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Mitness, True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1870.

NO. 14

A LEGEND OF SARSFIELD.

From Legends of the Wars in Ireland, by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"With that my uncle passed on-bad scran to him! for if he answered and said the hour was come. Garodh Earla an' all his knights would be back here in the twinklin' of an eye, an' 'tis short work they'd make o' the Sassenachs if they came. On an' on he went, till in the bottom of a green valley he came formint a grand house; an' his heart leapt with joy when he heard the people inside rattlin' up 'Garry-owen' with a chorus that seemed to shake the

"Be this stick! said he, 'but they seem to be refreshin' themselves inside anyhow. I'll just step in, an' p'rhaps it's a cead mille failthe I'd get to Tir-n-na-Oge from some one!'

"He did so; an' the first person he saw inside was his cousin, Johnnie Harty, who, with

"Wisha! a thousand welcomes to Tir-n-naabove.'

and settle here as soon as I can, if it shuits to the worst." me, which I think it will to a T.'

show the place to my cousin, Rody Condon.'

"With that they all stood up, an' conducted freedom." Rody beyant their own boundary into another lin' matches, and bouts with soords an' all that, stig that kept the forest beneath.

"Where's Cuchullin?' asked Rody.

leaning on his spear,' answered his cousin;

are carried on in this way, the devil a fut o' dhrop o' the crathur to wet a poor fellow's whistle afther his long journey?' "'Not a taste but metheglin,' they all ans-

"Well, that settles the question,' said Rody, giving his cuthamore a shake. 'Dang the bit o' me will ever stay in a counthry where there isn't a dhrop o' potheen to be had for love or | lios in the wood." money.'

when the whirlwind caught him up again, an'

"'Well,' said he, as he stood up an' began to walk home, 'the fairies must have played a thrick on me,—bad luck to Traneen Glas, that eral!" exclaimed the brave Rapparee, the moimp o' perdition! He an' his comerades drank ment his eye fell upon the weird-looking and

till I find out the door into Tir-n-na-Oge, an'

He was not allowed to finish his sentence; or gain their feet, poor Cus and his companions into a confined place like a cavern, where, when | used in the days of the second Charles. they succeeded in shaking the rough cloths "Now, general," said O'Hogan, "choose from before their eyes, they endeavored to look your weapon. As for me, I will have this put out his hand, as well as he could, to feel You, Cus, take a short pike, and that dagger for some support, and rested it against, what lying at your feet. You will mayhap want the

of a serpent :-

"Remember Ellie Connell, base Rapparee dog," said the voice in accents that Tibbot knew but too well, "and remember also how you crossed my path when it led to her love. Vengeance is in my hand at last; and, as sure as there is a hell beneath you, you and your companions shall swing from the best branch in the vood before set of sun."

"Try it," answered Tibbot, as he wrenched the cords that bound his arms asunder. Ha! may arms are now free; and when you come for us, you will find us hard to take. Miscreant undertaker! you will pay dearly for this if you come within reach of me, and as I now stand unarmed."

"Heed him not, Tibbot," said O'Hogan, creeping over to his lieutenant, in order to get his arms also unbound. "Gideon Grimes," he continued, as he felt his arms free, "I was

last, and that you are to be hung this evensure enough, an' p'rhaps fit for yourselves; ropes that are to settle all debts between us."

"Tis a wondherful place,' answered John- bowlders of rock beneath our feet, if it comes ribs of the first of his pursuers that came up, nie. 'The first place you saw belongs to to that," returned Sarsfield, smiling grimly in gained the wood outside, and soon put several Garodh Earla, this to us, an' that beyant there the darkness. "By my faith! an they come to the Fenians of Erinn. Come, boys, let us to take us forth, we can at least dash out some of their brains, and then make a rush for our the young Hugh O'Ryan, another and one of the to lie in wait for a troop of cavalry who began

part, where he saw all the Fenians of Erinn through his noose, like an ecl. had been grop- stronghold, they were welcomed to a sad scene. Lisbloom." encamped upon a hill; some engaged in wrest- ing about in the interior of their place of en- On a huge oaken table, in the midst of the "There he's over at the edge of the camp | Through this hole, after a great deal of ingenious screwing, he had at lenth succeeded in pro- one of the domestics, and, without a word, with them ere long." 'an' there is Curigh MacDaire standin' beside truding his black head. After looking out be- listened to the wild and heart-piercing song.

husband, Curigh, so fly with Cuchullin. If things | my head. I looked out through it, and saw about twenty men undher an oak tree with me will stay here for one. Haven't ye a single Black Gideon in their midst, and they settlin' ropes, like hangmen, to four o' the strongest brauches overhead. Oh, wirra, wirra! what'll become of us?"

"Ha!" exclaimed O'Hogan, "did you see where their horses were, Cus?"

"Yes, sir," answered Cus; "they were all grazin' in a little hollow at the foot of a small

"Now," rejoined O'Hogan, as if communing "The word was scarcely out of his mouth | with himself, "I begin to recollect where we are. But we can soon settle that question," he was tossed an' tumbled an' rowled between he continued, as with a sudden start, he drew its roarin' wings out upon the very spot where from his pocket a tinder-box, and struck a he had sat down some time before to refresh light. The blaze of the burning match fell himself. He felt for his cruiskeen, but found it empty.

dimly upon the opposite wall, and there showed the half-obliterated figure of a knight carved in

the rough stone. "By the blood of my body, my lord genwhat was in the cruiskeen, but it is a long time till they catch me again on Novimber night.'

"An' so that, my lord, is what happened to my uncle,' concluded Cus Russid; "but wait when he thrust us in, did not know how many doors open from it, and what a treasure is hid once set my eyes on Garodh Earla an' hiss there. Follow me, all; for there is not a momighty warriors, if"_____ ment to be lost." With that he lit another match, and led the way into the inner chamfor in an instant there was a rush from the ber. Here he pulled away a tall, thin flag trees behind them, and, before they could turn | that seemed to fit into the side-wall, and discovered the entrance to another chamber. On were seized by a number of men, disarmed and entering the latter, they found its dry floor pinioned, and, with horse-cloths thrown over strewn with weapons of all kinds from the old their faces, dragged through the wood despite | matchlocks and battleaxes of Queen Elizabeth's their struggles, and at length thrown rudely time to the musketoons, half-pikes, and swords

round, but found themselves in total darkness. sword," and he took up a huge, rusty one that Tibbot, who happened to be the last thrust in rested against the wall. "You, too, Tibbot.

THE HOUSE OF LISBLOOM . | seemed to him, a wall composed of huge stones | latter in the service you are about to perform. placed one upon the other in the manner of Attend to me, boy. From this place there are those cyclopean structures, some of which are yet found in the country. Through a chink between two of these blocks of stone, a low, you saw the horses grazing.—see! here it is," you saw the horses grazing.—see! here it is," sharp voice now grated on his ear, like the his and he removed a sheaf of pikes from the wall, showing behind a low and narrow passage,—
"the other is from the chamber outside."

"I know it, captain," interrupted Cus. "It lades to the other lios, in the very thick o' the wood. I went through it twenty times. But I didn't know this one."

"Very well," rejoined O'Hogan. "You are to escape through that passage when Gideon and his men come in for us. You will go through it like a weazel, while we get out through this passage, seize three horses out-side, and then ride for our lives. Be sure to make a good noise to draw Gideon and his ruffians after you; and, if one of them should overtake you at the far-off end of the passage, you know the use of half-a-dozen inches of cold steel. Once you reach Lios na Cummer, it woods. We are going to Glenurra Castle, where you can rejoin us."

"Never fear me, captain," exclaimed Cus Russid. "If one o' them overtakes me afore as ould frinds, sat around a table o' diamonds as ould frinds, sat around a must be o' diamonds as ould frinds, sat around a must be o' diamonds as ould frinds. Sat around a must be o' diamonds as ould frinds. Sat around a must be o' diamonds as ould frinds. Sat around a must be o' diamonds as ould frinds. Sat around a table o' diamonds shall live to pay you back the deep debt I owe lives I'll plant this athune his ribs. But, churp an dhoul! I hear them coming.—

There "Think of it not," answered Gideon, in a Give me a couple o' matches, captain. There, mocking voice through the chink. "Think that'll do," and he crept out into the second Oge, Rody,' said his cousin. 'Here, take a mocking voice through the chink. "Think that'll do," and he crept out into the second jorum o' this to refresh yourself, an' then personly that you are in safe custody here; that chamber, and replaced the stone against the haps you'd tell us some news from the worldt your niece is safe under lock and key in Lisaperture, thus shutting out his companions bloom; that my vengeance is in high train at from the observation of Gideon and his myrafther emptying the cup, this is a sweet drink tide as high as Haman, for I have sent for the covered the main outlet, and let it fall with a loud crash on the stony floor. At the same but, if you don't give me something stronger to wet my windpipe on this blessed Novimber as though he were issuing from an outer chamber one glass o' Tom Fraher's potheen than a one glass o' Tom Fraher's potheen than a one glass o' Tom Graher's potheen than a one glass o' Tom Fraher's potheen than a one glass o' Tom Fraher the right. Every thing fell out just as O'Hogan had planned. He and Tibbot and Sarswhole gallon of this wake thrash!"

"Wy lord," said O'Hogan, in a low voice, gan had planned. He and Tibbot and Sarsfield, said his cousin, "we can give you nothing stronger at present, Rody; but haven't that this mishap has befallen us, not for my fell upon and slew the three men left outside you any news?'

"Devil a much,' said my uncle, 'an' so I'll let it alone till I hear what kind of a have seemed more glad of his prize. Trust to wards Glenura Castle. Cus Russid treaded country this is to live in; for I mane to come me to find some plan of escape before it comes the passage with the agility of a fox, waited at the worst."
"We will trust to our arms, and these small his dagger, as he had promised, between the good miles between himself and Black Gideon.

O'Hogan intended to meet at Glenurra Casgreat hall, lay the dead body of poor Hugh,

> " The woods of Drumlery Are greenest and fairest, And flowers in gay glory Bloom there of the rarest; They'll deck without number A red grave and narrow, Where he'll sleep his last slumber, Young Hugh of Glenura!

The canavaun's blooming Like snow on the marish, The autumn is coming, The summer flowers perish; And, though love smiles all gladness. He's left me in sorrow, To mourn in my madness, Young Hugh of Glenurra!

Sweet love filled forever His kind words and glances; Light foot there was never Like his in the dances, By forest or fountain, In goal on the curragh, Or chase on the mountain Young Hugh of Glenurra!

When cannons did rattle, And trumpets brayed loudly, In the van of the battle His long plume waved proudly:
As the bolts from the bowmen, Or share through the furrow He tore through the foemen, Young Hugh of Glenura!

Alas! when we parted That morn in the hollow, Why staid I faint-hearted? Why ne'er did I follow, To fight by his side there The red battle thorough, And die when he died there? Young Hugh of Glenurra!

Ah, woe is me! woe is me! Love cannot wake him; Woe is me! woe is me! Grief cannot make him Quit, to embrace me, This red couch of sorrow. Where soon they shall place me By Hugh of Glenurra!"

"It is Marion Creagh, the betrothed wife of | field as one of the most remarkable he had ever poor Hugh," whispered O'Hogan, as he directed Sarsfield's attention to the young girl who had sung the lament. "But here comes Hugh's father, Owen O'Ryan, to welcome us. God help him! he has a sad welcome on his war-worn face. We shall now learn all about the death of my poor lieutenant."

CHAPTER III. - IN WHICH EDMOND OF THE HILL APPEARS UPON, THE SCENE, AND CUS RUSSID AGAIN BRINGS NEWS OF ELLIE CON-NELL; SHOWING ALSO HOW SARSFIED AND THE RAPPAREE CAPTAINS MARCH TO MEET THEIR FOES AT THE BRIDGE OF TERN.

Owen O'Ryan, the father of the young Rapparce officer who lay stark upon the table, was a man of about fourscore years of age, somewhat low of stature, with a white beard descending upon a chest of unusual prominence, and with a pair of shoulders so broad that they almost seemed to fill up the doorway through which he now issued to welcome O'Hogan and will be easy for you to escape through the his companions. Age seemed to have little other effect upon the old gentleman than that of thinning his features, and giving a clearer outline to the long acquiline nose that projected between his sharp gray eyes; for his figure was still as brawny and erect as when, nearly fifty years before, he had donned morion and backand-breast as a captain of horse under the Kilkenny Confederation. He had been too much accustomed all his life long to scenes of blood and sorrow to be much affected, at least externally, even by the death of his last and youngest son, yet as he grasped O'Hogan's hand with a silent greeting, and glanced at the woful figure upon the table, there was a tear in his eloquent eye, and a twitch upon his wrinkled face, that told the working of the brave but troubled soul within.

"I would," he said, still keeping O'Hogan's hand in his, "that I could give you other greeting than this. But war is always the same. It has long been sapping the founda-tions of my house, and now it has taken my

"He died the death of a brave man, however, like his brothers before him," said O'-Hogan, his heart swelling and his eyes also glistening at sight of the old soldier's trouble.

"Yes," rejoined the latter, "he died at least in harness. This morning at rise of sun he rode forth at the head of the men of Coonagh, During all this, Cus Russid, who had slipped bravest of his lieutenants. But when at sunset they walked into the hall of that ancient carried their booty last night to the House of

"It must be the same party that our messenger told us of," said O'Hogan and some preparing for the chase of a great inner chamber of their prison, he had discover-surrounded by his weeping friends. As the they would not go to garrison Black Gideon's the Castle of Glenura, although it was nearly ed a round hole cut downward through a huge three entered, the caoine, or death-song, was house without spilling some blood upon the midnight, when Cus Russid, completely worn sandstone flag that formed the side of the roof. about to commence; so they sat down, according the sandstone flag that formed the side of the roof. Through this hole, after a great deal of ingening to custom, upon seats provided for them by hands in practice. But we will settle accounts the room in which Sarsfield and the Rapparee

"It was for that purpose my son went forth," tween the stems of the ferns that shaded the fight about the beautiful Blanaid, who lives now over there in that bright palace above the stream.'

Interfooting out be listened to the wind and neart-piercing song.—

A beautiful young girl, with her long black hair streaming in wild disorder over her shoulders, stood at the head, and began the lament; in the distressfully plaintive burthen of which she was joined by all the females in the room.

It was for that purpose my son well vision.

A beautiful young girl, with her long black hair streaming in wild disorder over her shoulders, stood at the head, and began the lament; in the distressfully plaintive burthen of which she was joined by all the females in the room.

Captain," he said, as he crept up to where she was joined by all the females in the room. "Wisha! faith then,' said Rody, ''tis lit- O'Hogan was still standing, "there is a chink the she desarved a palace for lavin' her lawful in the roof inside there, just large enough for slowly and mournfully:— slowly and mournfully:— carbine-shot from the wood hard by struck him carbine-shot from the wood hard by struck him through the heart, and there he lies." And he pointed sternly to the table. "Yes, there he lies; and there be who say that it was the man you mentioned but just now who fired the shot, _Black Gideon Grimes."

was a base and coward shot," said Tibbot.

"Young man," returned the brawny patriarch of Glenurra, "curse not, for words are

"In the method you favor," said O'Hogan, "I can safely say Tibbet is not slack."

"I know it," answered the old man, "and

murderous dog whose shot laid poor Hugh low," said O'Hogan: and he related the news luck to them!" brought by Cus Russid, and the adventure that befell them in the chamber of the Gray Knight. He then introduced Sarsfield.

The old soldier of Glenura cast an admiring glance on the great cavalry general with whose name all Ireland was now ringing, took his hand with a clasp like that of a vice, and gave him a welcome, sad enough indeed, but still cordial, to his castle. While engaged in the conversation that followed, a slight rustle was heard in the room; and, on turning round, they beheld standing silently at the foot of the table, and gazing fixedly at the corpse, a figure that the old chief and the two Rapparee leaders knew well, but which at once struck Sars-

There, erect as a spear-shaft, stood a young man, slightly above middle height, with eyes black and piercing like those of an eagle, and a sun-embrowned face eminently beautiful in its contour and proportions. A bright morion, in the crown-spike of which was stuck a spray of heather with its purple flowers all in bloom, defended his proud head; and from beneath it flowed down a mass of raven-black and shining hair upon a glittering steel corselet, under which in its turn the skirts of a light green coat fell in graceful folds over the manly leg of its wearer. Over the corselet was flung a broad green leathern belt, from which depended a heavy cavalry sabre and a long skean or dagger, with the hilt of which latter the hand of its owner was playing nervously as he still stood gazing sorrowfully upon the pale face of the corpse. Such was Eman na Cnuc, or Edmond of the Hill, one of the noblest gentlemen and bravest of Rapparce captains that ever drew sword and shook bridle free in the cause of the worthless and weak-minded King James the

At Eman's appearance in the hall, the caoinc. or death-song, recommenced wilder, more vehemently, and more distressingly sorrowful than before, the women bending over the table with clasped heads and streaming eyes; one of them, in the intervals between each portion of the heart-breaking cry, relating, in a voluble and mournful recitative in her native tongue, the virtues and various gallant actions of the dead youth, dwelling particularly on those done in companionship with his dauntless cousin, Edmond of the Hill. A number of men now filled the hall, each of whom wore a sharp iron spur upon his heel; and whether he carried a light green cap or iron pott * upon his head, having a sprig of blossomed mountain heather waving jauntily in its crown,-a badge by which they were known through the wide country round as followers of their bold captain, Eman; just as the men who acted under the command of Gallopping O'Hogan were recognized by their plumes of green waving fern. Several of these immediately joined in the ery; and so contagious did their grief become that Sarsfield was at last glad to retire beyond the immediate sphere of its influence into an inner room of the eastle, where, with the aged, but still warlike Owen, with Edmond of the Hill, and the others, he sat consulting on the best and speediest method of settling accounts with Gidcon Grimes and the blood-thirsty troopers who now garrisoned the redoubtable stronghold of Lisbloom,

People from all parts of the surrounding country were still crowding into and around leaders were holding their council of war, and stood before Tibbot Burke.

"Well," said the latter, "I hope you have no worse news to tell us.'

"Indeed, then, sir, be my sowl! I have,crossed the Bridge of Tern, and just caught the Lord pardon me for swearin' before your sight of the English cavalry coming out into lordship!" answered Cus, addressing the latter portion of his sentence to Sarsfield. "What is it, my man?" asked the latter.—

"Methinks it cannot prove much worse than every thing happening around us.'

"This is it, my lord," answered Cus; "an' you, Captin O'Hogan, an' you, Edmond o' the Hill, an' all o' ye consarned, ought to mind it "A curse upon the hand that fired it; it well, When I stuck my skean into the ribs o' the first man that overtook me undher the ground by Lios na Cummer, an' then got out into the free air o' the wood, an' put three idle and worthless in times like this. One good glens bethune my carkiss an' the pisthol good sabre-cut on the crown, or slash across the o' Gideon Grimes, says I to myself, Be the breast or face, is worth ten thousand words in hole of my coat, an' be the blessed stone of redressing a wrong."

Imly! Cus Russid, but you're no man, but a mane sprissaun, if you don't whip off to Lisbloom to see how matthers are carryin' on there. I did so, hop at the venthure! my he will soon have opportunity enough for prac- lord, an' found that, instead of one throop o' tising it; for I've sent for my nephew, Eman | dhragoons an' a cannon, that there were two na Cnuc,* whom I expect here momently with throops there, and two companies of infanthry, his men. Ha! Marion," he continued, his together with Black Gideon's men, to defind gray eyes flashing fiercely, as the young girl the house an' pass. I heerd all this from one again commenced clasping her hands and moano' the workmen,—a man I know, that came
ing piteously at the head of the table, "your into the wood when I whistled for him,—be loss will be well avenged ere many days are the same token, the signil bethune him an' me was the whistle of a hawk questin.' The "We have all an account to settle with the other throop an' the companies of infanthry were sent there to furrige the counthry,-bad

"I fear me," said Sarsfield, with a grave face, turning to the others, "that it will be now impossible for you to take this strong house, and to come : t your man. Oh! if I had but one troop of my Lucan horse to aid us, we would make short work of them.'

"Not altogether impossible, my lord," answered Edmond of the Hill. "Outside in the wood I have two hundred men, half of them foot, and well armed with pike and gun; half of them light horsemen, who will follow me to the death. My uncle Glenura can bring, at least, fifty mere horse and foot at his back; and O'Hogan can have his men drawn down

Pott,—the helmet worn by the common cavalry men of the time.

· Edmond of the Hill,

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from the mountains by to-morrow. To-morrow, then, as sure as there are stout hearts in our bosoms, we will wreak vengeance sure and swift upon Black Gideon and his accursed house.'

"Be it so," said O'Hogan with a grim smile. "You, Tibbot, take horse and away to the mountains. Have our lads of the fern sprigs here by to-morrow; and, by the blood of my body I if we do not cut up the Sassenach rascals, root and branch, or burn the House of Lisbloom over their heads, my name is not Galloping O'Hogan. Go on, Cus."

"You may be sure," continued Cus Russid, with a knowing wink, and a significant wave of his hand towards the western point of the compass, "afther the way I thrated the Sassenach captin over there, an' served the dhragoon with my pike, when I made bould to take his horse, you may be sure an' sartin that I didn't like to show my nose in Lisbloom by daylight. I waited in the wood till nightfall, an' then crep in over ditch an' bethune the pallysadoes, just for all the worldt like a weasel, for the devil resave the morsel o' me the senthries could aither see or hear, although at one time I could have tickled one o' their shins with my skean. I crep an' crep till at last I landed myself safe an' sound among the weeds right undhernathe the window o' the room where Ellie Connell was confined. I wasn't long there till I heerd high words inside, an' Black Gideon spakin'.

". He is dead,' said he.

" Who?' said Ellie, houldin' her breath. the poor crathur, as if she was on the point o'

"'Tibbot Burke is dead,' answered my bowld Gideon.

"' Tibbot Burke dead!' said Ellie with a great cry; an' then I heerd nothin' but her moans for a long fwhile.

"'Yes: 'says my cute fox again, 'an' now you are free to have a betther man.

"'The end of it was," concluded Cus, with a comprehensive glance to his auditors, "that, as far forth as I could judge, Black Gideon shook his dagger in the face o' poor Ellie Connell, an' gave her two days to consider, an' if at the end o' that time she didn't consint to let ould Habakuk Thrumpet-the-Word, the ould Tackum pracher he keeps in Lisbloom,-bad luck to the same Habakuk, body an' bones an' sowl, this blessed night!—to marry them both on the spot, if you plaise, he'd hack her poor heart into pieces not half the size of a thrish's ancle."

"This Gideon must be as active in wickedness as the evil demon himself," said Sarsfield. "He is," said O'Hogan; "but his course is now run.

"Yes," said the old chief of Glenurra: "we will catch him on the hip to-morrow. Even as I now stand on the brink of the grave, aged and worn, I, even I, will don my harness to have one good blow at the murdering dog and the rieving villains who garrison his stronghold. The last of my sons lies stark and stiff beneath his ruffian bullet; but poor Hugh, at least, shall be well avenged."

Some short time after the arrival of Cus Russid a number of women had crowded in from the neighboring hamlets; and, as the chiefs inside listened to the important narration of the brown messenger, the caoine, far each batch arrived, raised the death-song in their turn over the body of the aged chieftain's down, enveloped in a huge gray mantle, the hood thrown over and carefully concealing her order to execute the command of his captain, this mysterious figure stood up without a word. and glided close upon his track into the great yard or bawn, and thence out by the woodside, where Tibbot had left his horse tied to a tree. It glided now behind and under the black shadows of the branches. Tibbot was preparing to mount, when he was arrested by the figure, drawing the hood more closely over its features, and then, for the first time, speaking.

"Ha!" it said in a coarse, yet well-feigned voice, like that of a woman: "you are mounting, Tibbot Burke, for the battle, just as Hugh of Glenurra mounted his steed this morning. Ere to-morrow morning is over, where shall you be ?"

"In my saddle, I suppose," answered Tibbot, quietly, "with my sword in my hand, shearing through the head-pieces of the rascals who are to come out from Lisbloom to-morrow, to rob, pillage, and slay my poor countrymen!"

"No," returned the other, "but under the gory horse-hoofs of those rascels, as you call profanely the soldiers of the brave and victorious King William. No: stark and bloody you shall lie, as he inside lies beneath the godly bullet of a true man."

"It is false," retorted Tibbot: "I tell you I shall slay to-morrow the miscreant and coward murderer whose assassin bullet laid my comrade low. Gideon Grimes," continued he, apostrophizing one whom he thought at the moment far away, "when we meet on the morrow, take your last look at the sun; for, as sure as that sun shines, I shall slay you or die." And he ground his teeth at the thought, "Were you other than what you seem,-a woman," he rejoined, turning to the figure, "I

with a slash of my sabre, for speaking thus." "I am what I am," returned the figure, oracularly, and with a change of voice that made Tibbot start; "and that you will find by Tern's Bridge to-morrow; for it is there, I have heard, you mean to attack us.

would send your head dancing over the sward

"Ha, ha, black ruffian | and so we are met at last." exclaimed Tibbot, springing, skean in hand, upon Gideon; for in that disguise the ubiquitous undertaker had come as a spy into

but, with as quick an action, the undertaker slipped from its folds, raised his dagger in air. and struck his antagonist a blow on the chest that sent him staggering a few paces backward with the empty garment in his hand. It was well for Tibbot that he wore a good steel jack that night, else the long blade of the undertaker had dealt him a fatal blow. Recovering vengefully forward, but found only empty darkness. Gideon was between the ghostly trunks of the dark trees in the wood:-

"Ha, ha!" he said; "you will come to your doom, base dogs, to-morrow, at the Bridge of Tern, when we go forth to bring in forage for the army of the brave Ginkell."

Tibbot, knowing that pursuit was useless in the darkness, sprang upon his horse, and dashed away down a valley that led towards the mountains, amid the summits of which were encamped the horsemen belonging to Galloping

O'Hogan. At length the morning dawned, and the wail of the caoiners was hushed in the sorrowful castle of Glenurra. All were asleep in and around the castle, save those who stood sentinel outside, and those who watched over the dead in the hall. Suddenly, from the wood outside, a trumpet sent its shrill reveille echoing through the silent chambers. The slumberers awoke, looked to their arms, and in an instant there was a loud hubbub and hurrying to and fro in the castle. The men hastened out to rejoin their leaders; while the women, gathering round the corpse, clapped their hands together, and with wild shrieks raised the deathsong once more, calling upon their departing relatives to wreak vengeance, sure and swift, upon the murderer of their aged chieftain's

Sarsfield and O'Hogan also awoke; and, choosing their arms from the plentiful collection that hung around the walls, went out, mounted upon their horses, and sought the wood from which the trumpet-note proceeded; and there, in a broad green glade, they found the fiery Edmond of the Hill and his veteran uncle, marshalling their men for battle. Messengers had been sent out during the night to the friends of Owen; so that the little Rapparee army was was now augmented considerably, amounting to about one hundred and fifty horse, and as many foot. The muskets, each having a long skean dangling at his belt; and the bright eyes of Sarsfield, scanning the ranks of the former, flashed approvingly, as he noted their brown, hardy faces and well-knit frames, while they sat their small, but burly horses, sword in hand, and in two long lines, awaiting the command of their leader.

"My lord," said Edmond of the Hill, as Sarsfield came up, "you have the best right to command here. Will you lead us for once? and I trust we shall show you ere leaving that the poor Rapparces can strike as hard as the men of the regular army."

(To be Continued.)

IRELAND'S PROTEST. THE ACCEBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND TO THEIR PLOCKS.

The words we address to you to-day, beloved brethren, come from hearts filled with sorrow and indignation. And how can it be otherwise, since we have to announce to you that our Holy Father, Pius IX, is a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. more thrilling and loud than ever, broke upon He has been robbed even of that personal liberty, their ears at intervals from the great hall out- which, as a Sovereign, he had made secure for the side. Amongst these new-comers, who, as very lowest of his subjects; he has been torn by brute force from his children, whose voices cannot reach his ear, and whom his words of guidance can no longer direct. And why has all this occurred? son, was one figure, far taller than any of those What excuse can be put forward by the men who with whom she entered, who now sat herself have thus assailed Goo's anointed? What fault has Figs IX committed, whether as King or as Pontiff,

that this outrage should be inflicted upon him? For nearly 25 years he has filled a throne, inface, in a dark corner of the hall, near the door. herited by him in virtue of a title the most ancient, As Tibbot Burke went out to get his horse, in the most legitimate, the most sacred; and during that long period his rule has been distinguished for all the qualities that consecrate supreme power, and render it, as Gop intended it should be, a source of blessings to the people. What Prince is there, whose sovereign rights have been more clearly defined or better guaranteed by the faith of treaties, and by the sanction of international law? Who has ever used power more gently? who more wisely than he? Under his benign sway, his Capital was the home of genius, the shrine of the arts, the seat of learning, the centre of true Christian civilization. He judged the poor in judgment, and his people in justice, ever seeking to lighten their burthon and to promote their prosperity. He gave them peace when all around them was convulsed, and plenty when others were harassed with want; and on the eve of the usurpation, his subjects employed the very latest hour of liberty they were permitted to enjoy, before being crushed by foreign force, in acclaiming him as the best of Sovereigns, who should rule for ever in their hearts. What pretext did such a Ruler give for invasion? What was there in such a Monarch that he should be driven by strangers from his throne?

But great as have been the glories of his reign, they pale before the sacred splendours of his marvellous Pontificate. The annals of the Church hold up for our admiration very many among the Roman Pontiffs whose names shall live for ever in history, on account of the striking and noble qualities that distinguished them even among the greatest on earth. A far-seeing wisdom, which enabled them in troubled times to understand where lay the true interests of the Church and of society; surpassing ability in choosing and directing the measures to promote those interests; and a loftiness of personal character which made their exertions successful while it commanded the respect even of their enemies; these are the gifts that seem hereditary in the great line of Popes who have filled the Apostolic See. But it may be questioned if on that long and brilliant roll of Pontiffs there be found even one to surpass Pius IX; either in the fullness with which these great gifts were possessed, or in the measure of benefits conferred on the Church by the exercise of them. How often has it been our pleasing duty to describe to you the great things he has accomplished for the Church, and which mark with increasing glory each succeeding year of his Pontificate. He has extended the tabernacles of the Church, by erecting so many new Episcopal Sees in the remotest regions; he has restored to Churches wasted by heresy the freshness and vigour of a second youth; he has preserved the young from the ravages of infidelity, by condemning evil systems of education; he has preached to an age that worships only brute force, in season and out of season, the eternal principles of truth and justice; he has protected society against the license that saps morality, Glenurra. In an instant the gray mantle was and the false philosophy which would pervert the in the grasp of the young Rapparce lieutenant; rights of reason, and thereby degrade man from his them more powerful with God.

high dignity as an intelligent being. Never can Catholic hearts forget how, by defining the Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, Pros IX gave joy to the whole world, and new glory to the Mother of Gon; how by canonizing so many saints he multiplied for us intercessors in Heaven, and models of holy living on earth; how by celebrating the Centenary of SS Petus and PAUL he taught the world that persecution does but end in the triumph of the Church. And have not we ourselves lately seen himself in a moment, however, he again sprang him, in the full majesty of his sacerdotal holiness and power, presiding over the General Council of the Vatican, which he convoked that the voice of Gop, speaking through His infallible Church, might be heard above the turmoil and discord of the earth, teaching the truth, and summoning to the bosom of Catholic unity the souls whom error had led astray. And it was at this solemn moment, when the Cath-olic Episcopate was gathered together to treat of the most important subjects that can occupy men upon earth, that a blow was struck at the Visible Head of the Church, and through him at the entire mystic body of Cunist.

> Passing in review, then, the whole glorious Pontificate of Pius IX., are we not fully warranted in asserting, beloved brethren, that it is not for any fault or shortcoming of his that wicked men have risen against the Vicar of Christ. No, it is the absence of any fault in him that has stirred their indignation against him. Like the wicked men spoken of in the Book of Wisdom they have conspired, saying: Let us lie in wait for the just man, because he is not for our turn, and he is contrary to our doings, and upbraideth us with transgressions of the law, and divulgeth against us the sins of our life. He is become a censurer of our thoughts. He is grievous unto us even to behold, for his life is not like other men's, and his ways are very different. We are esteemed by him as triflers, and he abstaineth from our ways as from filthiness, and he prefereth the latter end of the just, and glorieth that he hath God for his Father. Let us then examine him by outrages and tortures" (Wisd.

And truly, beloved brethren, they have accomplished their wicked deed, adding to it every circumstance of indignity and outrage that can be conceived. Without declaration of war, after having bound themselves by a solemn convention to respect the temporal independence of the Holy See, with hypocritical professions of veneration on their lips, the Florentine Government despatched their troops to invade and occupy the remnant of Papal territory hitherto spared by them. Neither the justice of the Pope's cause, nor the absence of provocation, nor his solemn protest, nor their own pledges, nor the thought that they were outraging the feelings of more than 200,000,000 of Catholics, nor the fear of the crime of sacrilege, or of its punishment, could restrain these perverse men from assaulting the capital of the Christian world, and violating the holy soil of the Eternal City. They constituted brute force alone as the law of justice, for that which is feeble is found to be nothing worth (Wisd. ii. 11). In vain have they since sought to colour their outrages by a mock appeal to the voice of the people into whose city they had opened for themselves a way by a destructive cannonade. History shall record that this monstrous usurpation is noth ing else than a triumph of brute force over justice: of hypocrisy over honesty; of revolution over social order; of infidelity over the interests of the Chris-

Therefore, we feel it due to ourselves and to you and to our fellow Catholics throughout the world, to publish our solemn protest against this act of unparalleled injustice, and to this protest here published we call the attention of all.

1. Believing that the Pope is the Vicar of Christ the infallible teacher of Christian truth, to whom, in blessed Peter, has been given the supreme power of feeding, ruling, and governing the whole Church, we protest against the secrilegious insults recently offered by the usurping power to the reigning Pontiff, Pius IX, and in his person to Christ Himself, whose representative he is on earth.

2. Convinced that the full, perfect, and complete discharge of his Apostolic office requires as its necessary condition the freedom of the Roman Pontiff from the control of other temporal princes, we protest, in the name of 200,000,000 Catholics against the usurpation which has deprived their spiritual chief of his temporal dominions, necessary for the exercise of his liberty, and thereby subjected him to the caprice of hostile powers.

3. Persuaded that in the ways of Providence, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See has been ordained for the common good of all Christendom, and that Rome and the Papal territory belong to the Catholic world, we protest against the sacrilegious invasion of both, as a violation of the sacred rights of the whole Catholic world.

4. Regarding as subversive of social order the appeal made to revolutionary passions by the usurp-ing power, against the oldest, and most legitimate sovereignty in the world; and indignant at the hypocrisy which sought to mask a brutal attack under the profession of Catholic loyalty and kingly honour, we protest against the means, so scandalous and immoral, employed to accomplish this most

unjust usurpation. 5. Recognizing with gratitude the benefits conferred upon the world by the noble use the Roman Pontiffs have made of their temporal dominion, and the splendid example they have set to the Sovereigns of Christendom by the mildness of their rule. their patronage of arts and letters, their tender care of the weak and poor, and their love of justice, we protest against the attempt to extinguish, and by means so unholy, an institution that has deserved so well of civilized society all over the world.

6. We protest also against the threatened devastation of the venerable sanctuaries of Rome, against the plundering of its shrines, the suppression of its religious communities devoted to prayer and good works, and the closing of its numerous schools and colleges, where so many students of our own and other countries are trained in piety and learning.

7. And, since the invasion of Rome has been undertaken and accomplished at a time when a General Council was being held therein, under the Presidency of the Supreme Pontiff, we protest against the violence that has interrupted its deliberations, and we hold the Florentine Government responsible for the outrage offered to the assembled Bishops of the universe, and for the injury done to the faithful by depriving them, for an indefinite time, of the blessings the Council was calculated to

It now remains for you, beloved brethren, by taking practical steps to relieve the Holy Father, to give effect to this protest. First of all it is your duty to have recourse to the powerful arm of prayer. When S. Peter was thrown into prison by Herod, the entire Church prayed without ceasing for his safety (Acts xiii. 5). The united prayers of the Christian people, offered to God in the spirit of humility and with contrite hearts, through the hands of the Immaculate Mother of our Lord, will produce the most wonderful results.

And since in the terrible events that are now passing in Europe the enlightened eye of faith recognizes the hand of an angry God, punishing the world for its overflowing iniquities, we should endeavour to banish from among us that monster of sin that maketh nations miserable (Prov. xiv. 34).

We therefore implore of you all that, by worthily approaching the Holy Sacraments of Penance and of the Eucharist, you may prepare yourselves to ask, with more confidence, grace and mercy from the Lord. And let your prayers, proceeding from pure hearts, ever be the fruitful source of good works. Fasting, acts of mortification, alms-deeds, spiritual and corporal works of charity to the poor, these should accompany your prayers to render

Secondly.—In addition to these spiritual weapons it is desirable that the Catholics should unite to protest against the insults which have been heaped on the Vicar of Christ, and against the violation of justice and right on the part of those who have olic world. These protests, to have weight, should be made in writing, and when recommended by nation of the whole Human Race. your Pastors at meetings, to be placed in the hands they may be laid before the public authorities of this country. We have a full right to ask from those who rule Catholic nations that they should secure from a control which cannot be other than capricious or tyrannical, the Pontiff whose authority guides the conscience of millions of their subjects. The enemies of the Holy Father are most industrious in misrepresenting the feelings of Catholics, and in describing their own evil deeds as the necessary result of public opinion and of national aspirations, in the hope that they may pervert men's judgments, and thereby hinder them from taking effectual means for the relief of the Holy Father. Let it be our business to prove that their lies have not deceived anyone, and that Catholic Ireland will joyfully take her place among the nations who will emulate one another in assisting, by their prayers and alms, the Vicar of Christ in this his hour of sore distress.

For the rest, beloved brethren, be not disturbed by the violence, nor scandalized by the momentary success that has attended the designs of the wicked These things they thought," says the Holy Chost of those who conspired against the just man; "these things they thought and were deceived; for their own malice blinded them. And knew not the secrets of God, nor hoped for the wages of justice, nor esteemed the honour of holy souls." (Wisd. ii. 21, 22.) "But the multiplied broad of the wicked shall not thrive—and if they flourish in branches for a time, yet standing not fast, they shall be shaken with the wind, and through the force of winds they shall be rooted out." (Wisd. iv. 3, 4.) "A mighty wind shall stand up against them, and as a whirlwind shall divide them." And although by permission of an ontraged Providence, it may come to pass that their iniquity shall bring all the earth into a desert, and their wickedness overthrow the thrones of the mighty, yet in God's good time truth and virtue shall have their triumph, and being rescued from the hands of their enemics, the just shall sing to Thy holy name, O Lord, and shall praise with one accord Thy victorious hand."— Wisd. x. 10.)

May the grace of our Lord JESUS CHRIST be with

PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin. DANIEL M'GHTTIGAN, Archbishop of Armagh. John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam. PATRICK LEAHY, Archbishop of Cashel. WILLIAM DELANY, Bishop of Cork. FRANCIS KELLY, Bishop of Derry. WILLIAM KEANS, Bishop of Cloyne. DAVID MORIARTY, Bishop of Kerry. JOHN P. LEAHY, Bishop of Dromore. JAMES WALSHE, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. LAURENCE GILLOOLY, Bishop of Elphin. THOMAS FURLONG, Bishop of Ferns. JOHN McEVILLY, Bishop of Galway, &c., &c. M. O'HEA, Bishop of Ross.

P. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor. George Butler, Bishop of Limerick. NICHOLAS CONATTY, Bishop of Kilmore. THOMAS NULTY, Bishop of Meath. JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher. JAMES LYNCH, Condintor Bishop of Kildare and

Leighlin. Nicholas Power, Condjutor Bishop of Killaloc. Peter Dawson, Vic.-Cop. Ardagh.

THE BRITISH ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

We (Tablet) publish with pleasure "An Address to the Pope from the Catholic People of Great Britian."

It is being sent out to every Church and Mission in Great Britain, and to many of the gentry, by a committee, of which the Rev. Alfred Dolman, the Missionary Rector of S. Aloysius, Somerstown, is the chairman. The circular which accompanies the address informs us that the signatures of adhesion, which will be formed into a roll and sent to Rome when completed, are to be posted to the Rev. Chairman, 49. Clarendonsquare, Somerstown; and that all gifts in Peter's Pence, intended to accompany the Address, may be directed to the same place. We need not add that, meditated the absorption of Rome. He was brought where more convenient, we shall be happy ourselves to nought at the early age of 46, by a fall from his to receive any such gifts, and to acklowledge their receipt in these columns. This "Address" is evidently the precursor to further action; there is a very general feeling that a Catholic meeting ought to be held in London. We believe that meetings will be held over the length and breadth of Ire-

Most Holy Father, — In the moment of your grief it is not possible that Your children should be silent. We throw ourselves at Your feet to join our hearts with Yours, and to offer You a devotion-to which we have been bound by every act of Your glorious Pontificate - but which is made tenfold deeper and more carnest now when You are a Prisoner in the Lord for our sakes." It is the one joy of so cruel a sorrow that it must perforce bind the hearts of all Catholics to You and to each other with a vigor of unity which will remain when this Persecution has passed away.

We thank You, most Holy Father, that You are scaling now by Your patient resistance to wrong that Apostleship on behalf of Society which You have ever exercised in Your teachings. God has set You to suffer for all Thrones and all Governments and all ties which bind men together. And Your sufferings will perchance teach a world which has not listened to Your voice. That a Government which was at peace with You, which had no cause of war, and made no declaration of war, should rend from You Your Sovereignty and Your City by violence, simply because it coveted them, is an act by which if it be allowed, the safety given to nations by Christendom is wholly taken away. It is a return to heathen times. That this act should be done under pretence of Your protection, by the mockery of a Plebiscite, and under shelter of the opportunity given by the troubles of others nations, adds to its injustice a meanness and a treachery which destroys all Christian Truth and all manly honour.

Governments of Europe have hitherto been silent to our sorrow, and if they shall not unite to undo this great wrong and sacrilege, it will be to their own deep disgrace, perhaps to their ruin. While they have been traitorous, even to themselves, You alone. Holy Father, have been bold in the cause of Order, and have been patient to suffer without yielding where you have been powerless to repel.

For this all the human family, of whatever creed, has deep cause of thankfulness to Your courage We, Your children, have other causes than this. We thank You that You yet hold Rome for Your

own, though for the moment robbers have usurped Your right. You hold it for God, and, so holding it, You proclaim to the world-alone in the world-that God has chosen things sacred to Himself, and that on

these sacred things no man may lay his hand. You hold it for the Priesthood; and You proclaim to the world that the Servants of Heaven cannot be subject in their work to the powers of earth.

You hold it for us all: for Rome is ours, and each Catholic is a Citizen of Rome. Holy Father, You are our Head, our Ruler, our Shepherd; and it cannot be that we shall have no free access to You, except by the sufferance of a King, or a Republic, of Italy. It is Yours Infallibly to teach and to feed us: the cries of Your children from every corner of the earth must reach You at Your will, and at the portion of her annals. It is just a century since, in

will of no other; and that they may so reach You, it is only needful that you enjoy the fullness of the Temporal Sovereignty which the wisdom of faithful ages recognized to be God's gift to You. No man shall have the right to keep us from our Father's seized on Rome, the common property of the Cath-side; nor shall one nation meddle with that Heavenly Government which equally concerns every

Therefore, holy Father, prostrate at Your feet we of those who represent us in Parliament, so that dedicate ourselves to Your cause—to pray for You -and to work for You, and never to cease to labor by all means permitted to Conscience and Honor until once more we can gather round You ruling in Your own free City Bishop and King of Rome and of the States of Rome.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Unita Cattolica of Turin, which had been suspended by the Liberal Government for venturing to express disapprobation of their wicked course of aggression on the Holy See, reappeared on the 16th, having bordered its columns with deep black. In an article on the "Absorption of Rome," it says that the Count Ponza de San Martino, before he went to the banks of the Tiber on that mission—which mission (says the *Unita*), will lay a heavy burthen on his soul in eternity, spoke as follows in the Italian Senate (August 24): "We have (said the Count) one wound always rankling in the heart of the nation, I mean the Roman question, to which I called the attention of the Senate at the end of 1860, and proposed a resolution on the subject. The day will come, and perhaps is not far off, when Italy will either absorb Rome, or be annihilated by Rome," The Unita, in its remarks on this speech, asks which of these two alternatives will be realized? The dilemma is fairly put: Either absorption for Rome or annihilation for Italy. Which will be the actual event? Will Rome be absorbed? or, rather, will those be brought to nought who are plotting the great absorption? We will not speak of the present, we will take a look at the past. What we find there is that they who want to absorb Rome, are sure to be brought to nought. There was Crescentius, at the end of the tenth century; he wanted to absorb Rome. [Gibbon says he "was the Brutus of the Republic (A.D. 998.) From the condition of a subject and an exile he twice rose to the command of the city, oppressed and expelled the Popes, and formed a conspiracy for restoring the authority of the Greek Emperors."] He was brought to nought, being hung by the neck, not by order of the Pope, but of the Emperor, and his head was exposed on the battlements of Castle Saint Angelo. He was number one-omitting all mention of the pagans and heretics that had gone before him.

Arnold of Brescia wanted to absorb Rome by rob-bing the Pope; but the mouthful stuck in his throat. He was made prisoner after ruling Rome for ten years, and was brought to nought, being burnt, and his ashes scattered in the Tiber; and the line of Pontiffs was restored to Rome in the person of the Englishman, Adrian IV. Number two

The Emperor Otho I, called the Great, wanted to absorb Rome, and drove from the Pontifical throne the Pope John XII, from whom a little while before he had received the imperial crown. But Otho was very shortly afterwards brought to nought by a stroke of apoplexy. Number three.

Otho of Saxony, in 1209, violating the laws of justice and his own solemn promises, invaded the territories of the Holy See in order to absorb Rome. But he was brought to nought by the Pope's excommunication, in pursuance of which France and Germany rose up against him, and in the end the aggressor lost his own throne. Four.

Frederick, I Barbarossa, coveted Rome, and wished to absorb it. But Pope Alexander III resisted him so effectually that he had to sue for mercy. [He was drowned in Cilicia, and misfortune pursued his family.] Five,

Henry V persecuted Pope Paschal II, and wished to absorb Rome, but he got the worst of it, fell into terrible troubles, and was brought to nought, not only himself but his unnatural son, who died of pestilence. Number Six.
Frederick II conspired against the true Pope, and

sought to absorb Rome, but was repaid in his own coin; he was destroyed by poison given him by his own son, Seven.

Philip le Bel persecuted Pope Boniface VIII, and to nought at the early age of 46, by a fall from his

horse. Number eight. The first French Republic, anno Domini 1792, gave orders to General Kellerman to absorb Rome, and to free it "from the yoke of the priests." The Republic was brought to nought by General Bonaparte.

Number nine. The same General Bonaparte, as Napoleon I, did absorb Rome, and made it "the Department of the Tiber," but he was brought to nought in that very Chateau of Fontainebleau [11th April, 1814] "Alors (says the historian), alors finit l'Empire] in which he had held prisoner the Vicar of God. Ten.

Josehim Murat, who in 1815 invaded the Patrimony of St. Peter, and attempted to absorb Rome was destroyed three months afterwards. He was condemned to death and shot at Pizzo. Number

Napoleon II received from his father the title of "King of Rome," although he did mothing himself to promote the absorption, yet came to an untimely end in that very palace in Vienna where he had signed the decree for the deposition of the holy Pope Pius VII. Number twelve. Louis Napoleon, brother to him who was made by

their uncle's will Emperor to the French, entered the Society of the Carbonar, rebelled against the Pope, and wanted to absorb Rome; but in a short time h was brought to nought by an untimely donth at Forli. Thirteen.

Charles Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III,) and his cousin the Prince Napoleon, one in one way and the other in another, conspired for the absorption of Rome. Both have been brought to nought. One is a dethroned prisoner in the hands of the King of Prussia; the other is going the round of Europe, without a country and without a name. Fourteen.

Cavour, Farini, Eanti, and their compeers, wanted to absorb Rome. Where are they now? Brought to nought. Where is that Joachim Napoleon Pepoli who voted the absorption of the Eternal City? Brought to nought; as are also the Personas, the Azeglios, the Bellazzis, and the Borellas; all men of mark but lately, and now brought to nought, for they wanted to absorb Rome.

This series of facts, ancient and modern, but all indisputable and indubitable, is respectfully submitted as a topic for the meditations of the Count Ponza di San Martino in his retirement at Dronero. The considerations of these accomplished facts will easily show him which side of his dilemma is likely to become a new fact of history; and what result his mission to Rome is likely to produce.

[The writer of this telling article might have added the case of the Emperor Henry IV, who thrice laid siege to Rome, and established the anti-Pope Clement III, and reigned himself for a short time in the Capitol, but was overthrown and brought to nought by the Norman, Robert Guiscard, who restored the true Pope, St. Gregory VII. Circa A.D. 1084.]-London Tablet.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The history of France has been for a century the history of Europe, and at a time when that great nation is making, with newly raised soldiers, a gallant stand against the immense and well-trained armies of a foreign power, it may be well to see what lessons are to be learnt from a glance at a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—NOV. 18, 1870.

1770, the heir to the throne of France was married to Mary Antoinette, an Austrian princess of whom Edmund Burke in his memorable pamphlet on the French Revolution has left so beautiful a description. In 1774, Louis XV., whose reign had been stained by deep crimes and marked by many national calamities, died. Louis XVI. brought to the thons character, the Court of Queen Marie Antoinette presented an honorable contrast to that of the previous reign. It happened, however, most unfortunately, that it was just at this period of French history that the dangerously clever writings of infidel authors Diderot, D'Alembert, and other men possessing talents which they unhappily misapplied, were busily engaged impregnating the mind of France with the most poisonous doctrines. For a time the attention which the nation gave along with armed support to the American republic, then springing into existence, turned men's thoughts to the memomble struggle beyond the Atlantic. But soon after the peace of 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by England, the people of France began to agitate for the removal of the grievances under which a large portion of the nation labored. No truthful historian has denied that there was great need for amondment in the condition of the French people, for the exclusive privileges of the aristocracy were most unjust to the community at large. But it must always be deplored that the result was not merely a reform of abuses, but a revolution, which from 1789 to the present day, has kept a glorious country in an unsettled state. During that long period of more than eighty years the rulers of France have been changed again and again, and yet after all it seems by no means improbable that the end will be the restoration of the old Capetian family which governed France for more than a thousand years. There were faults on both sides in 1789. The

Court dreamed not at first of its danger, and its advisers by bad counsel led it on to ruin. The people, being filled with the teachings of infidel writers, paused not even when some concessions were made. The king, queen, and a large number of the upper classes were consigned to the scaffold. Then ensued that awful "Reign of Terror," when all the worst passions seemed to be let loose, and when the whole framework of society was shattered. Ministers of religion and holy nuns were cruelly massacred, and the "Goddess of Reason" was set up as an idol. In La Vendee an attempt was made to stem the torrent. The brave Breton Catholics struck a noble blow for the old faith, and for years maintained the unequal struggle. A more gloomy picture was never presented by any nation than that which France afforded at this period, and so we shall not dwell upon its horrors. We prefer to pass on to the consideration of those times when a great country gave proofs that she had not forgotten her ancient renown. The downfall of aristocratic privileges in France startled the surrounding nations, and she soon felt that she had to contend against the great northern powers, who were aided by large subsidies from England. Then the national ranks closed up, and there sprang to the front a man of wondrous talents and indomitable energy, who rescued France from civil war, and gave to French arms a greater lustre than they had ever known, even in the palmiest days of a Conde, or a Turenne. Napoleon felt, however, that as long as France was alienated from religion she was not fulfilling her mission, as the eldest daughter of that Church to which for 17 centuries she had been faithful, and to whose calendar she had given many illustrious saints .-He, therefore, by the Concordat brought France into harmony with the Holy See. He restored to her her clergy, and he gave up one of his palaces to be the home of the recalled Sisters of Charity. Well had it been for France and for himself, if his subsequent actions always corresponded with so honorable a course of conduct. It can never, however, be forgotten that he was the first ruler after the Revolution who dared to raise again the Catholic Church in France, from which it has never been severed.

When Napoleon passed from the scene of his worldly splendor to linger out a few years and to die on a rugged and lonely rock in the distant ocean, the Bourbons were restored to a throne to which some of them had given so much glory and to our limited space, to give even a faint outline of some of them so much disgrace. For a time all seemed to promise fair, and the sky, if not quite serene, showed not many clouds. But in an evil hour Charles X. listened to the advice of the despotic Administration of Polignae, and lost his Crown. Then another Bourbon was tried, and it seemed that he would found a dynasty. But with all his cunning Louis Philippe was not able to read the "signs of the times," and by his arbitrary mode of resisting a popular demand, he too, after a reign of eighteen years, took his place among royal exiles. Then came the Republic of 1848 which was overthrown by its own president, Louis Napoleon, who raised himself to the imperial purple. A few weeks ago he who had accustomed Europe to tremble at his nod, and whose angry word could derange the finances of nations, passed into a foreign land as a prisoner.

Such has been the past of France for a century, but who shall say what is to be her future? Up to the time of our writing these lines she has not had one important success for many months in the war which is making desolate the homes of her people. She has her faults, but (like Casar) "grieviously has she answered" for them. When the Emperor proclaimed war she did not bid him pause, but in a voice of thunder sent the cry, "a Berlin," booming back to the Tuileries. But let us hope that she has been sufficiently humbled, and that the national agony will soon pass away. This is no time for people who think themselves saints to be preaching to her of her share in the sins which stain every land. Let us look to the noble chapters of her story, and remember how much real greatness she can boast of. Let us look at home with humility, and not be always dwelling on France as "gay, frivolous, and sinful." Let us rather remember that in her fall there would fall a nation which has been a pioneer in civilization; a nation which can point to a St. Louis, a St. Vincent de Paul, and many other canonized servants of God; a nation which gave a Massillon, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, and other men of glorious intellect to the Church; a nation which has taken the highest rank in every science that can elevate the mind; and last and greatest of all, a nation which has sent forth the countless missionaries to bear to the far off heathen the glad tidings of Christian truth, and with undaunted hearts to confront torture and death in the cause of the cross. Remembering these things, let us hope that France may yet be saved, and that, chastened by bitter sorrow, she may soon with restored prestige resume her onward progress, adding fresh laurels to those which are inseparably entwined with her glorious history.-London Universe, Oct. 22.

THE DIOCESE OF FERMS .- His Lordship, the Most Rev. Doctor Furlong, has been pleased to make the following promotions and changes amongst the Clergy in this Diocese:—The Rev. W. F. O'Neill from the Curacy of Carrig-Bannow to be P.P., of Castlebridge, vice the Very Rev. Canon Stafford, P.P., deceased; The Rev. Thomas Busher from the Curacy of Wexford to be P.P., of Newtownbarry; the Rev. John Furlong, C.C., Castlebridge, to the Curacy of Newtownbarry; the Rev. John Hore, C.C., Newtownbarry, to the Curacy of Rathangan; the Rev.

Carrig-Bannow; the Rev. William O'Neill, C.C., Blackwater, to the Curacy of Gorey; the Rev. Robert Sinnott. C.C., Gorey, to replace the Rev. Thomas Busher at Wexford; the Rev. M. O'Connor to the Curacy of Blackwater. With regard to three of those changes we shall express our own feeling in a very few words. With our whole heart we rejoice at the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Busher, but at the same time, we cannot but feel a natural sense of regret that one who has labored with such restless assiduity in the popular cause has been removed from Wexford. We shall not speak of him as a priest, nor shall we wound his keen sense of modesty by writing of him as we feel; we shall content the dangerously clevel without the dangerously clevel with expressing what may be our selfish were being widely diffused. Voltaire, Rousseau, ourselves with expressing what may be our selfish regret at his departure from Wexford, and at the same time our joy that our good Bishop has given him requital for his long, ceaseless and fruitful We have also to express our great gratification that two such men as Rev. W. F. O'Neill and Rev. Robert Sinnott have come, as we may say, to reside at Wexford. The one has been ever an ununflinching advocate of the people's rights, and the other has been equally uncompromising in the assertion of principles which time has stamped with the impress of truth.—Wesford People.

Conversion at Ballinhobe.—On Tuesday, the 18th October, Mrs. Sarah Mary Barrett nee Sands, of Ballinrobe, made a public abjuration of the Protestant religion, and after having been baptized conditionally was solemnly received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P.—Mayo Ex-

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- During last week the examinations were held for the exhibitions offered to the competition of students at entrance. The examinations were also held for the junior and senior classical exhibitions, and for some of the Limerick and Cloyne exhibitions. Yesterday the examinations of candidates for the supplemental B A and scholarship examinations were commenced, and will be continued to-day. Examinations were also held for the Cloyne exhibition for logic and mental science, and for the Connolly exhibition for natural philosophy were held. To-day an examination will take place for the Connolly exhibition for chemistry and crystallology. To-morrow that for the Cloyne exhibition for modern languages and literature will be held; and that for the Cloyne exhibition for the Irish language, literature and histcey, on Thursday. The results of these examinations will be duly announced, -Freeman.

OPENING OF THE REPARATION CONVENT .- One of the most consoling and suggestive ceremonics which we have ever witnessed was performed in the chapel attached to the Convent of Reparation, in this town, on the 13th Oct .- a ceremony which taught us impressively our own frailty, at the same time that it presented before our mental vision, in broadest and most striking contrast, the great mercy of God towards sinners, and His burning and infinite love for them despite all their offences. The branch of the gentle and loving Sisterhood of the Reparation Order, which has just been established here, is the first of the kind in Ireland, so that Wexford has the grand and glorious privilege of being the first to give a welcome and a home to an Order which devotes its life to making reparation to Our Divine Lord in the Adorable Sacrament for the numberless wounds inflicted upon His sacred heart by the sins of mankind. The ceremonies commenced with a Solemn Mass-Corum Pontifice. Very Rev. P. C. Sheridan, P.S.P.C., Celebrant; Rev. James Ryan, C.C., Deacon; Rev. Thomas Clooney, S.P.C., Sub-Deacon; and Rev. Francis M. Marshall, Master of Ceremonies. The Deacons at the throne were Very Rev. James Roche, P.P., V.F., and Rev. W. Lambert, tendance Rev. James Cullen, Order of Missions, Enniscorthy; Rev. T. Power, C.C., Terrerath; Rev. James Keating, Kinnagh; Rev. James Brown, C.C., Wexford, &c., &c. Immediately after the Solemn Mass, the Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., ascended the altar, and taking as the subject of his sermon the reparation that is due for our sins, discoursed in a strain of grand and fervid eloquence, which bound the attention of the large congregation that filled the chapel. The Rev. Preacher grasped the whole subject with a master hand, and impressed it upon the hearts of his auditory in words of vigorous and the able discourse of one of the first pulpit orators in Ireland, and will simply add that those who were absent from the ceremonies, have cause for lasting regret. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Most Adorable Sacrament was exposed upon the altar, around which the self-sacrificing Sisterhood of the Order of the Reparation will keep virgil in perpetium.-Wexford People.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HOLY FATHER AT ENNISCORTHY. -Enniscorthy, true to its traditional characteristics. love for, and loyalty to, the Holy Sec, initiates a weekly collection for the Pope throughout the parish. The orginisation is nearly complete. Everyone even the poor with their penny, will have the opportunity of showing practically their love for his Holiness. I hope this new " Catholic Rent," will prove a blooming, flourishing flower on the Three of Christianity, which Pope Celetine planted (through St. Patrick) in Ireland in the fifth century. -Cor. of Wexford People.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CLERK OF THE PEACE IN THE CITY OF CORK .- Mr. Ralph Bull, deputy Clerk of the Peace for the city, was fired at in Patrick-street, by one of three persons. Bull struck his assailant with a stick, and was set on by the three and severely beaten. Some persons came to his assistance, and a desperate row occurred, in which the persons who fired the shot escaped. The police coming up, found the fight still going on and arrested three persons, one of whom is stated to be one of the three by whom Mr. Bull was first assailed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

Robert O'Sullivan, Richard Murphy, and John Bullen, the young men charged with assaulting and firing a pistol on Monday night in Cork, at Mr. Ralph Bull, Deputy Clerk of the Pence, were remanded for eight days, but admitted to bail.

PROPOSED REFORMATORY FOR DRUNKARDS .- At the last meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians the subject of pauperism as the result of intemperance being under discussion, a guardian gave notice of a motion to call on Government to introduce a measure for the erection of Reformatories for persons habitually addicted to drunkenness.

BRITISH BRUTALITY .- A deliberate, cruel, and most ruffianly assault has been perpetrated by a gang of English navvies on their Irish and Scotch fellow workmen. It seems that the Midland Railway Company are carrying out some extensive works at Carlisle, and thought it expedient to divide their English, Irish and Scotch laborers into three distinct gangs. The English suspected the Scotch and Irish of working for lower wages than themselves, and to prevent this, planned against both a war of expulsion or extermination." Incredible as this statement may appear, we quote the ipsissima verba from an unquestionable authority the Daily News. The English journal, with a candour which does it the highest honor, throws the whole and undivided responsibility of what has occurred on its compatriots. The English were the stronger, and they were not only the aggressors, but the unprovoked and murderous aggressers. The fighting lasted two days and had, says our contemporary something of the organization of battle," Many men were wounded; one at least near killed, a village was sacked, and the "victorious" English having "captured" a publichouse and drunk it dry, were

working in this country, and their competition, of course, sometimes tends to lower the wages of their Irish competitor. But we know not where any similar conspiracy against the stranger was hatched on Irish soil. Our industrial population, hardworking, honest, and averse to violence and brutality, endes vour to live upon such wages as the state of the labour market determines. Where they find this impossible they have manliness and enterprise to emigrate. To the Sheffield saw-grinder, the Man-chester brickmaker, the Carlisle navvy, they leave the role of the conspirator, the exterminator, and the wrecker. All they ask is to be protected in their peaceful and legal occupations. We shall see what protection they shall receive at Carlisle.—Irish Times.

The Irish Land Act has come into operation, and at the Clonmel Quarter Sessions a claim for compensation for disturbance of tenure has been already made. It was legally barred on the ground of sub-letting, but the Irish Land Company, the ejectors, liberally agreed to allow seven years' rental to the "Yet," the advent of which would be signalised by

The rains in Ireland have been more constant and copious than has been the case for 20 years. In Louth and Meath many of the fields and cubins are submerged.

A fact is mentioned in the Clonmel Chronicle which proves the comfortable circumstances in which the armers of that county are now placed. The rate collector had a sum of £4,000 to collect, extending over 30 electoral divisions. He had received the whole amount with the exception of the trifling arrear of £17. Another fact is not less significant. Three days ago the interest in a leasehold farm of 26 acres, held at a rent 30s, per acre, and with an unexpired term of only 16 years to run, was offered to public competition by the owner of the property, Mrs. Michael Green, of Tipperary. The tenant's interest alone brought no less a sum than £600.

The late stormy weather has been followed by melancholy accounts of shipwrecks on various parts of the coast. The ship Sydney, commanded by Captain Hamilton, which left Quebec for Greenock with a cargo of timber, on the 15th September, was driven during the late storm on Glenhead Point, county Donegal, where the vessel became a total wreck. All hands, numbering 21, perished, with the exception of two men who, after struggling with the waves for a long time, succeeded in climbing up a cliff sixteen hundred feet high and reaching a house. The vessel was then driven into an indentation in the cliffs. It is feared other casualties have taken place during the storm, as waifs have been found on various parts of the coast. — Mayo Ez-

THE ISSE AMBULANCE.-The accounts of the reception of the Irish Ambulance in France which we publish in our present number are of a very gratifying character. They show that the gift of Ireland to her suffering sister nation has been received in the spirit in which it was offered-a spirit of sympathy and love. It was received as a token of present affection, a memorial of former services, and a pledge of future friendship. The national instinct of the French people truly appreciated this gift. They did not judge of the Irish Ambulance by its money cost, they did not estimate it by the perfection of its equipments or by the number of men comprising the corps-they valued it by the sentiments, the motives, to which it owed its origin. They rightly regarded it as a token of true sympathy from the heart of Ireland. Thus appreciating the facts, they gave to our countrymen a genial and C.C. We also noticed amongst the clergy in attendance Rev. James Cullen. Order of Missions, England day in Havre. The officials and the populace alike turned out to do them honour. The soldiery, the National Guard, the sailors from the war-ships in the harbour, were drawn up to receive them and escort them through the town. Military bands played for them the national airs of France and Ireland. Flags and banners waved from the windows of the citizens. Crowds of people assembled to greet them, and to offer them generous hospitality, and rarely has the good old town of Havre heard such ringing cheers as were raised by the united voices of those French and Irishmen. The burning eloquence. We regret being unable, owing to our limited space, to give even a faint outline of the able discourse of one of the first pulpit orators worthy of the occasion; and those of Mr. P. J. Smyth and Alderman McCann, representing the Dublin Ambulance Committee-or we should more properly say, the Irish nation-were in every way suitable and proper. The effect created on the public mind by those highly interesting proceedings is well shown in the admirable article on the subject published by the Courier de Havre, and copied into another column of this paper. It has been found that of the 250 hospital attendants sent from Dublin with the Ambulance, the services of only forty would be required. Under these circumstances the remaining number were informed that the Government would defray their expenses back to Dublin, if they should choose to return. Some sixty or seventy of them decided to take that course; the others, with a spirit which does them high honor, resolved that as they could not serve France in the Ambulance Corps, they would serve her by joining the ranks of her Army. They shouldered their chassepots accordingly, and marched off for Caen, to enter the Irish Regiment of the Foreign Legion. We hope shortly to receive the names of those brave fellows, whose chivalry and daring deserve to be remembered in Ireland .-The men who have returned were fully entitled to adopt that course after they had found there was no occupation for them in the service in which they had engaged, but the action of those who preferred to remain and give the aid of their brave hearts and stout arms to France is certainly much more in accordance with the feelings and the spirit of the Irish people, and we commend them accordingly far the noble part they have taken. Of those Irish soldiers, as well as of the men whose duty will be the care of the wounded, we hope to hear in due time a good account. Ireland expects to find them giving valiant and loyal service to France; and assuredly in that expectation she will not be disappointed.—Dublin Nation.

WATERFORD, NEW ROSS, AND WEXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY.-We are greatly pleased to perceive, by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the enterprise and unswerving perseverance of Mr. Motte have at length culminated in a grand success. and that the northern and midland counties of Irelann have at length been opened up by railway communication, in placing the great fairs of Ireland within reach of Wexford, have been so repeatedly pointed out, that we feel it unnecessary to do more than allude to them. Wednesday will be the opening day with the new line. Probably this day has been selected in order to facilitate the conveyance of passengers to the Ballybar races, as we understand a train will start at 43 a.m., from Sparrowsland on that morning for their accommedation.-Messrs. Edgeworth and Stamford, Traffic Managers are making most earnest exertions to carry out the arrangements satisfactorily.—Wexford People.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR CORK .- On Friday night a fire broke out in the flour and corn mills of Mr. Shaw, situate in the picturesque little valley known as Kilnap Glen, within a few miles of the city, which made a complete wreck of the concerns. Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock cries of fire were raised by a woman residing near, who had just observed the flames.—There being no fire engine in or near the place, the persons collected could do little or nothing to check the flames, and, in a few hours, the entire roofs of the building tumbled in with a most fearful crash that resounded for a con-

and hurled in a solid mass to the ground floor, much damaged by the fire. Nothing remains but the naked walls .- Cork Constitution

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—We have often asked ourselves "Will the time ever come when the prison doors will be opened and the Irish prisoners let free? The invariable answer given by the British Government has been "Not yet;" and year after year the grating bolts, the retiring footstep of the warder, and the monotonous "Not yet" of the Minister, have been the only well-defined sound that fall on the cars of the occupants of the gloomy cells in which the Irish prisoners still drag out an existence which may be called a living death. We ask in sober carnestness has not the time come to fulfil solemn promises of restoring the captives to liberty-the living occupants of the tombs to their friends and their homes. unbarring the prison doors. It is time to remind him of his promise and to ask for its fulfilment.— Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIGHT REV. DR. ULLATHORNE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.—On Sunday the 16th Oct. Dr. Ullathorne, preached at Birmingham on the Roman Council. He said the Council was marked by the freedom of the House of Commons, the august dignity of the House of Lords, with the meckness and patience of episcopal character added. He vindicated the decree of the Council concerning faith as being of the utmost importance; condemning intellectual errors pervading modern society. He contended that Papal infallibility had always been believed in the Church. It was not introduced by the Pope or the Cardinals, but originated among the bishops, who felt that the Gallican notion of councils being superior to the Pope must be for ever put an end to, and that the Pope's hands must be strengthened in his contest with the world. There was no opposition to the definition of infallibility. The so-called opponents really believed the doctrine, and they only objected to the time of declaring it, fearing for weaker members of the Church. The Pope could not declare any new thing, but ascertain from Scripture, tradition, and teachings of all bishops, and then decide what was truth, as a judge did after hearing evidence. He compared the office of the Pope with that of the Queen in giving sanction to acts of Parliament. The Pope was not infallible as a man, but only as a teacher speaking ex cathedra. The dogma had been promulgated by being affixed to certain buildings in Rome, which was all that was required. Dr. Ullathorne promised a pastoral on the whole subject.

Bary Farming .- It has been resolved to establish society to be called the "Infant Life Protection Society," on the model of similar societies in France, having for its first object the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the registration and supervision of nurses who receive children of others into their homes, and of the children entrusted to their

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE .- Although no precise date has been announced for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise with Lord Lorne, it is understood that the nuptials will probably be celebrated about the first week in February in Windsor Castle. It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise on her on her mariage with the Marquis of Lorne with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000. -The Observer.

It is thought probable that, in the course of a few weeks, the broad lands of Lorne will be raised into an English duchy, in favor of the Marquis of Lorne, as there are objections to a son-in-law of her Majesty holding a sent in the Lower House of Parliament. England has a Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, a Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and a Duke of Richmond and Lennox, so she shall have also a Duke of Argyll and Lorne. A slightly parallel example of a father and son both sitting in the Upper House under two separate creations, which, however, must ultimately be merged into each other, is to be found in the case of the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, who, a few months ago, wes raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Kildare.

Grorge More, LL.D.-This well known lawver and literary man died at his house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, rather suddenly, on Oct. 19. Phough he had been complaining for a few days before the unexpected end, he was in the midst of arrangements to move permanently to London; and had resolved, after consultation with his medical adviser, to travel all the way by train, without stop-

RECLAIMING LAND FROM THE SEA.—The Lincolnshire men still keep fighting the sea and conquering, as the Dutchmen have done for ages on the shore of the German Ocean. The latest feat has been the inclosure of 1,000 acres of valuable alluvial land in the parishes of Kirton and Frampton, near Boston. The embankment, about four miles in length, has been completed in the short space of six months.

The royal palaces in England have long since been furnished with telegraphic offices, and now the British ministers are having wires laid on to their country seats. Lord Granville, whilst at Walmer Castle, his official residence as Governor of the Cinque Ports. has been within immediate communication with Downing-street; and Mr. Gladstone is having a similar arrangement made at his favourite retreat, Hawarden Castle. This seat is the property of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Mrs. Gladstone's brother; but by a family arrangement it is the Premier's country home. Sir Stephen is neither married nor likely to marry, and his only brother has no sons; and it is supposed that the estate will probably ultimately devolve upon Mr. Gladstone's eldest son.

THE PAPAL TROOPS. - The following letter appeared in the Liverpool Daily Post of 17th Oct.— To the Editor of the Daily Post. Sir,—In your paper of to-day, a paragraph alludes to a letter in the Tablet of the 25th ult., stating that the native Papal troops were faithless to their duty. I was present at the late siege of Rome, and was also with the column which retreated from Viterbo, by Civita Vecchia, to Rome. In this retreat the native troops behaved admirably, and the brave conduct of the dragoons elicited the applause of the Zouaves. The gendarmes preferred joining our retreat to accepting the tempting offers held out by Victor Emmanuel During the siege of Rome the Papal artillerymen kept up, under a furious fire, a well directed and efficient cannonade. Of the 150 Papal soldiers killed and wounded, most are artillerymen. The dragoons carried the despatches under heavy fire. Lieutenant Piccadori, one of their brave and intelligent officers, had his head knocked off by a cannon shot, close to the Scala Santa. Stationed near the St. Sebastian Gate, I was witness of the intrepid conduct of the Capetori (native rifles), and of the artillery. The Sovereign Pontiff, desirous of saving his beloved city from the horrors of a prolonged bombardment, had ordered the hoisting of a flag of truce once a breach was made. The violation of this flag of truce on the part of the Italian army gave rise to various reports of treason; but such is always the cry in troublesome times. General Zappi

turned up and protected the victims from further siderable distance through the glen. Between two was admirable for his intrepidity at St. John of maltreatment. There are plenty of Englishmen and three o'clock, the fire engine of the Royal Ex- Lateran's. The Zouaves there can bear testimony and three o'clock, the fire engine of the Royal Ex- Lateran's. The Zouaves there can bear testimony change arrived frm Cork, but it could not be used, to his conduct. He has added another laurel to The entire of the machinery was torn from its place, those of Pesaro, which he valiantly defended in 1860. Efforts had been made to bribe the native officers and troops, but they were unavailing. It is a duty I owe to my former comrades to pray you to insert these lines. The native Papal troops, and particularly their officers, are those who have most to suffer from past events. We return to our homes; theirs are invaded by an usurper. Many and many of the native officers are reduced to absolute want. In the Pontifical army the foreign element was about 4,100, of which 3,000 were Zouaves, and in this number a total of a hundred English, Irish, and Scotch.—I have the honor to remain, sir, your very humble servant, - Hugh MURRAY (Of Kingston, Canada, late sub-lieutenant, No. 3 Company, 4th Battalion Papal Zouaves). Victoria Hotel, Liverpool, 15th Oct., 1870.

> THE "CAPITULATION."-The following protest has been addressed to the press by some of the returned Papal Zonaves :-

The undersigned present their compliments to the editor of the Times, and requests that he will give the following protest a place in its columns:—

"The Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool,
Monday, Oct. 17."

"We, the undersigned, late of the Pontifical

Zouaves, having arrived in England from Rome, where we had been performing a service of love and duty in defending our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. from his enemies, desire to take this first opportunity of declaring before the Christian world the bad faith of the Florentine Government.

"By the terms of the convention entered into at the capitulation, the 'honors of war' were accorded to the Pontifical army; and the Florentine Government, moreover, pledged itself to afford every facility to the foreign troops for returning to their respective homes,

"So far from these conditions being observed, we were, as soon as we had laid down our arms, thrust into prison, fed on bread and water for 24 hours. kept under lock and key for six days, and exposed to all the hardships which fall to the lot of ordinary

"We think it incumbent on us to make this declaration because we are given to understand, that it is believed in England that the Florentine authorities have behaved as models of courtesy, and have observed all the laws of honor and of war.

" (Signed),

- "CHARLES WOODWARD.
- "ARTHUB VASSITTART.
- " WALTER MAXWELL. "CHARLES LYNCH.
- " WILF. WATTS RUSSELL. "JOHN G. KENYON.
- "Oswald Vavasour.

UNITED STATES.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, Williamsucress - Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Fathers William Weyrick (celebrant), Hauptman (pastor), Neiderhausen (master of ceremony), Zeller, Kreuzer, Huber, Fuchs, McDonald, Goetze, ferle, Nicot, Miller, and Mullane, on last Sunday dedicated with appropriate ceremonies the Church of the Annunciation, corner North Fifth street and Seventh street, Williamsburgh. Previous to the ceremony the Societies of St. Boniface, of St. Vinent de Paul, and an independent rifle company unler the command of Captain Bees, and headed by a full band, paraded the streets, and entering the church participated in the ceremonies. The edifice is of the Romanesque basiliea order of architecture, and will have cost when completed about \$60,000.

At St. Albans, Vt., on the 5th inst., the new Church of St. John the Baptist, at Northfield, in in that State, was dedicated by the Right Reverend Bishop de Goesbriand, who, on the same occasion, blessed a fine bell, weighing 1,600 pounds. The dedication sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V.G.; and the St. Alban's choir, under the direction of Dr. A. S. Smith, was in attendance.—Pilot.

The new Theological Catholic Seminary in Philadelphia is now finished, and about to be occupied. Bishop Wood has made an appeal to the people in behalf of the new building, the dimensions of which are: centre building, 58 f et 8 inches front feet deep; chapel 45 feet 6 inches wide, by 104 feet 6 inches deep; end pavilions, 41 feet 6 inches front, by 64 feet 7 inches deep; whole front, 386 feet 8 inches; whole depth, including faundry building, 288 feet 7 inches. The centre buildings three, and the rest two stories high.

In Jennings county, Ind., two men have bitterly quarrelled for twenty years. One recently died, and, to the general astonishment, bequeathed \$2,000 to the other.

A. P. Crittenden, a San Francisco lawyer, was on the 4th instant shot through the lungs by Mrs. Laura A. Fair. It was a mere matter of jealousy on her part. His wife and daughter were present when she shot him.

The New Orleans City Council, fearful of disturbances, prohibit all political processions through the streets.

Two young people of Macon, Ga., of whom it was nrophesied that their married life would prove one of continued misfortune if united in the light of day, recently, aroused a Magistrate after midnight and had the ceremony performed by lamp-light. The population of Philadelphia, as ascertained by

the complete census returns, numbers 657,179; in 1860 it was 565,629. The increase is 91,650, or sixteen and twelvehundredths per cent, EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 10-The New York

Central transfer house and about 200 cars were destroyed by fire last night. A few days since, after a storm at Long Island,

in Boston harbor, there was captured at North Head a veritable sea-serpent, 14 feet in length and 27 inches round in the largest portion of the body. The scrpent had evidently had a battle with some large fish, as his head was broken in, and he pro-bably ran into shallow water to clude his pursuers when he was taken. He is covered with scales, has four rows of teeth, and is variegated in color.

An accident of a singular nature, resulting fatally occurred near Connellsville, Penn., on Saturday, the 22nd October, about noon. A coal miner named Smith Buttermore was at work in a bank on the old Norton farm, at the place stated, when a quantity of slate or "horseback" came tumbling down, striking him on the back, and throwing him upon the pick which he held in his hand. The singular part is that the force of the slate falling drove the pick directly to the miner's heart. Strange to say he extracted the pick from his body himself, and then dropped over dead. The deceased was quite a young man, and leaves a wife and child.

A little fellow in Mercer, Maine, about sixteen years of age, was left alone one night recently. During the night he was awakened by a noise made by some one entering the house. Springing up he crept to the kitchen, and there saw two men entering one of the windows. The boy seized a loaded musket, took good aim, and blazed away. The window went down suddenly, with a bang. neighbours were aroused, and on getting a lantern they found drops of blood on the window sill, and traced the course of the seeing housebreakers to the woods, by the marks of blood. It is thought that one of the thieves was killed, and carried to the woods and concealed or buried.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

.. Nicholas Here, C.C., Rathangan, to the Curacy of about to renew hostilities when the Carlisle police

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1870.

Friday, 18-Dedication of the Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul. Saturday, 19-St. Elizabeth. W. Sunday, 20-Twenty-fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 21—Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Tuesday, 22-St. Cecilia.

Wednesday, 23—St. Clement, P. M. Thursday, 24—St. John of the Cross, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tours, Nov. 12,-The government authorities here do not regard the rupture in the negotiations for an armistice as final.

BERLIN, Nov. 12 .- The North German Gazette referring to the sinking of the German barque Charlotte by the French man-of-war Desaix, says that it was a flagrant violation of international law. Action in the matter will be taken at the proper time. Queen Augusta received the following from King William, yesterday:--"General Von der Tann, yesterday, retired from Orleans to Toury, before superior numbers of the enemy. He fought the French. however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by Gen. Whittich and Prince Olleych. The latter came up from Chartris. The Duke of Mecklenburg will also join his forces to those of Von der Tann to-day."

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- Germans have occupied Branchourg and Etapes. Six thousand German troops are now marching on Montmedy. A renewal of the bombardment of that town is therefore expected. Cheering reports are still tegral plank of any real democratic platform .received from the Army of the Loire. There No matter what the electoral law may be, no are rumours of great advantages gained yesterday. Gen. Von der Tann's army, notwithstanding the fact that he has been reinforced by the entire army from Chartres, is in full gislature is gratuitous, so long must the class retreat.

Tours, 13.-Minister Gambetta, in his proclamation to the army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers on their victory of the 9th and 10th. He says:-"Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owes her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you the public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline, you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you. Our honour hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardour, and you will overcome your enemies, superiority in cannon with French elan and patriotic fury, so shall the Republic issue victorious from the struggle."

Tours, Nov. 14 .- The Prussians have captured the Isle sur le Doubs and Clerval, in the Department of Doubs, after a brief skirmish. The Mobiles who were in possession of these towns retired to the southward. The Francs-Tireurs have entirely disappeared from that section of the country. Gen. De Paladine is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank Gen. Von der Tann's right. A correspondent of the Herald writes from Douai. on the 12th, that the town, one of the strongest fortifications in France, mounts 300 guns, and and the citadel 400 more. Douai is considered Legislature, he would have a right to demand the key to the North of France. The inundation of the country commenced yesterday. For four miles there is one broad lake, running to the village of Lambras, which is entirely deserted. Five hundred families have been driven away by the flood. The windows and doors of the houses are walled-up to keep out the water. The scene of the inundation is eleven miles wide, and completely encircles Douai. Over fifty thousand persons will be made homeless when the inundations are completed. In the Departments of the North there are 27 fortresses, defended by over three thousand cannon, the greater part from the fleet. One hun-

Metz, reached Lille yesterday. An engagement occurred on Saturday between the Garde Mobile and the enemy near Evreux. The French were successful, driving the enemy back

ARLON, BELGIUM, 13 .-- Thionville has been bombarded by the Prussians. Fires had broken out there in consequence, and on Saturday the entire town seemed to be burning. The special correspondent of the Tribune a Versailles, on the 13th, telegraphs as follows :- Trustworthy information represents that Paris supplies will not last exceeding three weeks, and that the Prussians are not likely to bombard the city.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—Gen. Von der Tann, in his official reports to headquarters, announces that in the battle before Orleans on the 9th he lost 42 officers and 667 men killed and wounded. The French admit their loss was two thousand.

LONDON, Nov. 14. - A special telegram to the World from Tours was received to-day, as follows:-The main body of the Army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending along the line of the Chateau d'Un road to St. Peravy, Patay and Chevilly. The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 7th, 9th and 10th, before Orleans, including 500 sick and wounded abandoned, was 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Associated Press cable.-Tours, 14, eve.-Journals announce that the material benefits of the battle at Coulmiers are greater than was at first supposed. Numbers of Germans are now found hiding themselves in the woods and outbuildings. Several cannon have been found that were abandoned during the hasty retreat of the enemy. Many horses have been taken. A French General who neglected to surround the woods as ordered, thus allowing 5,000 Bavarians to escape who were ready to surrender, was dismissed the army. On a superior German officer, who was captured, a map was found indicating the towns to be occupied .--Neither Tours nor Blois was mentioned, but Vierzan, Bourges and others were named us strategical points.

WORKING MEN FOR PARLIAMENT .- It is pretty clear that, until the system of paying members is adopted by the Parliament, there will be but a small chance for working men-that is to say, artizans who have to depend upon their daily labor. for their daily bread. Mr. Olger, a working man, came forward the other day to represent the borough of Southwark, but being unable to produce the sum required by the Sheriff for defraying the primary expences, he had to retire from the field.

We expect then that soon the proposition to members of for their attendance in the Imperial Parliament will be seriously entertained. The idea is thoroughly democratic, and indeed, to use a Yankee form of speech, must be an inmatter how low the property qualification required from candidates for Parliamentary honors, so long as their attendance in the Lecommonly styled "working class" be excluded.

On the other hand the paying members of Parliament, as we may see from its results in every country in which it has been adopted is fraught with most deplorable results. It lowers the moral standard of the legislature, by opening its portals to all sorts of greedy, needy, unscrupulous political adventurers, to knavish pettifoggers and broken down swindlers: bent upon restoring by all means, fair or foul, their desperate fortunes. Sooner or later a legislature whose members are paid must become a corrupt, a venal, and a rowdy legislature.

An honest man a man who has any respect for himself, will never or only in very exceptional circumstances, unless he be independent in pecuniary matters seek for a seat in the the Legislature; and just as treacle in the summer time inevitably attracts swarms of buzzing obscene flies, so as inevitably does the prospect of the salary attached to a "seat in the House" attract the venal, the unprincipled, and the political adventurers. And so great is this evil, so debasing to the moral standard of the community, that it would be a gain if the evil system of paying members could be abolished altogether.

Except under peculiar circumstances. If a man were to be compelled against his will to serve a term of four or seven years in the pecuniary compensation for his time, and servics; but not otherwise most certainly not if he of his own free will come forward as a candidate, and courts the support of the constituency.

And if we must have paid members of Parliament, every constituency should pay its own members by a rate, or tariff mutually agreed upon betwixt the representative and the represented. If any particular constituency wishes to indulge in the luxury of being represented in Parliament by a penniless adventurer, by all means let it have the right to gratify its peculiar taste, but at its own expense, and not at dred and fifty officers and soldiers, escaped from the expense of others who have no such longings,

The several candidates should on the hustings, state their terms, when a kind of Dutch Auction in lieu of an election might be held, which would save much precious time and many long 1st of Dec., without fail.

But we protest against the monstrous injustice of being made to pay for the cigars, for the 'goes" of brandy, and the miscellaneous drinks of legislators in whose election we have had no voice. It is not just that we should be thus mulcted; and the only fair principle to follow in this matter is this-Leave the question of remuneration or salary to be settled betwixt the candidates and these who support them. Let the latter understand that, if the object of their choice cannot give his time gratuitously. they themselves must put their hands into their first Circular. own pockets, to provide his salary-and not into the pockets of those who do not care to give Mr. Penniless Adventurer a seat in Parliament, and a finger in the Treasury pie. In fine if members are to be paid at all, they should be paid by those, and those only, who put them into the Legislature.

The Montreal Witness invokes a comparison of Catholic with Protestant communities. We gladly accept the challenge; and in return we invite the Witness to ponder well the fact that whilst the Times finds in the moral state of Protestant England A Parallel to heathen China it thus describes the moral aspect of Catholic Ireland:—

"The country was never more tranquil. . . Crime of all kinds has almost disappeared. The few crimes committed are only such as might be expected in any large community."-Times, October

We invite the Witness also to consider the moral state of Protestant England as partially revealed by the hideous disclosures in the · Baby Farming" business, and of Protestant America as revealed by the dying out of the Protestant population in the New England

Even the London Times speaks contemptuously of the plebiscite as the "farce of democracy." Things would have gone on just as well without it says the Roman correspondent of the London journal:-

" Plebiscites are not in favor just now: and considering the small esteem in which they are held by political men of our time, things might, perhaps have got on quite as satisfactorily, and attained the same results without that favorite farce of demo

THE LATE CATHOLIC BAZAAR.—A CARD OF THANKS .- The Ladies of Charity of St Patrick's Congregation desire to return their most sincere thanks to the general public for the very liberal patronage extended to the charities which they represented on the occasion of the late Bazaar.

The net result is ascertained and amounts to the very respectable sum of \$3,703.62. This speaks well, and the Ladies of Charity feel that in publishing the simple result of the Bazaar, they pay a higher compliment to the patrons of the charity than could be conveyed in any set form of speech. But they feel that special praise is due to their Protestant fellow-citizens, who in this, as on all previous occasions, have thrown aside all religious and sectional prejudices in their generous Christian sympathy in the cause of the orphan.

Foremost, of course, in this category must be placed the Honorable the Governor General and his estimable lady. It is not often that Bazaars are patronized even by the unofficial presence of the representatives of Royalty, and we feel that this kind and charitable condescension on the part of Lord and Lady Lisgar will, if possible, endear them still more to the people. We have to thank them not merely for the honor of their visit, but also for a very substantial and liberal contribution to the funds of the Bazaar.

To all who have labored in disposing of tickets, or who have by work in any way contributed towards the different tables, we say, you need no public praise. You have labored from righer and holier motives; and we pray that God may bless and reward you, dear Sisters, and may the Father of the widow and the orphan so console and protect you, that the little ones dear to you may never require that charity which you so liberally extend to others.

We would also thank the public Press for the advocacy of our charity, and the prominence given by it to our advertisements; but especially would we mention the TRUE WITNESS and Daily News. These papers have not merely inserted our advertisements gratuitously, but even editorially called the attention of the public to the Bazaar, advocating its interests in the strongest manner. It was a kindness and charity, which we hope the Irish Catholics will know how to appreciate. Nor can we omit our grateful thanks to the St. Bridget's Temperance Band, who enlivened the Bazaar by the cheerful strains of their music.

To all we say, God reward and bless you; and may your contributions, however small, be as the Widow's mite—blessed of God.

Montreal, Nov. 9, 1870. Remittances in our next,

GRAND CATHOLIC BAZAAR OF WINDSOR, ONT.—Last appeal to the public before the Drawing of Prizes which will take place on the

the sale of some of the tickets for this laudable goes to make up a Catholic mission—his must work are requested to make a last and supreme indeed have been "the breast of oak and triple effort to sell them and remit the amount of their subscriptions to Rev. J. T. Wagner, P.P., of Windsor, Ont., by the 29th of Nov., at latest. A lithograph of the Pope will be forwarded without delay to all the agents for every ticket sold-as soon as the returns are made. A little more diligence on the part of the persons who have tickets for sale will secure the giving of the extra \$500 prize promised in the frost, his horse requiring the spur at every step

In another column our readers will find the Business Card of Messrs, Longmoore and Wilson, Printers. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that Mr. Longmoore has had, for many years, the superintendence of one of the out the spot, where overtaken by the night in largest Printing Establishments in Canada.-His knowledge of all the details of the business, his promptness and integrity have gained for him the confidence of all those who have had dealings with him. Mr. Wilson is also very favorably known to the Montreal public as an excellent printer, and trustworthy man of business. We wish the firm of Longmoore & Wilson the success which its members deserve.

The Charlottetown (P.E.I) Herald of the 2nd inst., comes to us in a new dress and presenting a very handsome appearance. It is entering on a new career, and in its first number of the new series it shows unmistakeable signs of vigorous editorial management.

ANNIVERSARY MASS OF THE LATE VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, OF BELLEVILLE, ONT.

On the 3rd of Nov. last was held the anniversary mass of the Very Rev. Dean Brennan, for forty years pastor of Belleville, Ontario. The Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Davis of Hungerford, the Rev. Fathers Lalor of Picton, Mackey of Tyendinaga, Quirk of Hastings, Brophy of Read, and Brennan, nephew of the deceased, being in the sanctuary. A large and sorrowing congregation filled the church, and testified by their sobs during the celebration to their intense grief at the loss of their late beloved Pastor. The preacher of the day a sincere friend of the Rev. departed took for his text the words of 2 Cor. xi. They are the ministers of Christ; (I speak as one less wise) I am more; in journeying often; in perils of water: in perils of robbers; in perils from my own nation; in perils from the Gentiles; in perils in the city; in perils in the wilderness; in labour and painfulness, in much watchings, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often. Besides these things which are without; my daily instance the solicitude for all the churches. Who is weak and I am not weak? | battling against sin and the thraldom of evil Who is scandalized and I am not on fire? (2 habits and he was not with them to counsel Cor. xi).

It is a pleasing duty my Brethren to recount sweet recollection the life we lived togetherand calling them back again from the tomb to confided to his charge-when was he not on see them as once we saw them. This duty is fire? How often from the steps of this holy mine to-day; and I thank God that e'er the altar, when some scandal had arisen to disgrace memory of him whom we this day mourn has faded from amongst us, I have had accorded from virtue, who amongst you has not seen his me the sacred privilege of speaking one word flashing eye and heard his firm clear voice ring of praise-of throwing one small flower into out smidst the roof-trees of this church dethe tomb—of placing one immortel upon the nouncing the offender and demanding of him to grave of him whom you and I, so deeply loved. He has gone from us to receive his reward, whilst we alas! have been left behind to mourn his loss; but amidst our tears and our sorrows -amidst our regrets and longings we have still the pleasing privilege of recounting his virtues, and lingering over those sweet recollections of him, which from time to time amidst the busy offensive to polished ears. He feared not to scenes in which we are engaged, burst upon our loose the gentleman in being the man. To vice memories like the glint of the sun thro' the and its votaries he ever gave their just and storm rift.

It is well to recount the virtues of the good. For as every crime leaves the impress of its wickedness upon the age in which it was committed, so the virtues of the good like sweet perfumes leave their fragrance to linger behind and therefore did he seek to guard them as the them. It is a fact well known to moraliststhat the very recital of crime is an incentive to its committal-so extended are the effects of this subtle poison. But as with crime—so thank God! with virtue. We cannot read of virtue, (so great its comeliness), without learning to love it-we cannot breathe the atmosphere, where it has been present without feeling its and cares, was indeed cross-cross with that tonic influence-we cannot think of virtue anger that sinneth not. With vice and imwithout becoming more virtuous. Let us penitence and negligence in the service of God therefore in the example of him, whom we this day mourn, learn the virtues which he prac-

lays there slumbering after the labors of the day and the heats thereof) entered upon his duty as Pastor of this parish. Young-litheof iron frame and sanguine temperament his was just the constitution fitted for the giant task that was before him. ("And there were giants in those days.") By the faculties granted him by his Bishop, he took possession as pastor of all that tract of country lying between Napanee and Colbourne-the waters of Ontario where they lave the shores of the Prince Edward district and-I might say-the North Pole. At least 17 inhabited townships upwards of 2448 square miles of inhabited country fell thus to his charge—an onerous and chaffing burden for even his sinewy shoulders.

Let us imagine for a moment the dreadful lonesomeness of this young levite. The nearest Priest from whom to receive encouragement | who have knelt at his feet as humble penitons

and consolation amidst his ceaseless cares, Kingston on the one hand and at Cobeurg on the other—his people for the most part un. educated or too busy with their own affairs in a new country to afford him any society—every. All persons who have been entrusted with thing wanting but his unflinching zeal, that brass" sung of (as the by inspiration) by the Latin Poet, to be thus able alone and undaunt ed to launch his skiff upon the stormy adria. tic of a new Canadian mission of those days of our early history.

But alone and undaunted he did set out upon his sacred duty. No storm too severe no danger could blanch his cheek. Often on urgent sick calls has he ridden over the bay or crossed the River Trent after a one night's it took over the yielding ice. Often at other times has he crossed the River Trent amidst snow and sleet and blinding storm in the darkness of the night upon an extemporised raft of fragil boards,—a broken board to row and steer with. Travelling with him some years ago in the Township of Asphodel, he pointed what was then the forest, he had slept the darkness away upon a log, his cloak folded round him, -and his curved arm keeping the bridle of his horse, lest it should stray away from him ere the morn.

But his was the manliness and Christian courage that knew how to meet dangers and repel them. When in Madoe the backwood's savages of civilization out of hatred for the very name of Priest (we have this feeling and these savages yet amongst us) attacked him in his cutter and sought to take his life, he heat them off—though three to one—and left the marks of his loaded hunting whip behind him. One of these same men sent me a request some years ago to come and cure him of the falling sick. ness which he attributed to the chastisement of God for his sacrilegious conduct on that occasion. His other brothers participants in the crime had long before died violent deaths.

Yes his was indeed a life of dangers and hardships!—his was indeed a life of patient endurance! Oh would that you and I-we who are still struggling after him in the path of duty-would that we-when God may call us from our Stewardship may be able to lay at the feet of the Eternal Throna like dangerslike watchings-like hardships as your slum. bering Pastor has long ago presented as the earnest of his claims to an eternal Crown,-Well might this new apostle have addressed his heavenly Father on his death bed in those words of my text-They are Ministers (I speak of one less wise) I am more; In journeyings often; in perils of water; in perils of robbers; in perils from the Gentiles; in perils in the wilderness. In labours and painfulness in hunger and thirst-in fastings often.

And what shall I say to you of his "solicitude for the churches." "Who was weak and he was not weak? who was scandalized and he was not on fire?" Tell me you who have grown up under his pastoral care from infancy to manhood, was there ever zeal in God's service as unflagging as his? Who was weak and he was not there to comfort them? who was and encourage? And when public sin had scandalized any of God's little ones—when that the virtues of the departed whom we loved-to | crime which Christ declares, deserves more live over again for a few moments at least in than the millstone, threatened to devastate the young and thriving vineyard which had been his flock and to tempt God's little ones away "come forth" and make public reparation for the injury you "have done to God?" To him had been entrusted the scamless garment of Christ's church and woe! to him who sought to inflict upon it the slightest rent whilst under his guardianship. His was no carpet oratory! He sought not mincing terms lest he should be proper names. The public sinner leading others into sin he looked upon as a leper and one plague stricken to be driven out into the wilderness. He loved God's little ones-oh how he loved them !- the pure and clean of heart! apple of his eye from aught of contamination or of stain.

But I hear some amongst you, who have experienced his holy anger, exclaim "He was rigid and cross." Oh! holy tribute paid by vice to virtue! Yes he was cross. Yes that holy man, who now slumbers from his anxieties -and public scandal he was indeed severe. Like his great patron, the Archangel Michael, he could not bear that aught of sin and wicked Forty years ago your late pastor (his body ness or slothfulness should remain one moment to contaminate the pure air of his heaven!as keeper of the Lord's vineyard he could not brook that the foxes should burrow and rear their pestilent cubs amongst the roots of the tender vines. As faithful Shepherd of the one Fold he could not bear unmoved and inactive the ravening wolves of bad example howling around his flock. He was no hireling !- and because he was no hireling therefore would he have sooner laid down his life, than that one vice should go unchecked-one scandal go unreproved—one sinner go unadmonished. That anger had he that sinneth not. Zeal he had unbounded. Well of him might it be said, "The zeal of thy hours hath eaten me up." He was cross with vice yea! very cross. But with virtue, who ever heard him angry? with repentance who ever heard him severe? You

bewailing your sins and promising amendment, which of you can say that he was ever harsh? You who in sickness have laid balancing be-You who in stranges and have heard him forth Thy justice, and to preach, with John, tween life and death—who have heard him forth Thy justice, and to preach, with John, pensing into your ears at that time the sweet penance unto the remission of sin! How holy, pouring into your ears at that time the sweet consolutions of religion,—which of you can affirm that his was aught else but the most tender kindness? With slothfulness with intemperance—with lewdness—with licentiousness he was ever as became his sacred character harsh and to sanctify Thy servants and Thy handand uncompromising. With carnestness—with temperance—with modesty—with single mindedness his was ever the meekness of the dove. May God grant thee, Michael Brennan, that long ere this thou hast received thy reward in heaven! for that anger which sinneth not-for that dove like meekness that ever encouraged virtue to offer for you, on your altar, this body and persevere.

The life of a Priest is not one to be sought after by those who value the smiles and frowns of this giddy world. "Ye cannot serve two masters—ye cannot serve both God and man." The moment the young levite assumes the sacred character of the Priesthood, that moment ceive it into her lap! But your good Pastor he finds himself in antagonism with everything that is base, vile and wicked. "In perils of robbers, in perils from his own nation, in perils from the Gentiles," and so on during life the strife continues. Vice of all shades and colours, of all shapes and dimentions hates the Priesthood. As he moves along on his silent duty to the world, the Priest meets at every step with opposition—nay! he finds that even his very presence is a walking protest against wickedness. How soon is the ribald jest hushedhow sullenly does drunkenness sculk into holes and corners—how silent becomes the curse and blasphemy, whensoever the Priest passes by? These things belong not to his standard—they are serving another master—they know well his livery-hence their antagonism. It matters not whether the wicked "be of his own nation" -of the household of the faith, or of the Gentiles—it matters not whether they be the lowly or the Powers of darkness in high places,—all equally hate the Priesthood. Ask the Secret Societies of the day—those reptiles loving the darkness,-ask them what is the object of their organization? and they will tell you (if they speak the truth) that it is the destruction of the Priesthood. Ask the Garibaldians-ask the Mazzinians-ask the Brisini-ask Milani-and they will tell you-the destruction of the Priesthood. Ask the Carbonari of Italy-ask the Freemasons all over the world-ask the Fenians of America-ask that dark society that in a country of perfect religious freedom flaunts its banners to the breeze inscribed with the anomalous motto, "Protest...it ascendency" and "No surrender"-ask all these the object of their dark associations, and they will answer you with bated breath—the destruction of the Priesthood. This is the battle that the Priest has ever to fight, and this is the combat which that holy man fought single handed for forty years, you know how bravely. Vice-whether of his own nation, the household of the faith, or of the Gentiles was ever before him with its Hydra heads, and right bravely did he battle against it. As a young levite—as a tried and weatherbeaten veteran-as an aged Colonus, the battle was ever the same-it was an Herculean taskand well was it sustained to the last hour of his life by this Christian Hercules.

How rare is it, how rare even once to find such virtue amongst men? "Those whom ye hope his lot is this day in heaven—ours may be behold clothed in white garments, those, says likewise to join him in God's own good time— St. John, are they who have come out of great tribulation." It was amidst the perils and dangers and watchings of a Missionary life that he rendered himself thus holy. And as in life so in death equally was he full of divine grace. Behold here in a few words all that need be said of your holy Pastor; and it is indeed a worthy epitome of his virtues. There was truly solid, nothing truly great amongst men, but the struggling and battling against sin. The struggle for power—the struggle for dominion—the struggle for renown belongs to the world—the struggle against sin belongs to the Church and the Priesthood. Behold those great kings and generals, who upon the plains of Europe are this day battling for conquest and renown! The world will call them great, and will embalm their name in history for posterity. But what are their lives compared with that of this humble Priest, who now lies slumbering in his silent grave? What is their greatness compared with his? They fight to kill, he fought to save. They fight against needle guns and chassepots and mitrailleus, against columns of infantry and charging cavalcy. He fought against the powers of darkness-against the wiles of the devil-against the concupiscence of the flesh and the pride of life. They fight for man, he fought for God. Their names will go down to posterity, but will be unheard in heaven-his name will be unreand by Saints.

said of old to Abraham "Kings shall go forth from thee." 'Twas he who spake to David "The Lord foretelleth thee; the Lord will make to thee a house." "God," says St. Paul, " who made the world and all things therein and hath made from one, all mankind to dwell upon the whole face of the earth, hath determined their appointed times and the limits of their habitation." He it was then, who sent you this good Pastor who for 40 years, labored by every thought—by every word, by every deed of his life in your service; not indeed to obtain for you the riches of this perishable world and the comforts of life, but to dispense to you the abundance of God's graces and to scoure for you an eternal salvation. Where then could there be effort more enobling? where could there be aim more holy? hath desired and hath fainted in thy halls |- ing of scalps, to have any fascination for the civilized FATAL Account. On Thursday the 10th inst as

Sacred Host! To sing its praises in Thy holy tabernacle! How great, how holy to sound them in Thy great name—to cure the infirm, and to raise the dead to life in the Sacrament of Penance—to multiply, to instruct, to perfect, maids. How great the dignity to be called like Aaron-how tremendous the duty to dispense to the world the body of Christ. " This is my body—take ye and eat—do this in com-memoration of me." For forty years obedient to this command of his Saviour did your Pastor blood of Christ. For forty years did he dispense to you the bread of life-the body of your Lord-not in figure only, but verily and indeed. How great the privilege of the Apostles—to take down the body of their Lord from the Cross! how great the duty of Mary to re--for forty years did he take down that body from the Cross in holy Sacrifice of the Massfor forty years did he daily receive it into his breast. If there is joy in Heaven over one sinner doing penance - if the voice of the Sacrificer shall cleave the sky-how often has that joy been brought to heaven through the ministration of your good Pastor-how often has his voice pleaded for you before the throne!forty years spent in the service of the Temple — forty years spent in Sacrifice — forty years poured out in God's service-what a splendid offering to be able to present before the Eternal Throne!

So great is the dignity of your late lamented Pastor, that I feel that aught I can say, but detracts from his greatness. Like that mighty flood that rushes from morn to midnight and from midnight until morn down the cateract of Niagara—leaving far behind it all expression of its grandeur-like that great luminary whose ight pervades the world and all the universe passing all imagination and appreciated only when it is lost—so the virtues of your Pastor exceed all power of language and arc only now beginning to be thoroughly appreciated when they have gone from amongst us. Every thought-every work-every word of his life was for you and yours. Would then that I had words wherewith to speak his praise! would that I had imagination fully to realise his virtues! But they are known well to you! his person and his virtues are printed indelibly upon your mind - the recollection of him photographed by the clear light of his virtues can never be obliterated from your memories. So many years of goodness! so many years of labour! so many years of patient solicitude can never be forgotten by his loving children. Let not then his lessons of virtue ever be forgottenlet not his bright example ever fade from amongst you. Let his life be your bright model. Unsullied purity-the crown of virgins-unbroken temperance—the strictest honesty, unflagging diligence in the service of God-solicitude for the churches unbounded—zeal for God's honor unflinching—these are some of the lessons, which his life should teach. And ere we part after performing this pleasing ceremony of recollection—let us breathe a prayer that as—we

REV. H. BRETTARGH TO M. BOWELL, ESQ., GRAND MASTER OF THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE OF UPPER CANADA.

MY DEAR GRAND MASTER: Hitherto I have adressed you as Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer. To-day I address you under your nothing but was comely in his person—there was title of "Grand Master," a title sacred to chivalry and nothing but what was pure in his life. This lifty deeds—sacred to the manes of a Tour D'Adam his high position of Priesthood has caused to and of a Du Guescslin—sacred to the command of shine forth afar to the world; and has taught those brave Knights, who, for so many years, stemmed the advance of Paynim power into Europe. it this important lesson—that there is nothing May you, Sir, render yourself equally worthy of that great name.

You are doubtless aware, that yesterday the Orangemen, and I think I may say the Orangewomen of Trenton and the surrounding country celebrated the fifth of November by a public procession in this village. You will excuse me if I say, that the scenes I witnessed at that celebration gave me a certain degree of satisfaction; and I think every Catholic has reason to congratulate himself thereon. Hitherto I have looked upon Orangeism as a powerful institution :- as one capable of grave injury to the Catholie cause—and as destined to destroy at no very distant period those institutions of perfect religious and civil freedom, which are at once the pride and boast of Canada our adopted country. Yesterday dispelled the illusion, and dissipated the forebodings. The public processions that yesterday came in from all parts of the township were so meagre-the display was so farcical, that it is evident that Orangeism received its donth blow on the streets of Kingston and Belleville, when it insulted England's widowed and thrice admirable (admirable as a virgin-admirable as a married woman—admirable as a widow) Queen in the person of her son the Prince of Wales. Any one studying the personnel of the processions yesterday could not but be struck by this fact,-that there was not in any one of them a single man of membered of men, but will be sung by angels any influence or note in this district. Now this fact -for fact I think it is-points to one of two conclusions. Either the Orange Society is not the true I need not remind you, that it is God, who gives to the world good men. 'Twas he who of it that they dare not publicly proclaim their con-nection with it by walking in its processions.

We all admire British Institutions, which though not perfect, are sufficiently so to merit our love and admiration. But it is deeply to be regretted that one portion of our community should deem it incumbent on it to express its admiration of those institutions in a manner so offensive to another portion of that same community. It would be hard, I think, to find a parallel, even amongst the most degraded nations of the earth, for these 12th July and 5th November celebrations. It is never either, generous or honourable to insult a conqured foe; and I think we shall search the page of history in vain to find another case where a nation having been con-quered has during a lapse of a hundred years been made to witness a biennial celebration of its downfall at the hands of its conquerors. To the average English mind there is something unmanly in striking a fallen foe, and this brandishing of swords-this wearing of blood coloured garments, and this fierce voenobling? where could there be aim more holy? ciferation of "To hell with the Pope" remind one too How beautiful are thy tents O Israel! my soul forcibly of the Indian War Dance with its brandish-

How holy! how delightful to immolate the mind. And there is another feature in these cele- Norman Burch, who was in the habit of driving the brations which renders them even more reprehen-sible. They are the rejoicings of men at their own national degradation—at their own nation's downfull. For seven centuries Ireland has struggled with Cathpenance unto the remission of sin! How holy, olic and Protestant England for her own political how heautiful to teach the nations—to haptize freedom. Never during the whole of that time has she ceased to assert her right to govern herself. But when under James she was thoroughly conquered and subdued-when England's real and legitimate sovereign was driven out and superceded by an alien in birth and aspirations—then so great the force of religious! animosity, that year after year a portion of Ireland's sons—a minority in the nation—deem it their duty to celebrate the downfall of their own nationality by biennial processions in its honor. ilungary and Poland bewail their lost autonomy; Ireland alone gloats over hers.

Another feature of these processions is their illegality,-winked at it is to be regretted by the powers that be. It is well known as the law of the country that no man shall carry offensive weapons. Every man therefore who yesterday entered the village or paraded its streets with a drawn sword in his hand did so in open violation of the law; and every magistrate who saw it, did so at the peril of his oath to uphold the laws of the country; and every civilian, be he M. P. or Honourable, who countenanced those drawn swords aided and abetted an infraction of the law of the land.

Yet another feature of these celebrations is the drunkenness and sin, which they engender. Any sane man who witnessed the orgies at Trenton yesterday and throughout the night, could but arrive at this conclusion, that it were more conducive to the Glory of God to forego celebrations which lead to so much drunkenness, blasphemy, and sin; and that Reverend Gentlemen and prominent Temperance men will preach temperance in vain whilst they fre-Where then a kingship equal to this? Where dark place, to which the wicked are condemned by a greatness that can compare to his? Yes; Just God for all eternity, but Trenton last night was quent such assemblies. I have never yet seen that assuredly very near its confines.

But there is yet another feature of these celebrations, which to every well directed mind must render them repulsive; that is their religious aspect. The vells that were heard last night of "To hell with the Pope" and the speeches made foretelling his downfall sufficiently show the religious bias of these assemblies. Thank God, however, that the destruction of the Pope is not in the hands of such a rabble; nor is his eternal salvation at the disposal of their curses. If curses and blasphemies could destroy the Papacy. depend upon it the curses hourly hurled from the bottomless pit of hell against it ever since its establishment by Peter, would long ago have worked its ruin. Curses loud and frequent were of old hurled at our Divine Lord—" Crucify him! Crucify him!" -and the servant is no better than his master. The Papacy has existed for eighteen centuries in spite of the curses of Hell, and depend upon it my dear Grand Master, it is no nearer extinction to-day from the curses of a handful of men heated by religious animosity and whiskey. That there are those who wish its downfall and pray for it, there is little doubt, but the fact of its having existed year after year in spite of these oaths and curses-in spite of these prayers and prophesies—shews that these oaths and curses-these prayers and prophesies, are alike powerless against that decree of God, "Behold I am with you all times even to the consummation of the world." No doubt ignorant people feel elated by the fact of the Robber King having occupied Rome-at seeing "the abomination of desolation sitting in high places "-and hope soon to see the Pope driven thence. Nay, there were those there yesterday who declared that he was already banished to China, India or Africa. This their ignorance allowed them to believe. They think that the Papacy is like themselves, a drunken thing of to-day; they cannot look beyond the present hour; they are as ignorant of history as they are of the Ganges. What is Rome to the Popes? It is their property it is true, and to take it from them is as much and more a robbery as it would be to take away the Catholic Church of Belleville from the Catholics of that town. Catholicity, think you my dear Grand Muster, cease to exist in your town if that Church were destroyed? I think not. Nor will Catholicity cease to exist in the world after Rome has been taken from the Papacy. Five and forty—mark well the number—five and forty Popes have either never set foot in Rome or have been expelled from it, and yet they allowed. were as much Popes as Peter. Nay! our present Pope has already once been in exile. Why not a second time? Banish them as you like they have and will ever return. Burn Rome down to ashes, there will still be Popes; Popes over two hundred million of subjects; Popes obeyed as implicitly as was Peter; Popes by the Grace of Ged and in spite of the curses of your right honourable and loyal Society

my dear Grand Master. With every expression of esteem, I have the honor to remain, Your obed't serv't,

H. BRETTARGH, Priest. P. S.—As I have received permission from the Hon. Billa Flint to have my letters published in the Belleville Press, I should have availed myself of the privilege so graciously accorded me were I not afraid that the Loyal Orange Society would ostracize your paper as it has already done the Toronto Telegraph.

IRISH CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The adjourned annual meeting of this Institute was held in the rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, Thursday evening, 10th inst., for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to the offices mentioned, viz: President, Mr. F. A. Quinn; First Vice-President, Mr. J. Hatchette; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. W. J. O'Hara; Treasurer, Mr. M. Donovan; Rec. Secty., Mr. M. J. Quinn; Asst. Rec. Secty., Mr. M. Mullin; Corresponding Secty., Mr. P. Character, Mr. M. W. L. L. Kaller, Mr. F. L. Kalle C. Shannon; Librarian, Mr. F. J. Keller.

A meeting called by the representatives of the Centre ward in the City Council, toelicit their opinion as to the proposed aid to the Canada Central Railway, was attended by the public generally. A motion passed in favour of a grant of one million

Laprairie is to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its foundation on the 17th inst.

Fire.-On Friday night, 11 inst., about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive boot and shoe manufactory of Messrs. Ames, Millard & Co. The premises are situated at 23 St. Peter, not not far from St. Paul Street. The fire originated in the enginehouse. The fire communicated from the woodwork to a "shoot which ran fron the enginehouse to the main building. The fire roared up the "shoot" like a furnace, and carried the flames to the top storey, where they were first discovered by some men in an adjoining building. The whole brigade were soon on the spot, and, after two hours hard work succeeded in getting the better of the fire, which all the time, was confined to two uppermost flats. About \$25,000 worth of property was destroyed. Mr. Perry and his salvage corps ,were present (their first time in action) and were instrumental in saving a considerable quantity of stock .-

Gazetie. The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec. This is deemed a great convenience.

The outposts of the St. Armand and Rouses Point are now detached from the port of Montreal and placed under the survey of the port of St. Johns, P.

daily stage between Lachute and Carillon, was crossing the track of the Grenville Railway at the latter place, the cars came on him before he was aware of their approach, dashed the stage to pieces and ran over the body of the unfortunate driver. Medical aid was summoned, but in vain. He died soon after. This is only one of many accidents, more or less serious, which have occurred at the same place, a large stone building, prevents persons from seeing the approach of the cars at the spot where the accident occurred. Norman Burch was the son of Mr. Alva Burch, hotel-keeper of Lachute.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—The snow has again completely disappeared, and the weather to-day was like that in September.

The notorious Bis Belleau is to be released by order of the Executive Council at Ottawa, on condition that he leave the country. As his term of imprisonment shortly expires, and navigation is about to close, he may not get again the chance he now has of leaving the country.

The trial of the murderers of Henry Trail the guard n the Penitentiary, took place on the 10th inst., at Kingston. The jury, after about forty minutes deliberation, declared Mann guilty of wilful murder, and Smith of manslaughter.

D. Pierce, who murdered his wife under specially horrible circumstances at Paris, in June last, was found guilty at the Brantford assizes on the 11th inst., and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of December next. At the Kingston assizes a wife poisoner named Deacon, and Mann, the penitentiary murderer, were sentenced to be hanged on December 14th, the Judge remarking that there was no hope for mercy, though both maintained they were innocent.

PREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEVUL AND COM-FORTING .- The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fize proporties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk, Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London.

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

Married.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., at St. Joseph's Chapel, Montreal, by Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. F. Morrison, uncle of the bride, and by the Rev. Canon Moreau, Chaplain of the Pontifical Zouaves, Alfred Lallocque, of the Order of Pius IX., to Kate Kinton, daughter of Lady Lafontaine by her previous marriage with the late Thomas Kinton, of the Royal Engineers.

At Cornwall, Ontario, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Father Lynch, Parish Priest, Michael Egan, Freight Agent, &c., Grand Trunk Railway, to Elizabeth Agnes, fourth daughter of Daniel Phelan, Esq.,

Died,

At Rawdon, on the 1st inst., James McDonald, aged 42 years, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland. -May his soul rest in peace.

In Petaluma, California, on the 1st October last, aged 37 years, George F. A. Harrington, son of the late Michael Harrington, of Kingston, Ontario.

SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

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

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

Address immediately,
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Secretary Treas'r. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

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WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages.

Address. A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq., or W. VALLIE.

Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

WANTED,

A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.-Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonaventure Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.)

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching the French and English languages. Salary-\$100 for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, to be addressed to

PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

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

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT. CANADA,

In the matter of JAMES F. KIDNER,

An Insolvent.

ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act. Montreal, 10th October, 1870.

JAMES F. KIDNER,

By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

are now showing their New Fall Goods, and respectfully invite Gentlemen to their large and varied stock of every article suitable for the present

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The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Copy of certificates just received from

CLAYSVILLE, WASH Co., Pa., Sept. 29, 1870.

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Gentlemen:-I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the "ne plus ultra" of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near Sight.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases, both of acute and what is called Chronic Inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest senent, but on the contrary detrimental and at great

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, an enthusias-tic advocate of the "Cups" three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn, beyond her years to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribine, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquired from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the value of the Cups, and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, any where that people can be found. I was at our Fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say, that I myself, (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast too. No small catchpenny affair, but a superb, number one, tip top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be lifelong.

Yours truly,
HORACK B. DURANT, M. D. CLAYSVILLE, PA., June 6th, 1870.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.

Dean Sins: - Dr. H. Durant of this town is at present using your Patent Eye-Cups with more success on eyes with impaired vision, and obtaining better results than from any other mode of practice which I have seen, leads me to the conclusion that superior results can be obtained than from any of our ordinary or recognized medical or surgical operations-practiced in Eye Hospitals, or taught in books generally. Please send me your price list and terms to agents. I want a lot of the Eye-Cups to use in my practice.
Yours truly,
Gronoz Indias, M. D.

Readers, these are two certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your sight can be restored; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. See advertise-ment in another column of this paper. Our pamphlet of 48 pages, containing certificates of cures and giving full description of the Ivory Eye Cups, sent free to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Write to DR. J. Ball & CO., P. O. Box 957, No 91 Liberty street, New York City.

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CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal,

In the matter of C. DORWIN & Co., Insolvents.

ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as well individually as having been a member of said firm of C. DORWIN & Co. Montreal, 8th October, 1870.

CANFIELD DORWIN

By his Attorneys and liters,

BETHUNE & BETHUNE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

A balloon letter from Paris of the 7th ints., says :- After the election on the 3rd inst., Jules Favre delivered a speech to the meeting, in which he said the Government, which had sworn not to cede an inch of French territory, will remain, whatever may happen, faithful to this engage-

Everything appears gloomy in Paris; there exists but small hope for the French cause. The rejection of the armistice by Prussia is regarded as a call to arms by he French, and there no longer exists any chance of an early termination of the war, except by the advent of grim death to one of the belligerents. The fall of Toul, Strasbourg and Metz have freed the Prussian armies for service elsewhere. The besiegers have received their heavy guns, and General Moltke is eager to commence the bombardment. Notices has been posted in the butchers shops of Paris stating that the rations for three days have been reduced to a quarter of a pound of meat per head.

Tours, Nov. 10th.—Keratry, having organizeg the army of the West, is forming a camp in Britanny for another army of one hundred thousand strong.

Lyons is preparing for defence and Toulons is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails on both sides and also at Marseilles whose internal dissensions have disappeared.

The news from Orleans is of the most cheering nature. Advices are just received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing forward toward the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy, the latter were obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded and prisoners.

There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout. The surrounding country is entirely ruined.

The World's special-London, Nov. 10.-A private despatch received states that the French fleet are bombarding Hamburg.

A despaten from Berne says that Garibaldi had surrendered.

A correspondent writing from Tours 9th says that it is believed that Vonderlann's army consists only of 25,000 men, and that he is preparing to retreat towards Versailles.

The journals of Lille announce that Gen. Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

LONDON, Nov. 10,-The capture of a German barque in the North Sea by a French iron-clad is reported.

A Prefect of War has levied on his department a war contribution of 2,000,000 francs as required by the committee of National De-

The Herald's correspondent sends from Cassel on 7th, an account of an interview with Bazaine, in the course of which the Marshal said he was content to leave the justification of his conduct to time. He scorned to answer "that babblen" Gambetta. He denied having proclaimed the republic in Metz, and declared that the news of the Emperor's surrender and the flight of the Empress astounded him.

He added: I have sworn loyalty to the Em peror and the Constitution. The Emperor is of Lille and all northern France craved peace a prisoner, but the Constitution is in force, at any cost, lied signally, and this body indig-Neither I nor my comrades will ever acknowledge any other Government until we previously obtain a discharge from our oath by the Emperor.

To-day's war despatches chronicle important French successes before Paris through the capture of several Prussian camps.

Garibaldi has been again victorious, having routed a force of Germans 5,000 strong.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is that there has been three days continued fighting, without decisive results. The losses of the French are frightful, but the encmy have been driven back ten miles.

A Herald special, dated London, Nov. 10 says :- Our special correspondent telegraphs from Lille on the 9th six p.m.: - The headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki are a little agitated at the intelligence of the Prussian approach. There is continual excitement in the streets and cafes, and the people are all for resistance. Thousands from the country are entering the city in response to the Mayor's proclamation, with droves of cattle and poultry. The military movements are strictly concealed. The Prussians are reported fifty leagues from the city. Organization is proceeding rapidly, and the troops are said to be some of the finest now left in France, and number thirty thousand. Lille has been fortified like Strasbourg, and somewhat resembles that city. All the inhabitants have been ordered to provide themselves with provisions for three months or leave the

Rumors are circulating of serious combats yesterday east and west of Orleans, and it is reported fighting continued to-day.

Le Français has an account of a brilliant affair at Coulmicr, whence the Prussians were dislodged with loss.

The German forces which occupied Mont Belliard yesterday numbered six thousand .-The authorities of the town fled.

The blockade of Belfort has been vigorously

maintained since the 6th. The villages of Viselois, Chevremien and

Louvenans have been fired to dislodge the Germans.

Tours, Nov. 11 .- A despatch from Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, commander of the Army of the Loire, dated yesterday, says; we have taken possession of the city of Orleans, after a fight of two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continu-

waggons, and a great number of vans and provision waggons. The hottest of the fight took place around Coulmier on Wednesday, the 9th. B Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unavoidable circumstances, the elan displayed by the troops was remarkable. Gen. de Paladines, on occupying the city, issued the following order to the army: The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army; every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy are now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory amid the disasters in which France is plunged. Her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effert, in order that this hope may not be mistaken.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following despatch was received to-night by the Standard:

"Tours, Nov. 10 .- Orleans has been retaken after a severe fight. The Prussians lost five thousand men.'

World's Cable.—London, Nov. 11.— A special despatch from Brussels says that wellinformed political circles are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for arbitration has been effected by four neutral powers. The preliminaries for arranging conditions of peace acceptable alike to France and Prussia have been concluded. The initiative has already been taken by Russia for assembling a

Herald's cable, London, Nov. 11, correspondent writes from Lille, Nov. 10 :- In view of the anticipated bombardment military organization here is now complete. 10,000 workmen are now employed on the eastern and western fortifications; an ambulance corps has been organized under the direction of the city physicians; orders have been issued to provision the city for six months. The population consists of 132,000 inhabitants, 30,000 soldiers, and 20,000 persons from the country. The facilities for obtaining supplies is great from the plentifulness of the surrounding country. Six railways run into the city. The fortification are considered the finest inland works in Europe. The ramparts average 35 feet in height on the exterior casemates. The magazines and shell rooms are of solid masonry; there are 500 guns

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Deserters from Paris say that Trochu, in order to regain his prestige, is preparing for another grand sortie.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Berlin yesterday, says that a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her vote offering her mediation, on the ground that Austria, having armed at the beginning of the war, is disqualified now to act as a neutral.

It is generally thought that Prussia will prefer annexation of the two provinces of Alsace and Loraine to any guarantee that the neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable.

There is great distress among the poorer classes of the French, owing to the Government having seized all the money in the savings-banks, together with the property of corporations and communes which, by the French law, were placed in the custody of the State.

LILLE, Nov. 11.—The City Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution that Marshal Bazaine, in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy, that the city nantly spurns the lie.

Tours, Nov. 11 .- The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 killed and wounded and 8,000 prisoners in battles around Orleans, and are retreating towards Chartres and Etampes.

A large number of guns thrown away by the enemy have been picked up and distributed among the National Guard at Orleans.

A despatch from Chagny reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery, and sufficent to resist the advance of the enemy.

Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians.

Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's

command in large numbers. CUXHAVEN, Nov. 11 .- The French fleet is said to have passed here going to the North Sea. The lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe have consequently been removed, and all pilots are forbidden to leave the ports.

THE SACK OF ST. DIZIER .- The Journal du Rouen gives the following account of the sacking of St. Dizier :- "The Prussians made a requisition for 500,000 frs., and took as hostages to Bar-le-Duc five of the town councillors. The following day a delay of two hours was granted for the payment of the money, the alternative being the threatened destruction of the principal houses in the town. The money not being forthcoming, the pillage of the town commenced, and was continued for an hour and a half, when a tender of 150,000frs. was madeand refused. Eventually this sum, subscribed by the chief persons in the town, was accepted; an organized pillage then recommenced, and was kept up fron noon until six in the evening. during which time the troops laid their hands upon all valuables within their reach. A shoe-

maker was condemned and shot for firing upon the Prussian soldiers. The siege of Paris necessarily proceeds slowly, and offers just now few points of interest. On account of the immense strength of her fortifications, and the extensive area to be occupied by the Prussians, it is altogether doubtful whether a regular siege, such as that of Strasbourg, will ever be attempted. As to the report that a bombardment will be commenced in a few days, that may or may not be true, according to the progress the Prussians have made in locating batteries within range. Thus far we have no news to that effect. General Trochu continues to make sorties in every direction with more or less success. The plan of King William | tional aid given to the wounded, and larger phi-

enemy. Among the property captured are two | Paris into a capitulation, but, owing to the cannon of Prussian model, twenty ambulance Army of the Loire, which is about ready for the offensive, this will most likely prove ineffect-

Before the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine buried a caisse d'armee, containing 40,000,000 francs in gold and 10,000,000 in silver. The Germans had received information about the treasure and forced Bazaine to reveal where he buried it. At Sedan, on the eve of the capitulation, the French officers divided among themselves the contents of the army chest.

It appears to be true that three French gentlemen of note have been shot in Paris. One is said to have been the Vicomte de Castelbajac, who was a competitor at Hurlingham in the international pigeon match last Junc. M. Cartier, a member of the French Jockey Club, was, it is said, another, and the name of the third has not appeared. It is rumored that they were at the head of a small party which was in favor of surrender, and endeavoured to communicate with the enemy by balloon. The scheme is said to have been discovered by General Trochu. who condemned the offenders.

Formidable engines of war are said to be in the course of manufacture at Lyons and experiments have been made with a steam mitrailleuse at 1,200 metres, which were, it is said, satisfactory. The inventors say that the range of the machine is 4,000 metres.

M. FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.—The text of M. Favre's recent circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries is published. He says:"The Chancellor of the North German Confederation, in the course of our interview, mentioned that, in the event of the principle of cession of territory being admitted, the surrender by France of Strasburg, or Alsace, Metz and a part of Lorraine would be demanded.— The Chancellor makes use of the observation that these conditions may be aggravated by the continuance of the war. This, in fact, he declared to me, and I thank him for mentioning it himself. It is well that France should know how far the ambition of Prussia goes .--She will not stay her course when she has conquered two of our provinces. She will pursue coldly the systematic work of annihilation.-After having solemnly announced to the world through the mouth of her King that the only objects of her ill-will were Napoleon and his soldiers, she abandons herself to the task of destroying the French people. She ravages the soil, burns the villages, and oppresses the inhabitants with requisitions, shoots them when they cannot satisfy her wants, and expends all the resources of science on a war of extermination. France has now no illusions left. The question for her now is, shall she or shall she not exist. In proposing to her peace at the price of those departments which are united to her by close affection she has been offered dishonor. This she has rejected. Death is to be her punishment. Behold her exact position. Vain to tell her that there is no shame in being conquered. Still vainer to say that she must submit to the conditions imposed by defeat .-Vain to add that Prussia has a right to take back the violent and unjust conquests of Louis XIV. Such objections are beside the question. France does not seek for impotent consolation in the too easy explanation of the causes which have brought about her defeat. The very day she regained the control of her own affairs she loyally offered reparation, with this reserve only, that the reparation cannot be in the form of a cession of territory. Why? Is it because of the loss itself? No but because it would be a violation of the justice and equity of which the Chancellor of the North German Confederation seems to hold such little account. She refers us back to the conquests of Louis the Fourteenth. Will he return to the status quo by which those were immediately preceded? Will he reduce his master to the ducal crown that paid homage to the kings of Europe? If in the transformation which Europe has undergone Prussia has, from an insignificant State, become a powerful monarchy, is it not to conquest that she owes it? But with the two centuries which have favoured this transformation there has taken place a change still deeper and of a higher character than that. Human rights have come out from the abstract regions of philosophy. These rights are every day taking stronger hold on the world, and it is those Prussia tramples under foot when she tries to tear from us two provinces which, as she herself confesses, reject her rule.

Dr. Russel's Estimate of the Strength of Paris.—In a letter, dated Headquarters, Versuilles, October 12, Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the Times, writes, regarding the difficulty of taking Paris :- "I give," he says, "my own opinion quantum valeat, and that is-Paris is not to be battered or reduced by violent siege processes very readily. The ground is generally unfavourable to parallel and sap, and even to the erection of effective breaching batteries. As far as I know, there are only two violent processess of siege by which regular fortresses can be taken-viz., annihilation by bombardment, which is difficult and tedious, and regular approaches, which, under certain conditions, are not more easy or rapid. Generally speaking, the site of the forts has been well selected. Some, indeed, are at present inaccessible, and some can never be effected except by the fall of all the rest. It may be as well to state that there is no truth in the report that the redoubt of Genevilliers is in Prussian hands or that the French have given up the work near Villejuif, or been driven out of it. There are, in fact, several positions which promise to be of serious incident in the siege, not included in the original design of the fortifications. Take any ordinary contoured map and you can see how the ground lies, and how great a range will be required to reach the works, and long ranges in direct and horizontal fire means, pro tanto, loss of power: I dare not trust myself to speak of 'ameliorations and improvements' which have been introduced into war making. I do not believe in them. Admit that there is more na-

sacks and dragonnades with the present genteel practice of belligerency and see if, in comparison with the progress and enlightenment of the age, war is not still, when the tinsel is off a very homicidal, houseburning, pillaging sort of business, in which it is frightful to be at the wrong side of the ledger.

THE DECADENCE OF FRANCE.—The Spec-

of France. So far from thinking that France shows signs of martial decadence, we think she shows signs that her people have improved, that they are more ready to fight than they have ever been, much more ready than in 1713 or 1815. Then, as to civil capacity, look to the whole record instead of part of it. Natural leaders, of course, there are none, for senators, deputies, officials, generals, were all Imperialists, and the aristocracy has apparently ducked under, but where but in France could civil chiefs be so rapidly improvised, or so Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost inreadily obeyed? Here is a Marseillaise lawyer, of Genoese extraction, who drops out of a balloon, remarks that he is going to save France if he can, and from Tours to Marseilles accumulates all authority into his hands. Who is "pronouncing" against Gambetta? The leader has not yet appearedwhenever did the Man of Destiny turn up in six weeks ?-but what other country ever improvised a Government so well out of such materials, built a working machine by such a device as intrusting a dictatorship to the members for the capital? Just imagine the sort of obedience English counties would pay to self-elected Secretaries of States, representing London vestries, and supposed to be of dangerous, though uncertain political tendencies? We do not know all or much that this Government is doing, but we do know that it finds money to go on, that it has fortified Paris, that it has established two centres of government; that it is improvising armies, one of which—the Parisian one—impresses Baron Von Moltke-not a bad judge of such a things-with evident respect; that it is creating an artillery; that it does somehow carry on the official life of France. How it does it we do not know, for no correspondent so much as alludes to such matters; but it does it somehow, and that in the teeth of gigantic difficulties-such, for example, as the "League of the Fifteen Departments," that is, of a virtual declaration of independence on the part of Southern France. That very declaration shows a power of local action which, badly managed as it is everywhere, is a sign of life, of political vigour and capacity we had scarcely expected in the provinces of France.

THE PROGRESS OF A LUXURY .- For thirty years the fashionable world has been perfumed with Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, and its fame has been spreading as time flew. Having taken precedence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular. When California became a State, she demanded it; and then Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world its name is a household word, its fragrance and refreshing power a household blessing. And still its reputation extends, and is likely to extend, to wherever an exquisite floral perfume is appreciated.

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VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients. And yet, if the question was asked why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer. Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

All mineral substances, when taken into the stomach, are cumulative in their nature—that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, arsenic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking 'long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always

It therefore becomes evident that the popular dislike to mineral medicines is well founded, and it is doubtless in a great measure to the entire absence of any mineral substance that the wonderful success of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums-the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.— The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific taining no deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

BLOOD AND HUMORS is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease, and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease. All old sores and cruptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all ulcerous diseases, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are

SPEEDILY HEADED and removed, and a new elasticity and vigor given

to the body that is indeed most agreeable. In every case when there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsa-

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2m

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August 25, 1870.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homacepathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the

Their obcdient servant,
J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May, 1870.

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining;

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3rd year-Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

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