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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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|  | our party until the journey's end was reached.The driver pulled up quickly, and Inrad Milliken and his party dismounted, withou |  |  |  |
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|  | civers |  |  |  |
|  |  "The notes they yarnod con worth to move; |  |  |  |
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|  |  | tikes in our judument:"And do you not think the gormment will |  |  |
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|  |  | fand arrest hin?" iaruired Kite, quite, ner- vous]. | Sele | Sole |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "I have not the shightst doubt but they } \\ & \text { will, neither have I the shightest belief that } \\ & \text { fhey will succed." } \\ & \text { Kate thanked her uncle warmy for thin as- } \end{aligned}$ | tation of then than that whaten actuated hemind of lowked up at herwith some surprise, fut Brigid only daghod |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { surace. She had arat, amost implicit faith } \\ & \text { in his judgment, so true it is that we desire to } \\ & \text { believe what others say in whatever concens } \\ & \text { us most. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rogan's, and was a litule, just a little nom-plused, to tind chaming Brigid O'Hara there | had given its consent before the deliberation "There, that will do now, Bririd - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | that you did well to mention to me all about it.I never fail in telling others, when I considerthey have done right. I look upon it, my |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { haghed, as much at the roguery beaming out } \\ & \text { of Brigid's eyes, as at the strange metamon- } \\ & \text { phosis of Kate's words and meaning. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | pleased, and inwardly rejoices at some good orbrave act of a child, companion, or friend, and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | brave act of a child, companion, or friend, ind who fails to notice that which pleases them, commit a great mistake." |  |  |  |
|  | "Many years ago," replied Kate, "I on- served you, dear uncle, endeavor to establish that fict in the minds of your people. I did not properly understand your meaning, for I |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wi.ior Rosan mas hertly glad to se both about them to see if there was any work to be TIners is no more exo:llent triit in the char- |  |  <br>  |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPT. 16, 1870

to himeif that, as the damaze was done, the "I have that dos, Fleming, covered with ny
gua," said a voice to the right of Pat ; and, before the latter could speak, the man fired."he leg. said his teet You have spoiled the whole game toright and perhaps forcerer.
The man whas a fircd wasts-temperced to a poor famil whom he knery. He thought he was in duty bound to not lose such an opportunitty, although
Pat's order had been disobeyed. Dolan, per eiving the companions of Fleming beat a yast
别 hopas that he might essape. He believed that several hundreds of
somewhere near at hand
After a brief consultetion with his men, $P$ ginand take lim sonis distanee away, emain till the work wai sone through, so that Fleming might not
Fleming's wound was a dangerous one. He bad fainted from los3 of bood. ta nis anghor ing hous, where he was speedily attended to,
but outhiny could stay the infiummation that supereneed. The wretched mim was soon in the raging dolirium of
his life was despaired
d as miny hand me speedity ot do ere got ready with all due despatell, ind care fully transmitted to their destined places.
Dolan had word sent to Milikikea concrning structed to happene him $t: 1$,
Pat performed the work hinself; neithe
was he one hour too soon in accomplishing hit assk; for, Fleming being missed, every csurut,
vas mide to find out his whereabouts. The patrols who were with him in the moods beir compunpy, and that, after a diligent searech they had concluded among themselves that h order to screen their own cowardice. report spread, Dolan's men mide not in the
least dissatisfied that their middaight exzaursion Cowards it. it . journey as easy as possibe to the inzraid.-
During their progress, Fleming appeared to cet nach not alittle astonished to find his own name frequeutly mixed up with that of others, well f Fleming led him to divulg
with , hrevestas, and blaspheny, were mised Mackenzic, whose brare fellows were deter"Let us more on quickly," said Fleming, herc's thand back, I say, froon that blize. there? Cormac, the mon-the men-reud, is absent;
other brand - well sercams; ha! ha!--rood, good, boys, downhim. He would gather himself up, as if about to make a spring, and then fall baike igsinin into
the bed of hay that Pat had provided. tened to the wild and terrible words of Fleming.
What could they nean? How he wishel thit his task were over; a fearful foreboding took possession of him.
to the roudside. What righit had he to trouble hinself with a a iend like hin?
Must. he oboy orders? That was the sore point with Pat, just then, and he feit it. His
yay lay up a steep hillside, and he thought that he would never accomplish his jourgey before nightfull.
He was strungely uncasy, and overy effort he made to calm his mind was useless.
At length the end was reached. as carefully placed in a comfortable bed in
 he showed signs of specdy recorery, he was to

be confincd to the house until word was brought | or sent to Doini. |
| :--- |
| The litter mada all haste in returning: He | and give a feed of oats and water to the horse.

Fairly started on the roid-fully a distance of wenty-five miles from his own house-Yat felt onely and dispixited, whether owing to the long drive which he had now to repeat, is not
easily told. Perhaps he felt thitt liis presence
 fire? "Surely to God!" hac excluimed, "the the
villins will not male another attennt, on the The thought half maddencd him, and hy
lashed the poor beast unmeroifully, as if if should fy instead of trotting. The best part of the ground was gone over
The nixht was cold and clilly, and poor Pat

## ongratulating himsolf on th

 prospect of nearing home, one of the whelsbrokes down, and Pat was pitched out of the There was little e me to to deliberate mo whut. $h$. ing a sort of straddlo for its buak and, malk mounted; having removed the injured cart into an adjoining field.

## diapter xill.-burning of yidow rogan'

SGRNE-DEATE OF OAMEBON-RRSOOR O

## Brleid o'hara - death of Mother-horrible atrocities. Sacred the cause that Clan Conaill's defending- The altars we kneel at, the homes of our stres;

 uthloss the ruin the foe is extending-Sbortly after Pat Dolan had started in charge
Fleming, Phil and Ned were made aware of Fleming, Phil and Ned were made aware
other attempt to burn the dwelling of Cor vildered that they knew not what course to Chow-Cormac and the two Noula momanr and soldiers in all parts of the country That was not the time for inaction, howeve ace. Word was sent round the country dered to attend that night, at an carly hour, the smiddy:
the spot. Nolan explained the cause of his father's took upon himself the duty of calling the men ireumstances. Scarcely had Ned finished speaking, when two men, who had bee
moned to attend, rushed in, exclaiming "My
flames!
Dolan's sons sprang to their fect, and graspng a pike each, shouted to the men to follow. Little encouragement was needed. The men They were joined by others on their way. yeomanr
Hastily collecting their men, Phil and Ne
One balf of the house "Surround them." oped in flames.

Before the word had more than escaped from
his lips, a portion of the building fell.
A loud and piercing shriek issued from withi Ned DoLin sprang to the door at the risk of "Gosd God!" he esclaimed, "the door
barred, or nailed, and some one within." A ghot was fired it him as he sprang through he window in the gable of the b
Thire had but partially reached. hick smoke. He found Cormac's mother lring spechle
on a bed. It was the work of au instant to arry her to the window.
Three or four men
Three or four men sprang forward on the in
tant to receive her. "There's somebody else within,"
ed, and the brave fellow re-entered. The yeomanry tossed the buraing materia
with the points of their bayonets over that par the boase not yet destroyed. Four of them rushed forward to the window The heat was intolerable, and they retreated The heat was intolerable, and they retreated
o'Hara in his he rems. Hered dress was on brie! "ara in his arms. Her dress was on fire!
Back!", cried a voice, presenting a gan he noble fellow, who was thus sacrificing him That moment the speaker, Duncan Cameron
dead where he stood. Pat Dolan's Land One bound, and Ned was free of the devou element.
upon then, and bury them in the
outed Pat Dolan, with a fierceness Mins!' shouted Pat Dolun, with a fiereenes, The surrounding plare had partly concealed The force which arrived with Phil and Ned.
The yeomanry thought that a wuch large ree had arrived with Pat, where
ompanied him.
(To be Continued.)

|  | at once what force they h what point it is posted." |
| :---: | :---: |
| FROM THE BATTLE FIELD. <br> tree prench soldieti. | of Weissemburg, Marshal Mar Mahon |
| much lighter |  |
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| ry |  |
|  | een it under fire. |
| umpter-mulc: | dr |
| there |  |
|  | nentes set forth the vanished 71 th ats making part of |
| counds; ten pounds of ammnnition, distributed |  |
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| slung over | administra |
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| Orer the knapsack-first a great-coat; secondly, a | A correspondent of the Pall Anall Gazette takes |
| nket; thirclly, his stare of the canvas for | from a French |
| bri, and sticks for the tame; und fourthl | wi |
| camp-kettle. Inside the knapseck be has | At Mareugo the Frerch, 28,000 men, the |
| ad pair of trousers, combs, brushes, need | 30,900, and 13,000 were eith |
| mead, buttons, a pair of gloves, a couple of pair | A |
|  | trians and Russians ; killacl and wounded, |
| containing abont a quart of liquid is flung | At Jena, 100,000 French, 100,000 Prussians ; |
| right |  |
| ight must |  |
| men ; and it is only too casy to understund how it |  |
| happens that knapsacks and impedimenta are invari- | sin |
| dropped the moment the first shot is fired. In | gig |
| rench army the practic | nte |
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| the st | 135,000 French and Sardinians, 136,000 |
|  | loss in killed and wounded, 27,000 . A |
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| form an opinion of this vicious | there aro $800,000 \mathrm{men}$ in presence of each |
| ing, for the maintenance of |  |
|  | from disease, then from the swo |
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| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| correspondent, writing fron Paris, describ | battlc-field and its surroundings. |
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|  | French Sanitary Corps were |
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| ke a washer-womon's | the wrecks of their regiments atter leaving us the |
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| above the roar of the batteries at our feet. At 12 o'clock precisely the Prussinn battery of six guns on the slope alove the broken railway bridge over the Meuse near Lavelette had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the hill nlrcady mentioned near,the village of Flonry. At 12.10 the Freuch compolled to retire to Floury, and sonn after a junction between the Saxons and Prussians behiad Sedan was announced to us dy (ieneral Vou hoon, safely completed; from this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French 12.25 we were all astonished to sere clouds of retreating French infuntry on the hill between Floury and Sedan, a Irresian vattery in front of simeges making accurate practice with percussion shells amnng the receding and ranks; the wholo hill for a quarter of an hour was liternily covered with Frenclumen running rapidly. Less than half an hour afterward, at 12.25 , Gcn. Von hoon called our attention to anSedan, in the road leading from Basille to the La Garonne wood. They never halted until they cume to the red roofed house, in the outskirts of Sedan who was using my opera glass, akked me to look at a third French columm, moving up. A battery of guns covercd the road through the La Garonne Food, immediately atoove Sedan, doubiless to support the troops def.nding the important Bazille ravine, to the north-east of the town. At one ocwock the rench batterics on the edteot the wood toward Hery and above it, opencd a vigorous fire In advancing the Prussian columins of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storna the hill, north west of La Garonne, so to gain the key of position on that side. Ai 1.0., yet another of position on that side. At 1.0 , yet another French battery near the wood, opezed on $t$ t Prussian columns, which were comperiol to kop shifting their ground, till ready for thes nom rusin to the French shells. Aftervards we sew the first Prusian skimishers on the crest of the Lagaronne hill 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 agrinst all those Ftenche The General's prophesy soon proved correct, for the French uivancing at least six to one, the Irassians were forced to retreat domn the bill to seek reinforcements from the columne, which were hurying to their support. In five minutes they cause lituk again, this time in greater forces, but still terrilly inferior to those huge French massics. "Gowsi Heavens the Froch Cuirassit rs are going to charge them", cricd Gen. Sheridan, and sure enough the regiment of Cuimssiers their helmets and breast-plates flashing in the splendid sum, firm in sections of Prussian shirmisiers without dotirniag to form in line. Squadronsare never ustd by the Prassians. The in fantry reveived the Cuiaseirrs witia acrushing firing with great rapidity and unfailing precision into the dease Frunch siquadron-, the effect was matses, in over went hors:s and nuen in numbers, in hud French Cuirassiers went hurried!y berk in disorder, and went lack faster than it cane, went back searccly form, its comely array was suddenly changed into shapeless and helpless crowds of fiying men. The sians actunlly dashed forvard in hot pursnite at double quick, the infantry plainly phrseing the fying cavairy, such a thing has not often been recorded in the annalk of war, I knew not thi what cxample to compare it. Precisely with thi, has orcurred a more striking episode in the hattle. When the French infantry shw their cavalry fying locfore foot- soldiers, they in their turn, came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussiins waited quictly and patiently, endaring 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 returncd with the needleFun a rapid fire, but the Chanserpots and French Infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry to whose resylte they had come. The infantry fled in its turn and followed the cavalry to the place from whicl thiy came that is hehind the ridre, some s. 100 yards on the way to Sedan, whree the Prussian mitrailenke, with their great object of the Prussians was raine d : since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold. Holding it thus mainst the cavarg the Prussiaus persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish the artillery on this hill. |
| :---: |

## IRISH INTELEIGENCE















 and


Dobuns, Aoc. 19.-A chacck han been given to tha
demonstations of armpathy with France, which


## 4: <br> THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-SEPT. 16,1870

## The Crue Clititress

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE printed and publisged eyery friday

J GILLIES.

G. E. CLerk, Editor

## To nul country Subscribers, Two Doliars. If the

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MONTREAT, FRIDIT, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870
ecclesiastical calemd

##  Saturidy sumdy 18 Sumaty, 19  <br> 

vews of the week
Imuediately after the surrender of the Em por.rr, and the army of Marshal MeMahon a Sedin, the Prussians resumed their advanc upon Paris, before which City they may b eyes of our reeders. There is no French arny the feld to oppose their progress, nor any fortified placess in the way, to iupede their narch
Of the state of Paris we receive contrudictor accounts. If on the one hand we are assure that its defences are almost impregnable, on the other hand we are told that there are neithe
guns in sufficient numbers to arm them, no men to man them. With a large army in the field, menacing the communications of the aicking force, Paris might perhaps make effective resistance to its enemies, or at
events detiun them before its walls, till ope tions outside should compel the besiegers to treat. But unfortunaty, it does not seem hat France has any organised army left that she can rely upon. She has men, and these wen are full of valor, and patriotic euthusiasm;
but they are as yet undiscipliued, and ill furbut they are as yet
Under these circumstances we may expect an armistice and capitulation. We do not think hat any goverument would expose Paris to the use the curitll not of France wercly, but Europe, but of the civilized world. In the aterial order she is anaost what home is greatuess lies her we:lkness. She is so rich i
art-trensures, in the accumulated wealth of a res, and of all lands, wh a loss itreparable, a loss that all future genera tions would derlore-that the wor wish estiniss in their handsiotisn, or their coures hrink from exposinir these treasures to destrua ion fron shot, and shell, and the indisarimin ating fury of the flanes. We think therefore that Paris will not fight, but survender on such rims as the present Government may be able to obt:un from its assuilants. The Parisians are
described in such reports as reach us, as ansious. and somewhat cust down. Their traditional asoncience and reckless gaity hate left then hevolution the theatre; were open, and wer herolution the theatres were open, and were
nighty thronged as usual, thought then the dis ipution of the City was not checked-now in are closed, or deserted, and a deep gloom has tuled over the capital where

The Republic has been accepted throughou of the fallen Emperor. The political prisoners nder the late regime, many of them scoundre f deepest dye, have all been enlarged and e ricd in triumph by the fickle populace; and
the maliguant Rochefort finds himself to his wu surprise, and to the diggust of the civilized world, a member of the Government. Wh manner of a Goverument it is, and in whut
light Catholics must regard it, may be gathered from the fact that Guribaldi has tendered to it What ser
What conditions Prussia may be willing to impose as the price of peaco ne know not. generally reported that these conditions will comprise the cession by France of Alsace and Lorraine to the Germanic Empire now in its
birththroes; other accounts give out that
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Prussiu will be content with the surrender to it } \\ & \text { of Strasbourg, and Metz, but this latter implies } \\ & \text { a considerable rectification of the French fron- }\end{aligned}\right.$ tier, and a surrender of territory to which the French will not long submit. It is also said of its powerful and ambitious neighbor, Russia is preparing to interfere in the struggle and in
behalf of France. This may rery probably bo true, and if so will lead to strange complications No doubt were Russia to interfere effectivel to obtain better terms for France, it would be on the tacit, if notexpressed underad, should henceforward, be left free to pursue its aggres sive policy towards the Turk. Russia caris As yet howerer Prussia has indignantly re foes not secm that any such offers huve bee formally made on the part of Great Britain, the German press has giren it plainly to be under cejected. We are iuformed too that the U States have offered to mediate betwist the cou ending partics; but fushed with triumph army, we do not think that they will refrai rny, we do not think that they will refrain paace bencath the malls of Paris.
Meantime, deeming that this is their hour the demons of the Revolution, the obscene rul tures, and carriou crows of Democracy yre hover
ing and uttering their discordant serecching over the City of Rone, as if it and it= Poutif The Piedmoutese Govern design of transfering its soat from Floreace Rome, and this is perhaps no erapty boast. The Pape alone appears ummored in the mid
of the turnoil. His mind is made up, and on un rortly enacessigns will ever be mude by him. the worst his enemies em but kill him ave no more that thes can do We may be thir the saintly Pius be not murdered, he will never make anj the slightest concession to his away the slightest of the rights of the Holy Sce Catholics therefore are not alarmed, nor is the faith in the promises of Christ shaken. True: He never promised His Church or His pastors dom for His sabo; bect we hire seen how H deals in His own grood tine with the persece tors: we have witnessed the fate of Cavour;
and ewe now we have before our cyes th spectacle of the ignominious fall of him wh in Italy: and who sanctioned, if be did not stigate, the robberies of Victor Ewmanuel Yes! He who brought these troubles upin throie. whilst the old man unarmed still sits i tor Finmanuel were he to pause ere it be t late in his sacrilegrous desims upon home and
Gods Yicar on carth! The cup of his ini quities is nearly finl; ame perhaps befing may be added to the list of unthrmed aad de graded monarchs.
The telegran reports that the opleadid Brit sh ironclad ship Cuptain has been lost with a hands on board, in number about 3 the persons amongst those who have perished are. Cuptai Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty.
The advance of the Prussians upon J'aris ha aeen retarded by heavy rains-just such rain f France, and proposed capture of its capita to a disastrous issuc. Mirrshat Bazatue had
it is said-succeded in cutting his way out of Hetz, and was marching torvirds Paris. Th for the defence of the City and the reorganisa tion of the army; it expects to be able to put in the feld same 300,000 men, including troon of the line, the national guards, and the Gard
Mobile. The King of Prussia refuscs to recergnise on he will only treat with persons appointed by the ate Imperial authoriti The kirupress Euge has joined her son in Fingland, and both ar
living at Hastings. There seems to be a doubt that the Piedmontese Government is pro paring to attack Rome. A casus melli with the
Sovercign Portiff it cannot so much as pretern 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 Europe. The posscssion of Rome and tho Papal States may bo coveted by Piedmont; but if this can excuse its agoreassion on the former invading Canada, and takiag possession of Que bee and Montreal.
We give below the latest telegrams from the
$\qquad$ Lonpon, Scpt. 12.-The siege of Paris ma Londov, Scpt. 12.-The siege of Pa

The Prussian forces in detachments form a
emi-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 ount Bismarck may consider the proposition Russia.
A Paris correspondent of the Times says : stubbern defence of Paris is certain if the ity is besieged. The idea that the Prussians rill walk in without difficulty is an entirely
ristaken one
Pirris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants re firm in the belief that the city can be deended. The roads leading to the city are all closed, and no more provisions are going in. What the city now contains must prove suffiint for the emergency, or the Prussians will

Garibaldi is expected at Paris.
Cerdun continues to hold out against the enemy. At Montmedy on Thursday the ga special to the Uerall, dated Paris Sept 11th, says:-The Prussians entered Laon yes terday. Shortly after their entrance the maga cine exploded blowing up a portion of the
Che Prusian staff and several hun drel soldiers were killed.
The fortress of Thionville still holds out a
The defence of Metz still continues, Marshal Bazaine being
A special to the World, dated Ostend, says: The Morgrn Zeitung, of Hesse Cassel, give particulars of the Enpperor Napoleon at Cassel
He was accompanied by Gen. Felix Douily and brun as prisones on pase and by a brii hant staff of French officers.
The Prusian ciril and wilitary authoritie Hesse, in full uniform, received him at the
ation with a company of Prussian infantry at ation with a company of Prussian infantry a
guard of honor, a squad of hussars keepin
buck the people.
The liuperor, who was recsived with an Imweriai salute, wore the uniform of a Licutenant
Gencral, but no sword. His breast Fas corered ith orders, and he wore an undress scarle api. He is corpulent and looked very gray ut browned in complesion and well.
As he stepped out of his royal railway car
fiage on the platform, the drums beat and the lurd presented arm
By order of King William two chaniberlains of the Clourt of
Latest intelligence from Prussian head-quarhrough the Austriun Legation, King Willian deciares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the Tuileries, and from the Im pritid Government of France.

The war has entered upon a new plase. Hitherto, that is until the declaration of Ropublie in France, it has been a war betwit Kings and Emperors; now, if continued
will be a war betwist Kings and Pcoples. Repubicanism is catching. The disease aving broken out in France, we may naturilly expect that it will spread; that Spain will take i, that Ituly will take it, and very probably hat Germany, in spite of the momentary popu arity of the King, and even of Bismarek, mas
tike it. A Gernanic Empire"-will probably be but the prelude to a Germanic Republic.
Thus the war maj be regarded merely an ncideut, or cpisode in a terrible epic whon wo cill par excellence "The Revolution. It, the of Yrinces; with the ciew on one side, of per haning the title of Kiag for that of Emperor but its probable result will be that both Hm peror, and King shall ere long be uewbers of the illustrious corapany of monarchas retired the business, and that the par into their the bu
hands.

It is in this light that we rean the address of the Working men of Paris to their brothers ocial domoran appeal on prizipa demneratic spirit is stronz in Germany, and as Sociulitic doctrines are there rif amougat the working clusses, this appeal may not be altovether in vain. In substance it says-"Are Kines, and Capitalists, and all culottic wen encrally our natural and common enemics? thy then should we continue cutting one auother's throits, when by union we migat arenge ourselves, and the rich, our oppressors from titio innemorial?"
So long as be was fighting against Imperial rance, the King of Prusinin had with him the syuputhies of his people, of all that aymprotiy be
people it may be said: will that people it may be said: will that aymputhy be
with Republican France, with democratic
France? We doubt it. For a short longer the hereditary hatred of the two races the remembrance of wrongs inflicted and of in sults endured, may prolong the contest; but wo certainly expect that the democratic and so prove more than a moth for ethologial on pathies. The France which has just erected statue to Voltaire, should certainly be reccive -by the Prussia which the other diry erected statue to Luther.
Certainly the lately proclaimed rulers of Re publican France are men against whom Germa democracy can entertain no prejudices. good and sincere Cliristian as well as a brav and skifful soldier the men to whose hands th destimies of France are entrusted, are woll known infidels, and estreme demoerats. Fave
the FFithess to whom these men are warml cowmended by their well known hatred of th Catholic Church, can find nothing better to say of them than this-That this man is a Pro on-Christian ; and of the others thitt the respect," not profess even bur, "respect Christianity." So also Robespierre and bis pon him as : und inuugurated a fete in honor of L' Etre Su-

Small cause therefore have Catholies to rejoice over the late political changos in Frauce. They re changes for the worse; for Louss N hough in his time he dia mueh cull to the Revolation, than by his ofu feelings. The present rulers of rrance need no stirring up bitterest bigot of Excter Hall can desire. Still we must remember that it was the Frouch Re-public-not Louis Napoleon, that directed the irst expedition against Rome, and purged the Holy City of the impure horde that defiled the cred places; and it is not impossible that the atholic party in Friuce may yet be numerou and infuential enough, to control, and keep in menibers of the provisional goverament.
Humanly spaking the Papacy would seem it on all sides, and already their songs of tribo are But the end is not ; though there be none other than One who fighteth for us and the Church which He
founded, yet He is a strong ally, and rith 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 ven vercign in Dre whapoleon was prisoncr, and in exile? Dark then and hear as are the clouds which now menace the Churcll and European socicty, Catholies can await the bursting of the storn without fears for the result. The storna will pass over; when the sky shall clear it will no doubt appear that many mighty ones
have been liurled down from their seats; but amidst the general wreck wo may be sure that the Rock will still stand in its old place ; crect come, that the rates of hell shall never preval against it.

We would warn our readers against giving any credit to the many sensational stories sen and others; such for instunce, cos that the En press Eugenie reviled her husband as a coward, when she heard of his surrender; that the King of Prussia behaved like a brute to his ening to shoot him; that Lonis Napoleon waged war to concoul his frands on the Tro sury; that the lata Kimpress addroued a lettor in her orn hand to Queen Victoria, imploring the mediation of the latter. This, and a lot of solid foundation in print
For Louis Napoleon it
an be observed that stano horse for any length of time. The man has ins to answer fo no doubt, but he should not be reviled as a covard

To Correspondents.-The siegc, or rathe blockade of Paris by Henry IV., to which you allude, occurred in 1590. It' was during this celebrated sicge that the citizens, reduced to the uhmost extremity by the scarcity of provision up the dead from the churoh-rards; and from sort of powder made by grinding or pulverizing the bones of the corpses therein deposited, they concocted a sort of paste or brend with which in rain they sought to prolong their lires Almost all who partook of this hideous food died, and upwards of thirteen thousand persons are said to have perished from famine in Pari
The fyy disease in cattle han appeared aroung
Mount Forost, and farmers are Rlarmed.

Some time ago the Montreal Witness pul
lished a list of names of persons, residents Lished a list of names of persons, residents of been marvellously enlightened to see the erren of Popery, and strongly persuaded to "ember the truth as it is in Jesus:" by going the rounds of the low grogrerie thay houses of ill-fume, it is an easy task to find houses of ill-fame, it is an easy task to find
amongst the frequenters of these institution ny number of "brands" ready for a considem ion, or for the mere fun of the thing they are no doubt in earnest since phide bhors them and their doings-we only laughed did other Catholics, at the sight of th it is specious converts to "the truth end to revert, to mor should we condes ication that wo hare juster but for a comanu eposes in a striking manner the dishouest at ces of the Witarss and its allies. The rriter, Victor McBeth, to his surprise Tound his name down in the list published by he Winess. Naturally ashamed of finding his he company, he wrote to the Kilitor the miness, asking ou what authority the ter had presumed to set him down as a cen Wituess, to muke on him, the Editor of the hness, to make reparation by inserting in his ying statement to which the Witnossis of 7 th August had given circulation.
This demand the Editor of the Mionteal Fitress, true to his antecedents, and to his rom our correspondent's letter which we publ ish below :-



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## 6 <br> FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

tHE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Pasis, Sept. 5 .- The Republic has been
proclaimed in all the great towns. Paris is prochai
quiet.
The
Lishes the following
The French poople, anticipating the Cham ber, which heitited to sare the country, has
demanded a Republic. It has placed its re demanded a Republic. It has placed its re
presentatives not in power but in peril. The
Republic conquered invasion in 1792. The Republic conquered invasion in
Repubbic is now ggain proclaimed. The rev Repuain his been accomplished
lution hat right of the public safety.
There was a great agitation in Bordeaux
yesterdyy. The statuc of the Emperor was thrown from its pedestal and the National
Guard refused to support the Prefect or Im perinl authorities.
A degpatch from Lyons gives identical ad
rices as to the situation in that city Full amnesty is accorded for all politica crimes and oftences agyinst the press 1awe com
mitted since D Decmber 3 rd 1852, to August 1st, 1870 . All condemned persons still de tribunals or Cour d'Assizes or Co
shall be immediately set at liberty
The Tribune correspondent telegraphs fron
Brussels on Monday attemoon that the Prince de Joinville Duke d'Aumale, and Duke d Cantres left Brussels y yesterd ${ }^{\text {Cly }}$ for
offer their services to the Repablic.
Lospon, Sept. 6.-D. the several statee of Europe congratuluting France on the eeaecful nedd siccessfulf formation
of the Republic. Repubicass are alread leaving London in great numbers for France, Victor Hugo reached Paris last night.
Ostzyp, Sept. 5.-The Empross Eugenie arrived this morning at Braine-le Conte in
Hainault. She mas quite ill aud exhausted by the night's jourray and the dreedfful emotions much respect by Col. Count Von Darititaten
Ponthose, Aid-Cel.Camp of the King of the
Belgians, and proceeds at onice to join the Belgians, and proceds, at once to join
Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

 prisoner he has no power, and that all depends
on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence over the contiThe Interational Workmen's Socicty, in
beir address to the Social Democracy of, Germany, says:-Prussia made war against the
Emperor not against France, who now asks the ithdrawal of your armies, otherwise it will be the universal duty of Frenchmen to rise and
reenact the scenee of '93. Frenchmea will mate no pace with the conemy on their sin,
 forget the crimes parted or perpetrated eapo
Dr. Russell writes from Sedan the 3rd as
 took part in the delibiberations. The terms are
that the gartison and army of Sedan be surrenderect is prisoners of war to be sent into Germany, the officers to be liberated on parole and not to serre again during the wari ill anderstood to be part of the stipulations.
gard and escort of cuirassiers and by $t$ th Crown Prince and staff of general officers pro-
ceeded to the chateau outside Sedan and received the Emperor, who came with his perSonal followers and staff, in charge of an escort nue facing the cuirassiers. The King and his
captive retired into the glass house of one of the saloons on the drewing-roon floor, and they the King, the Emperor had a few moments Convereation with the Cromn Prince, during

 great humiliation, for his courre had to be brough the lines of the Prussian armies
$\qquad$ Iad apon an English gentleman by what he rance, by the patriotic spirit of which he on active preparations to defend the oountry argainst he invader. Probably he derived hisisinormation chiefy from what he wittieissed in the
tomns and larker villages from some of the Tomns and larger villages; from some of the etter to-day from a friend now residing at his
"\%The misery this war, who writes as 10 l . apon France is appalling. The peasantry (Nana ogainst him or in deppar-the young men, many We had an sct of incendiarism lest night near
here. It if ilmoet to be miphed that Prus


into ingignificance compared with those of tw
nonoths hence. Fathers and mothers are com ing in all day long and inploring us os to get back
thir sons under different pleas, such as their their sons ander and having ochildren, or being
being marrien and
the eole support of a family, or having weak che sole support of a family, or having weal
yeser a 2 bad leg. But it is all of no avail.
The moral wisery of all it The moral misery of all thase poor people, whit cannot understand whild. The glory, if any
very distressig to bebold
glory yever counes from this horribie war, will hor be theirs."- Pimes Cor
 Paris transformed by a flysh of lightning, and
profoundly disturbed in its seatiments, ideas profoundy disturbed in its seatiacuns, iden the change which has occurred in itself; it is as
the eye which sees not itself. Youtlis and men aike were esercising themsolves in the usc of
arms. I met yesterday a womber of the In situte, a house porter, and a guy liver of th ing a lesson in the manazement of the Chasse pot. Bodily exercises have revived in fav
The Paz Gymasium is always crowded. population which had only nerves desires hence
brth to accuire muscle The children wrth to acquire muscle. The children who
will be born next year will come into the world will be bern next year will come into the worlad
under better conditions than their seniors, and under better conditions than their seniors, and
piil become subtantial men. Paris has mad
immense propress in politics; it no longe inmense progress in pointics, it no
troubles itself with politics. The discussion
internil lafu internali affirs is put off; :lll parties hase
signed an armistice in the presene of the
enemy. The state of siege is zecepted without enemy. The state of siege is accepted without
discossion. Pleasurcs which formerly consti-
tuta tuted the great businass of life in Pariis are so
no longer. Drilling working meditating there no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there
is no longer time or inclinition for aumusement The capitial of Europeata good living, whither in. Huasman attracted all the eaters, the
drinkers the futterers of the world has mithin a fem days assumed a Spartun aspect. The play to empty benches. Dress has becom plininer and more subducd; a gay toilet would
be as dizeordant us a fulse note. To complet the picture of this proud and happy meximot
hhosis I will tell you that Paris, but lately to iich, has suddenly become poor. Al tho pieees of paper, bue, pink, or yreen, which $M$
Roulher poopuously ectimsted Roulher ponpously estimated en bloc at
milliards-become reduced to their real worth milliards-become reduced to their real wo
The bank-note has uudergone the logical de preciation entailed by a forced currency, yol
aud silver are scarre, and cach keeps by hin the little that he may possess in case of possibl contingencies. An entire population which
hitherto had the foolish habit of living apoo its capital, discounting the future, and makin
extruavagatt abusc of credit has returned habits of foresight, of saving, and of that world Iy simplicity which constituted the strength of tititutes that, of our enemies. For 20 year
we lave been, or we fucied we were rich; lus uries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and lortunas partienus being permited
to set the fashion it wis almost discreditable not to gpend 100,000 a year. War has restored
the credit of porerty. We may now venture to wals, and we no longer i.ur to :isk. our
friends to dine of beeff and potatos. When aimk that only last
ago, the humbiest
shum Chambertin ind disevised Chate:ut Yquem with a pheasant, stuficd with woolly
balls. Vive la misere if it makes us more wise at the eame time that it makes us more manly.
Paris is beginining to comprehend that it can ane sufficienty well rithout trutles, and that in a gauzy ware which eoctst 30 louis. We shal emerrae from this urisis better than we began it,
and France will gain in elevation without any diminution of her surfice
Paris, Sept. 7.-The Lead of the Prussian
columa hatea apparently
Reports having been circulated that the Muaicipal Guard Fas arerse to defending the
citr, the officers and men hare published a stitement to the eficet that they will tiglt to the ${ }^{\text {last. }}$ The given to barricade the streets to render no as sault of the encmy more difficult. The poople
are quiting the are quiting the city with the utwost hast
no that the Prusians have approashed
near. One of today' papers axys:-The Fing
Prussin bass already amounced bere thatit he Prussia has already amounced there thatt ke
will require the leading capatidisist to suarantze sum of three thousand millions. Amony th
names cited are those of Messri. Rotuschilds. Rooland, Gallera, and other bankers, the pre-
sident of the Great Railway and other com sidents of the
panies of France.
The oity is very quiet, singing in the street has entirely stopped, as the enemy draws nea the poople ev.
tion to ight.

likely to pay a fearful price for the embition of
the man who has lashed the passions of the country to fury, and if a reverse connes God help France! Nothing but unvarying suceess
could sustain our present pitch of tension and could sustain our present pitch of tension, and
the reaction will in the first place be fatal to the reaction will in the first place be fatal to
the dynasty (which few would regret), and
what is far worse would paralyze France as effectually as. a second Waterloo."-Cor. Catholic Tines.
The French Bishops have been received on
their return to their dioceses with demonstra, their retura to their dioceses with demonstra-
tions 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
Fracoso a and these are the men who, accord-
ing to our well-ifformed English journals, wero
bbout to cause a mighty selism in the Church There has been no question of the devotion of
all alike to the IIoly See and to the interests of the Church, or
crecs of the Council
IosDov, Sept. 8.-Nerps from the vicinit Travellers arriving it Brussels fiom Lus
burg say the surrender is already effected.
The P russian. Honiteur 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 Frunch armory i

 French
pleted.
M, Gamheteta, Minister of the Interior, hat ssued a circeilar to thic Preteets of depart
ments. bidding them think only of war and the pone erery thought," stiys he, "save that of Piaris is provi
millions of men.

Piedwowr.-London, Sept. 7.-A special Florence, Sept. 3, says:-A deputation fron
Nice to the Minister of Forcign A fairs arrived here this morning. They anoounced that Ni
stired of enduring the tyrannical yoke France. The young men of the town and and diliy conficts are occurriug between the
ailitary and the people. Scret societies hare military and the people. Sccret societies have
been formed. $T$ the city is crowded with the agenis of Mazzini. and a g generall rising of the
acople is imminent. Re-annexation to Itelv people is is inminunt. Re-annexation to Italy
is cossidered indispensable. The Minister dedincd to reply to the deputation, which leares,
declaring that henceforth the Republicuus, who ave heretofore been opposed, will have their






be it kyows
hat is said by one who has tried

## Messrs. Derina \& Bolton, Druggists, Montreal:



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## trobbled me for yerers, rendering nhy right arm al port nueless, and extending nerosg my cbest and

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##   menace consent to a parley. The men clamber up and rrench oft the enfice frum the pataes. The gatee are presinty opend and the people fook in, going toward the palace. The flacy is still flying from the top of the Ceutral Pavilion. from the top of the Central Pavilion. The coven approasthes the private gaden. There is a detachment of troops there. The officer is sum-  people walk in aud immediately invade the interior the palace. The fag is torn and handed down. T Empress las left. The Moviles and people anu  <br> remo <br>  <br> consider the three proposals sulumitted by Palikao, Thisers and Farre. A company of National Guards haviny charre of the cates   gntes, the people spreal thenselves all over the building except the hall where the sessionn of tue Dequties are hild. The next hall was oecupid by <br>  <br> 




Nom








A nd without another word he marched off, leaving
at to luugh, which I did must huarily.


He invitation heided -hawon for git
RIFYING, YET INVIGOMATING!
By means of Bristol's Sugar Coated pa! By means of Rristol's Sugar Coated Pille, these
two processes are made one amd
cannot be snid of any cannot be said of any other catinsuricitatable, and hil his
For this reason they are decidedly the mistence.

 degree connected, ither as efiecte or causes, wiome
moroid condition of the stomact, the liver, or to
intestines.-Upon these organs the lid







 delicious fumigntt, it is, when bended with water,
an excellent preparation for the shin and an adlurir.
ale dental wash.


A Rouserold Re,non:- No family should be with-


INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.



$\frac{\text { Montral, isth Auguat, 18io. F. X. craic. }}{\text { Pro. of Qureec, }}$

Pro. of Quviec,
Dist. of Montral. $\}$ INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 In the SUEEMIOR COURT:
In the matter of





| James conaughtor, <br> R. JOINER and BUILDER, comstantly |  |
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| RPENTER TOINER and BOULDEB, constantly Oblo H uls <br>  |  |
| All Orders left at his Shop, wn in, NT. EDW. ArD STREET, (wa Bletry) |  |
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| THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE <br> of the |  |
| M 0 NT |  |
| directors: |  |
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| benj. Conte, Esq., President. |  |
| R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Liapierre, Esa Abralum O. Larivierc Esq. ग. B. Homier, Esq. |  |
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