," they cry, "but we are the sufferers." The following is a slight

less objects on every ambulance?

ever saw, which I had procured from a pond, and which to both of us was better than the "Empire Francis," elections for the Depart-

when the East will cease to pour Prussians in to Vaucouleurs, shops with shutters up, some closed altogether, and the doors marked with chalk, indicating

of an average. The fall wheat was seriously injured
by winter-killing, and spring was affected with a
species of blight, which has rendered it generally a

MONTREAL BETAIL MARKET PRICES have another go in directly, &c. He was the nost thoroughly English-German boy I ever tians above closed also, and a few squalid old wofor the parish church, and a sum of more than saw. We stood under a tree together, and I men and men in blouses, in petrified attitudes, starinto conversation with the natives, in a stolid, goodof the same, from the mouth of which issues a stream of water into a stone cistern, which is an object of attraction to ever-recurring groups of dusty, thirsty horses. This and an obdurate cafe, doors bolted and windows closed, with a gilt frontispiece, and a few hotel signs hanging from the walls, are the only ornaments of the place, excepting a tiny square littered with straw; for I cannot speak of a decent thurch with handsome windows as an ornament.— Vaucouleurs is starved out. Everything, we are told, has been avale—gobbled up. My billet is "Chez Francois, epicier. &c., 16, Grande Rue"—a brighteyed intelligent young Frenchman, with an amiable blonde wife, both in a state of mortal fear. Her father has been carried off already to drive a cart ever so far for a Prussian major, and she fancies that she will not see him again, and that her husband may be carried off next. Poor people! "Ce n'est pas nous, Monsieur, qui ont fait la guerre i - Nest-ce pas? Et c'est nous qui souffrons! Mon Dieu! Comme nous souffrons!" The good woman brings up a potage, the beef which made it, a salad and a cup of coffee, and a bottle of country wine, which adds a terror to thirst. The service is of the rudest crockery and iron spoons and utensils, but there are clean napkins on the deal table innocent of a cloth, and there is a ready civility and kindness which are a sauce to bad. In previous wars the average of officers killed the beef and almost remove the onions out of the

#### (From Times Paris Correspondent.)

I notice, or fancy I notice, that even during my short absence there has been a great change in the physiognomy of Paris. The people not only seem sadder and more careworn, as if the long suspense and continuance of bad news had told both physically and mentally upon them, but they appear to me still more markedly to have a sterner, graver, and, if I may venture so to describe it, more business fact that their capital, of which they are justly so proud—the city which they consider the first in the world—is really and actually in danger of having to stand a siege; that their finest buildings may be torn to pieces by shot and shell; that, still worse having foreign troops quartered upon them, and of watching the hated Prussian soldier-hated and hating-profane with the conqueror's insolent stride and stare their favourite haunts. They feel that all this and more may happen if they do not force fortune to return to them, but that they may avert it if they quit themselves like men, and, forgetting all causes of dissension, stand together in the breach shoulder to shoulder, resolved rather to die than to rield. Only about ten days ago I took a walk along the fortifications to see what changes were being made, and was amazed and half pained at the marvellous insouciance and reckless demeanour of the people who crowded the walls. They all looked as f they had turned out for a general holyday, and could not well have appeared happier and more lively if Paris had been preparing for a huge festival—say, another Great Exhibition—instead of for a siege. I have not yet ventured again since my return upon the fortifications, as the visit is one not to be undertaken without due circumspection; but within the city, about the streets and Boulevards, I see now very little of the thoughtlessness and levity I remarked there. There are, too, other signs indicating the consciousness of a more critical and serious state of affairs-civilians shouldering rides, franc-tireurs beating up recruits and subsidies, huge waggons laden with the household goods of the fugitives from the country and the suburbs, seeking refuge in Paris, cabs carrying away to the railway stations other fainter-hearted fugitives who do not consider even Paris safe, and-far most painful sign of all-ladies and children with dresses of deepest black and saddened faces, telling too plainly that they are among the many whom this terrible war has robbed of husband, father, brother, or son.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of interments in the Protestant Cemetery during the week ending Saturday the 10th instant was 18, of which 11 were children under 12 years of age. In the different wards the numbers were as follows :- St. Lawrence, 4 ; St. Anns, 4; St. Antoine, 3; Centre, 1; General Hospital, 3; Outside limits, 4. Diseases :- Congestion of the brain, 2; Consumption, 2; Diarrhoa, 3: Infantile Cholera, 1; Hooping cough, 1; Indigestion, 1; Water on the brain, 1; affection of the brain, 1; Typhoid still born, 1.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—Archbishop Lynch was yesterday inducted into his Archiepiscopal Sec. At ten o'clock a gorgeous procession was formed, consisting of the band of the Christian Brothers, childern of of the Catholic schools, clergy &c. A triumphal arch of evergreens was erected at St. Michael's Cathedral, where the ceremony took place. The Papal decrees constituting the See and appointing the Archbishop were read, and Pontifical High Mass was celebrated. Five thou-and were present, and as many could not gain admittance to the Cathedral, Mass was also celebrated outside. At addressed the congregation on the subject of the Ecu-menical Council, larely mentioning the doctrine of opportunity to explain it.

There was more Young Briton rowdyism on Saturday evening. A crowd paraded the streets playing party times, and commenced throwing stones at a house in centre street. Four were arrested after a fight with the police. Two others were captured trying to break into a house of ill-fame. They made a desperate resistance, knocking down and kicking the constable. Another was arrested yesterday for abusive language, and when being removed several attempts were made to rescue him.

The Royal Canadian Bank is about to issue five dollar bills, from a new plate engraved by the Ottawa Bank Note Co.

The St. Thomas Despatch says that owing to the proposed new railway about being built, and which must run through that town, there is not a vacant house to be found.

Prescott anticipates having about 1,500 volunteers encamped there during the latter portion of this month. The spirted people of the town centemplate having a grand rifle match in connection with the event.

Mr. Daniel Macfie returned to London from Great Britain a few nights ago. He brought out with him a few Sco'ch sparrows and set them at liberty on his grounds at Westminster. The hardy little immigrants yesterday flitted about, chirping cheerily, seeming to be determined to " make themselves at home" Birds of this useful species thrive well in Quebec. They are nimble in the extirpation of beetles and caterpillars.

The Barrie Examiner says the late crops in that

light and inferior sample.

A woman by the name of Burgess arrived in Col-ingwood from Parry Sound District, by the steamer Waubuno last week. She had four children in her charge, and was without either food or shelter. She states that her husband was killed by a falling tree, and their circumstances were such that he had to be buried without even a coffin. The people in the neighborhood were as poor as herself, and could render no assistance.

Counterfeit 25 cent pieces are in circulation it Ham-Iton. The Times says: One was discovered by a gentleman in this city recently, which was shown us. The imitation of the genuine piece is excellent, and difficult to be detected. In fact its appearance is far superior to the coin at present in use, and it is only by the dulness of its "ring" and the slightest perceptible greasiness, when passed between the finger and thumb, that the fraudulent issue can be distinguished.

Some difference of opinion exists at Brantford on the advisability of building a branch line from that place to Harrisburg, connecting with the main line of the Great Western, and connecting also with the Galt and Guelph branch. The Courier takes strong ground saying:—The advocacy of this line can never be undertaken and maintained by a true friend of Brantford. It is a scheme that is diametrically opposed to our welfare, more especially if it is continued on to tap the intended loop line at or near

The Great Western Railway Company have commenced taking up the third rail on their route, and have completed the work as far as Chatham. The remainder will be completed as soor as possible. The road has been narrow-guage can for some time past, and are rapidly exchanging their broad-guage for narrow guage locomotives, and thus the third rail has become useless expense. The rolling stock of the road was never in better condition than now, and when the change of guage is complete the working expenses of the road will b

A great breadth of barley has been raised this cason in the county of Ontario, and the dealers ex peet large quantities will be brought to market. The Whitby Gazette says a great deal of barley has been caried over from last season, and advises all who are thus situated not to mix last year's crops with those of the present, as by doing so it will rende the whole comparatively valueless. New barle malts more quickly than old, so that malsters with not buy grain of different crops mixed together, a they cannot use them. Most of the barley crop for brewing purposes, and farmers will do well to recollect this caution, as otherwise they will find a difficulty in selling.

An affair occurred near Wine Hrabor, Guysboro' county, on Thursday night, 25th ult., which, for the good name of the mining districts, as well as for the public safety, should be thoroughly investigated by the authorities and the people of the locality. On that night, Mr. Isaac Willet, manager of the Eldorade Gold Mining Company of Wine Harbor, was driving to that place from Sherbrooke. Between 11 and 12 o'clock he was passing a place, some three or four miles from his destination, where the road is a suc-cession of sharp curves, While turning one of these he saw a man rise from behind a large rock and fire a pistol shot at him, which struck the dashboard. The horse took fright and ran away at a rapid rate, and then four other shots were fired in quick succession, all of them fortunately missing their mark. The affair has created a sensation in the mining districts, and the desire to bring the would-be assassin to justice is universal.

A Red River correspondent of the Montreal Witness says there is a good opening there for tradesmen, especially tailors shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths and waggon-makers. There is a growing desire for Engish shoes among the people. Common stoga boots sell now at 16s., and the fashionable tailor just arrived from the States charges £3 for making a suit. Of course the high prices obtained for the above mentioned labour is because there are so few to do the work. A few good tanneries are very much needed in the country, also a carding-mill and small woolen factory. A portable steam saw-mill would pay well, as there is only one mill now in the Settlement, which cannot supply anything like the amount of lumber needed. Match, soap, pair, and broom factories would also pay well; and a person who understands salt-making, could build up a large business, there being splendid salt springs in various parts of the country, and the salt made by the half-breeds sells at 10s,ner bushel. In these and many other things the capitalists of Canada would find profitable invest-

ments for their money.

It should be borne in mind that the prices mentioned in the above are reckoned in sterling money.

## Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst., after an illness of ten days, Jean Baptiste Bruno Loignon, eldest son of Bruno Loignon, aged 19 years. R.I.P. COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

In this city, on the 12th inst., Wm. Mooney, Engineer. Mr. Mooney had been Foreman in the em-ploy of W. P. Bartley & Co., for the last 17 years.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. John, F. H. Marchand, \$6; St. Jerome, P. O'Shea, 1; St. Jean Chrysostom, P. Morris, 1; Hamilton, D. Smith, 2; Weston, F. G. Kent, 2; Henryville, E. Rodden, 2; St. John, J. Brennan, 2; Williamstown, Rev. I. J. MacCarthy, 5; Edwards burgh, P. Curley, 5; Jarvis, J. McAvera, 2; Point Alexander, J. McCarthy, 2; Fort Eric, Rev. J. A. Vof-ard, 4; Leeds, C. Regan, 2; New Glasgow, B. Goodman, 1; St. Sophia, C. McKenna, 2; Brockville, J. H. Kelly, 2; Dunville, T. O'Brien, 2: Chatham,

W. J. Macdonald, 1.

Per Rev. Mr. Kelly, Frampton—T. Duff, 1; M. Doneghue, 1.50; M. Miller, 1.50; J. Duff, 75c.

Per T. Fitzgerald, Frampton—Self, 2.25; M. Fitz-

gerald, 1.50.
Per J. M. Sutton, Richibucto, N.B.,—Self, 2; H. O'Leary, 2; Mrs. C. McDermott, 2; D. O'Leary, 2.
Per M. Teefy, Richmond Hill—Self, 2; J. Clancy, Oak Ridges, 2.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

e		SE	PT.	12.
h	Flour # brl. of 196 ib.—Pollards	\$3.25	@	\$0.00
t	Middlings	3.75	<b>@</b>	4.00
	Fine			
6	Superior, No. 2	4.35	$\omega$	0.00
s	Superfine,		W	0.00
e	Fancy	5.60	a	5.75
e	Extra	5.80	<b>@</b>	6.00
	Superior Extra	6.25	æ	6.50
t	Bag Flour & 100 ib	2.65	M	2.70
- 1	Oatmeal # brl. of 200 ib	4.50	<b>@</b>	5.00
<b>a</b>	Wheat # bush. of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.	1.00	æ	0.00
s	Ashes 49 100 lb., First Pots	5.80	ര	5.85
į	Seconds	0.00	(a)	5.29
2	Thirds	0.00	a	4.35
٠.	First Pearls	7.40	$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	0.00
ı f	Pork # brl. of 200 h-Mess			29,00
١.	Thin Mess			
	Prime			0.00
t	Butter # 1b	0.21	0	0.24

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

SEPT. 12, 1870.

RETAIL

r [	WILL ALD	HUMBSAUK					
- 1	sd sd	sd sd					
2	Flour # 100 lbs 15 9 to 0 0	15 6 to 0 0					
,	Oatmeal, " " 13 0 " 0 0	12 6 " 0 0					
; (	Indian Meal, (Ohio)11 6 " 0 9	11 0 " 0 0					
١,	Titalian steat, (Onto)tr o " o o	11 0 " U U					
-	GRAIN.						
١							
-1	Wheat # 56 lbs 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
- [	Barley " " 3 4 " 3 6	00"00					
1	Pease " "4 6 " 5 0	49 % 00					
.	Oats " "2 3 " 2 6	00"00					
i	Buckwheat, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
r	Indian Corn, " (Ohio)0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
٠ ١	Rv. : 66 (	00"00					
[	Flax Seed, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
-	Timothy, "0 0 " 0 0	00 "00					
-	,	0 0 U					
-	FOWLS AND GAME.						
1	Turkeys, per couple 7 0 to 8 0	0 0 to 0 0					
١į	Do. (young), " 4 0 " 6 0	00 "00					
t	Geese, " 4 0 " 6 0						
e	Ducks, " 3 0 " 3 6						
e l		00"00					
5	Do. (wild), " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
r		00400					
ſ	Chickens, " 2 0 " 2 6	00"00					
,	Pigeons (tame), " 1 0 " 1 3	00 "00					
_	Pigeons (wild) per doz 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
г	Hares, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
١.	Woodcock, " 0 0 " 0 0	00 "00					
1	Hares, "00"00"00 Woodcock, "00"00 Snipe, "00"00 Plover, "00"00	00"00					
ı- ¦	Plover, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
r	MEATS.						
s							
n		00"00					
N	Pork. " 0 7½" 0 8	00"00					
r	Mutton, " 0 4" 0 5	00 " 0 <b>0</b>					
ıs	Lamb, per lb 0 4 " 0 5	00"00					
e	Veal, per lb 0 5 " 0 6	00"00					
1-	Beef, per 100 lbs \$0.00 " 0 0	\$5.00 " 8.0					
is	Pork, fresh "\$0.00 " 0 0	\$9.00 " 10.0					
H.	i '						
DAIRY PRODUCE.							
s	Butter, fresh, per lb 1 6 " 1 8	0 0 " 00					
	" salt, " 1 0 " 1 2	00 00					
ζ-	Cheese, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
e	MISCORI I AND AND						
n	MISCELLANEOUS.						
10 15	I remove the fact contribution in the	00"00					
h	Turnips " 0 0 " 0 0	00"00					
er	[Onions per minot, 0 0 6 0 0	00"00					
y	I Manle Sugar ner lb 0 63% 0 7	00 "00					
11	Honey, per 1b 0 654 0 7	00"70					
18	1 Lard, per 1b 0 11 6 0 0	09"00					
	Eggs (fresh, per doz 9 9 4 1 0	00"00					
to	Eggs per doz. by brl 0 8 " 0 81	0 63 " 0 8					
a	Halibut per 15 0 0 4 0 0	0 0 " 0 0					
	Haddock 6 2 6 0 0	00.600					

#### LOTTERY AND BAZAAR

00 "00

\$3.00 " \$3,50

\$0.00 " \$0.0

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 thirtyrive cents. To take place at the Salla D'Asyle, or St. loseph's Asylum, Bonnventure 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,

### WANTED.

A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Grocery

Apply to M. FERON,

23 St. Antoine Street.

#### 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 alucation, with Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing, painting, and all kinds of fancy work, are taught in the institution. The Convent is large and airy; the board excellent, and the charges probably the most moderate of any similar house in the Dominion.

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

MASSON COLLEGE, (TERREBONNE.)

(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.) RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE

FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

### JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

THE re-opening of the Classes of the JACQUAS CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL took place on Thursday, 1st of September last. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions.

The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculation. The second comprises a course of three years.

First year,-Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic, Mental Calculation. Second year,—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calcula-

tion continued, Translation from English to French and vice versa, Initiatory Geography.

Third year,—Study of both languages continued to the Rudiments of Composition, Book-Keeping Rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History and History of Canada.

In all the classes, Religious Instruction is under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History.

Terms from 3 to 10 shillings.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, Insolvent.

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

Montreal, 4th August, 1870.

PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET,

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BOURGOIUN & LACOSTE,

His Attorneys "ad litem."

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The Republic has been proclaimed in all the great towns. Paris is quiet.

The Journal Officiel de la Republique pub-

lishes the following:—
The French people, anticipating the Chamber, which hesitated to save the country, has demanded a Republic. It has placed its representatives not in power, but in peril. The Republic conquered invasion in 1792. The Republic is now again proclaimed. The revolution has been accomplished in the name of the right of the public safety.

There was a great agitation in Bordeaux yesterday. The statue of the Emperor was thrown from its pedestal and the National Guard refused to support the Prefect or Imperial authorities.

A despatch from Lyons gives identical advices as to the situation in that city.

Full amnesty is accorded for all political crimes and offences against the press laws committed since December 3rd, 1852, to August 1st, 1870. All condemned persons still detained, whether by judgment of correctional tribunals or Cour d'Assizes or Council of War, shall be immediately set at liberty.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphs from Brussels on Monday afternoon that the Prince de Joinville, Duke d'Aumale, and Duke de Chartres left Brussels yesterday for Paris, to offer their services to the Republic.

London, Sept. 6.—Declarations have already reached Paris from the foreign committee of the several states of Europe congratulating France on the peaceful and successful formation of the Republic. Republicans are already leaving London in great numbers for France.

Victor Hugo reached Paris last night.

OSTEND, Sept. 5 .- The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Braine-le-Comte in Hainault. She was quite ill and exhausted by the night's journey and the dreadful emotions of the last few days. She was received with much respect by Col. Count Von Daritraten Ponthose, Aid-de-Camp of the King of the Belgians, and proceeds at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London :- Vendrez, Sept. 3. I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that as a prisoner he has no power, and that all depends the Emperor has no influence over the contiauation of the war.

The International Workmen's Society, in their address to the Social Democracy of Gerwithdrawal of your armies, otherwise it will be make no peace with the enemy on their soil, but they are the friends and allies of all free peoples. We protest against the intervention to recross the line. Let us, with grasped hands,

follows: "At 11:30 the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. Wimpfen and Gen. Von Moltke, and I believe Bismarck took part in the deliberations. The terms are that the garrison and army of Sedan be surrendered as prisoners of war to be sent into Germany, the officers to be liberated on parole and not to serve again during the war; all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up. The Emperor's detention in Germany is understood to be part of the stipulations. About two o'clock, the King with his body guard and escort of cuirassiers attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers proceeded to the chateau outside Sedan and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort which was ranged on the other side of the avenue facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into the glass house of one of the saloons on the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in an earnest dialogue. After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' convergation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King. His great anxiety seemed to be not exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his Majesty wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to a great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian armice.

I yesterday informed you of the impression made upon an English gentleman by what he had seen during a ten days' ramble in central France, by the patriotic spirit of which he on all sides saw evidence, and of the arming and active preparations to defend the country against the invader. Probably he derived his information chiefly from what he witnessed in the towns and larger villages; from some of the strictly rural districts we get accounts of a rather different complexion. I have received a letter to-day from a friend now residing at his it was known in every diplomatic circle in chateau far in the country, who writes as follows:--

"The misery this war has already brought upon France is appalling. The peasantry (Napoleon's best supports) are by turns furious against him or in despair—the young men, many of them married, are all gone to be butchered. We had an act of incendiarism last night near

into insignificance compared with those of two likely to pay a fearful price for the ambition of months hence. Fathers and mothers are coming in all day long and imploring us to get back their sons under different pleas, such as their being married and having children, or being the sole support of a family, or having weak eyes or a bad leg. But it is all of no avail .cannot understand what the war is about is effectually as a second Waterloo,"-Cor. of very distressing to behold. The glory, if any glory ever comes from this horrible war, will not be theirs."-Times Cor.

About writes :- To-day it is Paris that I wish to exhibit to the provinces, such as it presents itself to me after a month's absence-Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its sentiments, ideas, and manners. Paris takes no heed of the change which has occurred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself. Youths and men alike were exercising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the Chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favor. The Paz Gymnasium is always crowded. A population which had only nerves desires henceforth to acquire muscle. The children who will be born next year will come into the world under better conditions than their seniors, and will become substantial men. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence of the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are so no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. Haussman attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the flutterers of the world, has within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed, except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toilet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metamorphosis I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. All those documents representing shares and stocks-the pieces of paper, blue, pink, or green, which M. Rouher pompously estimated en bloc at 40 milliards-become reduced to their real worth. The bank-note has undergone the logical depreciation entailed by a forced currency, gold and silver are scarce, and each keeps by him on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the little that he may possess in case of possible contingencies. An entire population which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit has returned to many, says;-Prussia made war against the habits of foresight, of saving, and of that world-Emperor not against France, who now asks the ly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now conthe universal duty of Frenchmen to rise and stitutes that of our enemies. For 20 years re-enact the scenes of '93. Frenchmen will we have been, or we funcied we were rich; luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; parvenus being permitted of the powers, and implore the Prussian forces not to spend 100,000 a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by to walk, and we no longer fear to ask our friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I Dr. Russell writes from Sedan the 3rd as think that only last winter, scarcely six months The arrests made by the authorities, which were ago, the humblest bourgeois of Paris would have lost caste had he failed to offer his guests sham Chambertin and disguised Chateau Youem with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls. Vive la misere if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly. Paris is beginning to comprehend that it can dine sufficiently well without truffles, and that a woman may look as pretty in a 50f. dress as in a gauzy wave which cost 30 louis. We shall emerge from this crisis better than we began it. and France will gain in elevation without any diminution of her surface."

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The head of the Prussian column halts apparently at Laon and Eper-

Reports having been circulated that the Municipal Guard was averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will fight to the last.

The Moniteur says: - Orders have been given to barricade the streets to render an assault of the enemy more difficult. The people are quitting the city with the utmost haste now that the Prussians have approached so

One of to-day's papers says:-The King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee a sum of three thousand millions. Among the names cited are those of Messra. Rothschilds, Rouland, Gallera, and other bankers, the presidents of the Great Railway and other companies of France.

The city is very quiet, singing in the streets has entirely stopped, as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight.

A conviction reigns that some fearful national calamity will be drawn on France by the abandonment of the Pope, for which the war was only the pretext, for as far back as April Rome to hang on the Definition—to be the vengeance of the powers of Europe on the decisions of the Council—the intended means of fettering its future action, and its meeting again in November.

A friend, now with the army of the Rhine, writes to me thus :- "One might imagine oneself in the Great Revolution. Everywhere I hear cries of 'A has les aristos,' 'Les noirs a here. It is almost to be wished that Prushear cries of 'A bas les aristes,' Les noirs a sia may be able to give a finishing stroke in a la lantherne,' while the Marseillaise is being war of which the final result now seems scarcely replaced by 'Ca Ira,' and other songs of '93. doubtful, in order that peace may become a Catholic as is a great part of the army, there is necessity for France. As long as she thinks a fearful element of democratic and anti-social. necessity for France. As long as she thinks a fearful element of democratic and anti-social boll & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, she can continue the strife of course she will, feeling in many regiments, and in the working J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Mediand the miseries of the present hour will sink populations of the great towns, and we are cine.

the man who has lashed the passions of the friends. Toward 9 the broad facts were known to a country to fury, and if a reverse comes God few persons only, but a general uneasiness prevailed, help France! Nothing but unvarying success and angry groups assembled. At 11 o'clock on could sustain our present nitch of tension and Sunday, while the Mobiles, on their way to camp at could sustain our present pitch of tension, and the reaction will in the first place be fatal to the dynasty (which few would regret), and Catholic Times.

The French Bishops have been received on their return to their dioceses with demonstrations of joy and gratitude, no reference being made to any vote which they may have given in the Council. This is a proof, were any needed, of the spirit that actuates Catholic France; and these are the men who, according to our well-informed English journals, were about to cause a mighty schism in the Church. There has been no question of the devotion of all alike to the Holy See and to the interests of the Church, or of filial submission to the decrees of the Council.

London, Sept. 8 .- News from the vicinity of Mctz announces its capitulation imminent.-Travellers arriving at Brussels from Luxemburg say the surrender is already effected.

The Prussian Monitour says the Emperor so exposed himself in the battle before Sedan as to leave no doubt of his intention to seek

Paris, Sept. 8.—Every French armory is now overtasked making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless.

Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan. One of the officers burned every French flag before the capitulation was com-

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of departments, bidding them think only of war and the restoration of calmness and security. "Postpone every thought," says he, "save that of national defence."

Paris is provisioned for two months for two millions of men.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-London, Sept. 7 .- A special despatch from the Tribune correspondent at Florence, Sept. 3, says :- A deputation from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived here this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men of the town and country have refused to join the Garde Mobile. and daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Secret societies have been formed. The city is crowded with the agents of Mazzini, and a general rising of the people is imminent. Re-annexation to Italy is considered indispensable. The Minister declined to reply to the deputation, which leaves, declaring that henceforth the Republicaus, who have heretofore been opposed, will have their

Rome, Aug. 22.-The Giornale di Roma announces that several Bishops who were absent during the definition of the dogma of Infallibility, including Cardinals Schwarzenberg, Mathieu, Rauscher, and Hohenlohe, have since sent in their adhesion to the to set the fashion it was almost discreditable new doctrine. The Official Journal also publishes a notification of the ecclesiastical authorities, ordering prayers for peace to be offered up during three days in eight churches in Rome.

Rome, Sept. 7 .- The proclamation of the French Republic causes the most profound sensation here. numerous before this event, have now become innumerable, hundreds have been imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy.

WHY PRUSSIA MADE WAR .- The Moscow Gazette. which, like the other principal Russian papers, has during the war been a steadfast adherent of France, declares that although France commenced the present conflict, it was really originated by Prussia .-War with France, it says, was absolutely necessary to Prussia for the final unification of Germany. She felt this fatal necessity hanging over her for more than three years, and at last seized the opportunity when it was ripe. The war was prepared by the astute policy of Berlin, not only at home, but also in the enemy's camp; and when all was ready, when France was isolated abroad, and disorganized and betrayed at home, and consequently quite incapable of entering on a great war, she was gooded into fighting, and in such a manner that it seemed the provocation came from herself. The Prussian declaration of war was put into the mouth of irritated France, who knew not what she said.

### CHINA.

BOMBAY, August 23 .- According to intelligence received here from China by the last mail Count de Rochechouart, the French Minister, had urgently demanded the execution of three Mandarins and the liberation of many native Christians. Benkwofaw, the Viceroy, had agreed to the French Minister's terms, except as regards the execution of one Mandarin who was his lieutenant. The alternative offered was the immediate bombardment of Tientsin. and the final result of the negotiations was not known at the time of the mail's departure.

### BE IT KNOWN

#### What is said by one who has tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal: GENTLEMEN,-It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the Bristol's Sarsaparilla bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm al-most useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called Liver Disease. MR. KENNEDY, my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so; taking at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSAP-ARILLA and the Pills to any one suffering with the

MRS. CROSBY,
Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, general agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Camp(Continued from 3rd Page.)

Saint Maur, accompanied by a small crowd, were they sung the Marseillaise, and some shouted La Delocalities.

#### BLOOD SPILLED.

Opposite the guard-house of the Police Sergeants, on the Boulevard Bonne Novelle, the police charged a crowd with drawn swords and revolvers, killing a Garde Mobile, a National Guard, and injuring several people. The mob turned upon the police and drove them back. The news of this act excited great indignation, and cries of "Down with the Police Sergeants!" were heard everywhere. The crowd had also assembled in the Place de la Concorde and about the Chamber of Deputies. 'This crowd was also charged by the police, and many individuals were hurt. The bridge was barred to the public and paraded by the police, and troops till midnight.

#### THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE TUILERIES.

It becomes known that the Emperor is deposed by the Chamber and that the Republic is declared. The people rush upon the police sergeants and disarm them. One National Guard has his head gashed with a sword and is led away. The police assail the gates of the Tuileries. The guards after a menace consent to a parley. The men clamber up and wrench off the eagles from the gates. The gates are presently opened and the people flock in, going towards the palace. The flag is still flying from the top of the Central Pavilion.

The crowd approaches the private garden. There is a detachment of troops there. The officer is summoned to open the gates. He refuses, but says he can let his men be replaced by the National Guard. This is done and the officer saves his honor. The people walk in and immediately invade the interior of the palace. The flag is torn and handed down. The Empress has left. The Mobiles and people amuse themselvs looking at the albums and the Prince Imperial's playthings. They notice that the draperies of the windows are partly removed. The people write with chalk, "Death to thieves." They respect property. The whole palace is visited, but nothing

#### THE PEOPLE INVADE THE CHAMBERS.

Meanwhile, in the morning at an earlier hour the Deputies were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao. Thiers and Fuvre. A company of National Guards having charge of the gates shouted " La Decheance," and, as the Deputies passed, some few Nationals mounted the steps of the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, and signalled their comrades from the Pont de la Concorde. Presently the latter rushed forward tollowed by the crowd, all classes intermixed and shouting " Vive la Republique I" Once inside the palace gates, the people spread themselves all over the building except the hall where the sessions of the Denuties are held. The next hall was occupied by troops, who fraternized with the people.

Gouch's Collector.—On one occasion I had made an appointment in a small town in Massachusets. and accompanied by a friend, I rode seven miles, and arrived at the church as the people were assembling. Not knowing any one, I approached a plain-looking man, and asked if there was a lecture

"Ynas."

" Who is the lecturer?" "Gough," "Can you tell me where I can find the president

of the society ?"
"I spect I'm the president."

"Ah! my name is Gough." "Waal, it's time to go in."

So in we went, and I sat in the pew till he came to me and said,
"You'd better go in the desk."

"Is there no one here to offer prayer?" I asked. "No, the minister's away,"

is there no dencon?

"I spect I'm a deacon." "Can't you pray?"

"No, I don't speak in meeting." As I passed into the desk, he stood below and

announced, "Mr. Gough is in the desk, and is going to lecture? So I lectur'd as well as I was able, and had no sooner taken my seat, than I heard from below-

We'll now proceed to take up a collection for the benefit of the lecturer." As no one seemed inclined to move, he passed around with his hat, while the people were going

out, and dumping the contents on the table in front of me and shaking the lining of his hat, said "There! that's all for you, and we shan't take nothing for lights."

The amount did not exceed a dollar and a half, principally in cents, some of them the tokens that were in vogue, and passing as current coin, stamped on one side with a jackass running away with the sub-treasury.
I said, "I don't want it."

"Why, there's a lot of them." " I don't want them."

"Yer don't."

" No." " Waal, then I'll take them."

And sweeping the coins into his hat, and holding it before him, dipped his head into it, exclaiming,

waal, I guess I can carry it. I said, "you've got more cents in your hat than

"Waal, yeas, I don't generally carry cents in my hat."

"But some of it is jackase cents." "Waal, yaas, I soe there was some bungtowns in

the heap." And without another word he marched off, leaving me to laugh, which I did most heartily.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie but he used to

relate this: He was standing one day before a frog-pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter-snake make an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake seized on the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carniverous operation, until nothing was left of them.

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

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

#### PURIFYING, YET INVIGORATING!

By means of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, proceeding up the Boulevards toward the Bastille, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These conplaints are always in some eyes or a had leg. But it is all of no avail.— when the worse would paralyze France as cheance. This cry had been already heard in other degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the storage to the s morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines.—Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization Bristol's Sarsaparilla the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensible in such cases

> Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp. lough & 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER - Perfumes are the poetry of the toilet, and persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions are always more or less fastidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfumes of Europe having been discovered in this country, demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their utmost exertions to supply. Besides its merits as a delicious fumigant, it is, when blended with water, an excellent preparation for the skin and an admirable dental wash.

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

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

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY .- No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections. so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore threat whooping-cough and croup-some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desidera-

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixte day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said

F. X. CRAIG. Montreal, 15th August, 1870.

Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie.,

ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Conrt for their discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870. FRANCHERE, QUINN & Cie.

LETTE, ARCHAMBAULT, & 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 Rules of the Masters of Spartual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Mussillon, St. Jure, F. Guillore, St. Alphonsus Ligueri, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Sanson, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sick.

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

THE INVITATION HEEDED :- Reasons for a he

turn to Cotholic Unity. By James Kent Store, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Co-

leges. Cloth bevelled. DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF

JESUS. From the Italian of Secuence Prizes S.J. From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jerus .- "! would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another

work which unites in the same degree the two qual-ties of solidity and devotion. It is full of unction as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail a detach the heart of the reader from material allum ments, by enkindling in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of the Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love! men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the & votion to the Most Secred Heart of Jesus,"

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vation is a Divine Work.
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ceipt of price. Address,
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#### TEACHER WANTED.

to teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GRACE. Secretary and Treasurer,

St. Canute, P.Q.

LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past topt house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a milar situation. Address "EL.," True Witness Office.

WANTED,

#### WANTED,

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

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

#### WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class TEACHER, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made, stating terms, on or be-Application to be industry.

Application to be industry.

Application to be industry.

P. P. LYNCH,

Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually,

3)N Saturday the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply said Firm of Andrew Machiner & Co., with apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. ANDREW MACFARLANE,

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

) In virtue of the INSOLVENT CANADA, ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. ROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMABLE DUHAMEL,

Insolvent. 3N Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the suid Court, in virtue of Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 869 respectively. AMABLE DUHAMEL.

By his Attorney ad litem,

Montreal, 28th July, 1870.

M. GARAULT.

Secretary.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. CANADA, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND,

An Insolvent. ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next,

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts of 1864 and 1869 re-FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND.

By his Attorneys ad litem, VALLIE & BENOIT. Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

### SMITH'S **AMERICAN** ORGANS!

or the production of Musical Instruments consists

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

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

Ample Capital. The Messrs, SMITH believe that their

FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in

any of these particulars. men. But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manuscrurers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the dis-eriminating public is willing to pay the value of

### THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for in-zerior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

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GET THE BEST. S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

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June 3, 1870. GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERRY. PERTE, Co. LAMARE, ONT.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS

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

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

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.

1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his

Holiness Pope Pius IX.

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

3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons.

4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at

the Papal Court.

5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$1.50] The gift of a Roman Artist.

6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas. [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi,

the Pope's Antiquarian.
7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome.

8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.]

10 A large Haydoch Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$20.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada. 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonault,

D.D., Bishop of Birtha at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignuce Bourget, D.D.,

Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.]

13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houpert, a member of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Out., [valued at \$80.]

15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont. Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Cameos, Bracelets of Precious Stones,

Coral Necklaces, etc. BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH

OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT. Patrick Conway, Merchant. D. K. Butler, Merchant.

Vital Quellette, Esq. Daniel Goycau, Esq. Edward Hanrahan, Esq. Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor. John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex. Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor. Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor. Charles E. Casgrain, M. D. Pierre Langlois, Esq.

John Montreuil, Esq. James Cotter, Esq. Alexander Marentette, Esq. Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.

## BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

### BANKRUPT SALE

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,

STILL CONTINUES

AT

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

May 13, 1870.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly morvellous. Invectrate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with

marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofillous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofillous affections and disorders, which were agravated by the scrofillous of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofillous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developing one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly dieposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appect. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scoald Head, Ringicorm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofillous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Duspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Newralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphitis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often de, from the rankling polsons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sieepless, and tro

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EYERYWHERE. CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheal, Corneral, Butter, Cherse, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dred FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street,

Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869.

F. A. QUINN,

No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.



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

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

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Florence Family "Reversible Feed". A new
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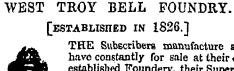
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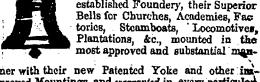
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