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No.

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XIX .- THE CARBRIE.

It was upon the evening of Saturday, the 23rd of March, in the eventful year 1689, that this cavalcade which we are bound to follow, slowly entered the suburbs of Dublin city. Spite of the anxious thoughts which occenpied his mind, Sir Hugh felt his attention irresistibly interested by the strange and exciting contrast which the appearance of the metropolis then presented. compared with the character it had worn but two years before, when he had last visited it .-Stir and bustle enough were, indeed, still there; but it was not the steady energy of vigorous health, so much as the distempered excitement of fever and intoxication. Thick groups of men were curnestly conferring in the streets with energetic gestures and in animated tones, and with occasional bursts of excited laughter; and from every cluster some lounging listener was Sir Hugh. ever and anon dropping off and attaching himself discussions; -whilst mingling with the civilians, singly or straggling parties, might be seen the stalwart blue-coated militiamen, or the regular pose conducting me? soldiery in their scarlet uniforms and cocked hats. Idlers of all sorts, females as well as men, were congregated about the tavern doors in convivial knots, while from within, the merry scraping of sometimes the sonorous cadences of an Irish soldiers, smoking their pipes, as they leaned lazily from the casements over the crowded street .--Occasionally, too, a file of pikemen or musketeers. marching grimly upon duty, traversed the crowdquaint and picturesque variety to the character shambling their way to the slaughter-house, about | from an orderly.' to die and be pickled in the cause of King James. The soldier checked Sir Hugh's acknowledg-

James! The broad, quaint street along which they moved presented more the appearance of a fair, or a disorderly barrack-yard, than that of a metropolitan highway; and the air of excitement which pervaded it was, if possible, enhanced by the hammering and sawing of carpenters, busy in erecting scaffolding at points of vantage on either side, and the rapid shovelling of dozens of fellows everywhere employed in spreading heaps of fine gravel over the massive and unequal pavementa provident consideration for which King James was indebted to the dutiful attention of his loyal corporation. The town itself exhibited abusdant indications of the unsettled and turbulent character of the times. Some of the shops were closed; the battered windows and splintered doors of others testified the violence to which they had been recently exposed. Inns, taverns, and dram-shops alone seemed in full and thriving business. Sentinels paced in front of the churchdoors, within which arms and other warlike munitions were stored. Few and far between, might be seen the straight-backed coaches of the few aristocratic inhabitants who still lingered in texts, along with ancient family mottoes, while the city-stiff and ponderous vehicles, blazing with gorgeous colors, carved and gilded, and rumbling and toppling along the crowded streets. As the mounted party whom we are following of the powerful family who had reared it. It became gradually involved in this crowd and uproar, Turlogh O'Brien drew his men close together, and himself took his place at the unprotected side of Grace Willoughby.

The king enters the city on to-morrow,' said Turlogh, in reply to a question from Sir Hugh. These artizans and laborers whom you see, are it lost itself among a goodly row of tall, quaint making preparations for his reception.

It is, indeed, a strange spectacle,' said Sir Hugh, as his eye wandered down the old-fashiongables, how illumined by the level beams of the sun, while all its motley masses of human life moved and shifted in ceaseless and ever-varying | This vast dwelling-house stood in Skinner's-row, mazes before and about him-' A strange, and I trust it is no treason to add, a melancholy sight. Everywhere I see but the beding indications of protracted civil strife, as well as the coming military struggle which must for years, it may be, make our country the theatre of war, and stain which we write, one of great resort; one of the day's pageant was too surely to precipitate. The as the eye could reach, showed more like some that, with one broadly-marked exception, there is her fields with the blood of the best and bravest wings seemed scarce half tenanted, and was loyal care of the Jacobite corporation had proof her sons.

finitis, indeed, but too true, replied the soldier ; everything portends a coming storm ;nor can we know peace or calm until the tempest shall have spent its fury first. How much the first flavor were loyally dispensed by the pro- equal houses, from their tall gables and steep and pshaw! and many a muttered ejaculation is, a more tolerant body han any Dissenting sections.

The territory minimal and a second

have, by the reckless extremity of rebellion, involved this fair and loyal kingdom in so dire and last, that the cavalcade dismounted.

ATHOLIC

desperate a struggle.'
'Can you read the motto on that flag that floats so high above yonder house-top?" asked Sir Hugh. 'Methinks it waves from the Castle-towers.

'Ay, sir,' responded Turlough, with a stern tone, and a kindling eye, as he scanned the distant banner, with its well-defined blazonry of letters; 'the words are apposite to the times, and speak home to the hearts of Irishmen; they are 'now or never-now and for ever.' '

These stern and energetic words, so different in the impression they produced upon the two companions, had the effect of reminding them instantaneously of the entire and irreconcilable antagonism of their views and interest. A silence, gloomy, and for some minutes unbroken, succeeded. It was, at length, however, interrupted by

'I had for the moment well nigh forgotten, in to some new group, and sharing in turn in their the excitement of this strange scene, that I am myself a prisoner,' said he, dejectedly. 'Whither-to what place of confinement-do you pur-

'I shall take upon myself the responsibility of giving you so much of your liberty, sir,' replied Turlogh O'Brien, 'as my duty will permit. The hurry of these times necessitates many irregulafiddlers, or the nasal squeak of the bag-pipe, or rities; and if these are sometimes inevitably attended with hardship, it is at least some compensong, or the uproarious voices of bilarious or dis- sation that they permit occasional indulgences putatious revellers, came in busy discord upon such, as in times less lax, we dare not hope for. the ear; and aloft in the upper windows might There are pecular circumstances attending your be seen the lounging, listless forms of half-dressed case, sir,' he continued, glancing slightly at the light form of the girl beside him, 'which make it but humanity to afford you so much of liberty and leisure as may safely be accorded to one in your situation. I shall arrange so that the sale ed way, and sometimes a friar, in the appropriate custody of your person shall, for a time at least, habit of his order, would show himself, giving remain in my charge. You can lodge in the Carbrie; you shall continue to be my prisoner and coloring of the endless combinations which upon your parole, and give me your word of shilted and resolved, and re-united, in inextrica- bonor that you will not absent yourself for more bly-commingling currents, under the wearied eye than two hours at any given time from your of the spectator. Troops of jaded cattle, too, lodgings. I and my men shall quarter in the with a guard of soldiers accompanying them, next house, and you shall have no further momight he seen from time to time, lowing and lestation, meanwhile, than an occasional visit

Here and there the scene was enlivened by some | ments by informing him abruptly that they had tipsy fellow-brandishing his hat, or flourishing his now reached their destination; and accordingly, halberd, while he shouted "God save King the cavalcade drew up at the entrance of the Carbrie.

We must say a few words touching this ancient building, before which the travellers have lin.

just halted. The Carbrie, so called, nobody knew why or wherefore, was a huge old mansion; even at the time we speak of, the suns and smoke of more than two centuries had seasoned its quaint timbers, and dimmed the paint and gilding of its gorgeous ornaments. It had been, a hundred years before, the dwelling of the princely and turbulent Earls of Kildare, whose wayward fortunes themselves supply more of the romance of history than the wildest fiction which calls itself of a crisis, not only in their own individual forhistoric can recount. The mansion was built in tunes, but, grander far-in the destinies of the what was called the cage-work fashion, the style empire, perhaps of Europe; many a man that employed in all the ancient structures of the Irish capital, its walls being intersected by a compact and firmly jointed framework of oak timber, which formed the skeleton of the structure, afterwards completed by building up the interstices with solid masonry. Upon these timbers were cut in the prevailing fashion, and in well-marked projecting letters, sundry Latin upon every projecting beamhead, and wherever else sufficient verge was presented, stood forth. in proud relief, the crest or the armorial bearings and noble aspirations of purest patriotism, the before the king. showed a wide and varied front of great extent, whose multitudinous projections and recesses were, however, symmetrically arranged, forming coming event, who awaited it with no deeper and a massive centre and two wings, whose flanking extremities were completed by tall and narrow square towers. As the eye wandered upwards, the mere excitement of a holiday amusement. gables, surmounted with grotesque, and now half rotten decorations in timber. Rusty vanes and fanctful chimney stacks peeped in comfortable clusters, above the dusky tiles and still more dusky ornaments whose paint and gilding had excited multitudes; a double line of foot soldiers long given place to the soot and dust of time. at each side extending the whole length (a full and having long passed from the possession of its original proprietors, was now divided into three. distinct houses, each of vast and unwieldy proportions. The centre one had been converted into an inn or tavern, and was, at the time of tor of the fearful military struggle which that much gone to decay; it pretended, however, to vided an evenly spread coating of fine gravel

blood and misery have they to answer for who prietor. The other was employed as a lodginghouse, and it was before the entrance of this

Having intimated to Sir Hugh, that, should occasion render his presence desirable for any purpose, he would be always to be found in the inn next door, and having, with head uncovered, respectfully, and even mournfully bade farewell to the young lady, whose changed fortunes made her doubly an object of interest to his generous sympathies, Turlogh O'Brien withdrew; and old Sir Hugh and his beautiful daughter took possession of the dim and spacious apartments, which their host assigned them, and on whose painted panels and dusky carving were still traceable many a half effaced memorial, and many a scarcely gone splendor.

The old man saw his daughter to her chamber door, and sighed heavily as he pressed her hand in his: with an effort, however, he smiled as he looked with a melancholy anxiety, which that smile vainly essayed to conceal, upon her young and once happy face. She entered her apart-ment, and as she heard his receding steps, she threw herself upon a chair, and yielding to the agony which had long struggled at her heart, she burst into a paroxysm of weeping, so bitter and protracted, that even if the worst event which her terrified imagination at times presented had actually befallen, she could scarcely have mourned her lost guide and friend with a wilder aban-donment of woe. While the journey continued, the adventures and changes of each successive zoned on its folds, and which found a ready reday had occupied her mind, and more than all, the unacknowledged happiness which Turlogh's presence every moment inspired, had beguiled the sadness of her beart; but now all this was gone, and all her sorrows and her fear returned upon her with accumulated power. Tediously, and mournfully, and fearfully the watches of the night wore on. Many a mournful pageant of happier memory, and many a train of anxious doubts, of harassing and maddening fears coursed one another through her sleepless brain-interrupted only when her startled ear was aroused to present consciousness by the loud songs, or louder brawling of the turbulent and noisy spirits who had pushed their debauches beyond the modesty of midnight, and were now straggling homewards through the streets. At length she slept, locked for a time in deep and happy forgetfuless of all her fears and griefs, and never waked until her chamber glowed with the bright sunlight of that memorable day, which was to wit-

Never yet was an event more calculated to produce a deep and thrilling sensation among the mediate approach impressed every citizen of Dublin, upon the morning of the 24th of March, 1689, with the exciting consciousness that a momentuous and irrevocable scene was about to be enacted within the ancient capital of Ireland. -Many a heart that morning fluttered and faltermorning rose with a clouded brow and an aching heart, filled with stern and gloomy anticipations of personal disaster and coming rum; and many a one, upon the other hand, with head and heart throbbing with the high aspirations of fiery ambition, and the fevered intoxication of rapacity and avarice; and many, too, more nobly animated by the pure and generous enthusiasm of a patriotism as fondly, nay, desperately cherished as it was afterwards bitterly disappointed. Over red light of that morning dawned, none can tell; but few there were within those ancient walls, of the tens of thousands who were expecting that lovelier emotion than that of mere curiositywith no sterner and more thrilling sensation than

From nine o'clock and earlier, the long line of street from St. James's Gate, including James's street, Thomas street, and thence through the new-gate into High street, and up to the Castle-gate, were crowded with eager and mile) of this continuous street, kept the centre clear for the passage of the expected procession. The long line of cocked hats and grounded muskets, the scarlet coats and bandohers of the newraised Irish troops, sternly reminded the specta-

roofs, down to the very basement, showed at of bitter contempt, and many a darker expression as from the windows, descended rich draperies ment, belraying, spite of all his expressions of centre of the street natrolled, from time to time. detachments of that splendid cavalry, which afterwards, in many a field, proved themselves worthy of a braver king, and a more fortunate cause. Nine o'clock came, and ten, and eleven, and the crowd as yet had nothing to entertain common councillors in their robes, seated in coaches, and headed by their hot-headed and and down the long crowded street, the cry came pompous Lord Mayor, Terence Dermott, in the state coach and four horse, with the mace-bearer legible record of their former ownership and by- and sword-bearer, and all the other civic officers in attendance—as they proceeded to the boundaries of the city walls, there to greet his Majesty when he should arrive with a loyal welcome, and in due form to surrender up the keys of Dublin into his royal hands.

Suspended expectation partakes of the nature of hope deferred—and if it maketh not the heart sick, is yet irksome enough, and hard to bear.

Thus monotonously and tediously did the hours pass unrelieved except by an occasional scuffle among the mob, or by the appearance of some terrified cur-dog scampering and yelping down the open space, amid the laughter, hootings, and missiles of the listless rabble-or by an occasional display, from the house tops, of some new banner, with a motto of loyal vaunting emblasponse in the fierce plaulits and thundering ac-

clamations of the multitude. Every face that showed itself wore an aspect of eagerness and good humor. The Protestants. of course, who, for the most part, apprehended little but mischief from the events of that day, kept close within doors, or contented themselves with peeping, with anxious and sombre curiosity, from upper windows, and the back recesses of their shops - shrinking from remark, and sullenly resolved against mingling, in the loyal crowd, or offering honor to one whom England had pronounced no longer King. Exceptions, of course, there were; some in the sincere belief that James meant well, and would mend matters by his influence; others in the time-serving alacrity of mere subserviency and self-seeking; all, howwore an excitement and joyful expectation.

ness the stately entrance of the last king of the |er to St. James's Gate, and the distant Liber-Stuart line, into his loyal and ancient city of Dub- ties of the city-at which point, in passing, we may remark, a broad and lofty stage, carpeted and canopied with tapestry, was erected; and upon this platform two harpers, arrayed in the population of a great city, than that whose in- true old national costume, rang out inspiring music from their wire-strung harps, filling the free air with the shrill clangor of those old Celtic by, the ancient septs had marched to battle .--Beneath this high platform stood some forty friars, in their solemn and picturesque vesture, ed, as hour after hour told the nearer approach and marshalled around a high cross, which rose like a standard from the midst of their ranks; and these, whenever the warlike harping paused, raised in full and mighty chorus some solemn anthem of welcome and benediction, appropriate to the occasion; and thus alternated the warlike measure and the holy chant, swelling the full tide of national enthusiasm, like the grand and melancholy echoes of the deeds and the worship of the old days of Irish glory; and as if one master chord of the Irish heart would yet have remained untouched, without some such provision, grouped at either side were troops of pretty, graceful girls, dressed fancifully in white, and how many dark anxieties, and selfish schemes, carrying baskets of flowers, to strew in the way

> Meanwhile, in the back lanes and by-streets, the savoury steam of 'cussamuck' and broth. the tempting pyramids of gingerbread and oaten cakes, and no less tempting pennyworths of tobacco, in countless profusion, along with casks of ale, and plentiful store of spirits and usquebaugh, allured the senses of bundreds of weary loungers, and pleasantly engaged the energies of many a crowded group.

> commanded a full view up and down the broad long perspective of crowded balcomes, and winof a thousand various hues, shone in the clear March sun; and these with all the gay flags,

every window no less eager groups of human of indignant and gloomy despondency, did Sir faces; and from the crowded balconies as well Hugh that morning pace the floor of his apartof cloth and arras, while in the clear space in the contempt and derision, by many a long pause of deep and intense observation, as he passed and repassed the casement, the deep and momentuous interest with which the scene going on without was fraught to him. It was not till the hour of noon had come and gone, that the distant shoutand the crowd as yet had nothing to entertain ing of the multitude, sustained, and swelling, and them except the procession of the aldermen and gathering in wild and exciting volume every moment, rose sternly to the ear of old Sir Hugh, speeding like a roll of a hedge fire—the king —the king 1' Grace Willoughby looked in her father's face, and thought she saw his color come and go in sudden alternation, as breathless and stern he arrested his pace at the window, and looked gloomily up the street as far as its winding line would allow. And now swelling and sinking, burst after burst, still in one continuous roar of acclamation, rolled on the gathering chorus of thousands and tens of thousands of human voices. The squadrons of cavalry clattered in quick succession along the open way, to and fro, with drawn sabres, keeping the passage clear.

PROTESTANT DIFFICULTIES.

(To be Continued.)

From the London Times.

The Bishop of Salisbury is now before the world as the Bishop who has resolved to bell the cat. He tells us in his charge, just delivered, the reasons for this resolution, as well as those which made hesitate in taking it. They are briefly that, though " the Church allows great latitude there must be a limit somewhere;" and that the whole bench of Bishops and Convocation have declared that the Essays and Reviews have exceeded that limit. Accordingly he does not consider that he has any option as the ruler of a diocese, responsible for the teaching that goes on in it, but that of giving force to this declaration.

We do not enry any party in this affair its share in the responsibility of it-not the writers for stirring up these questions to begin with, not the Bishops for pursuing them, and still less the responsibility of the Judicial Committee in deciding them. They are new questions, and, whichever way they are settled, there must be ever, with the few exceptions above described, a recourse to large considerations and general principles. It will be absolutely ridiculous to Broad as was the street, it was densely crowd- see a row of old ex Chancellors and Judges pored-from the Castle draw-bridge and Cork tow- ing over all the Articles and Canons to see what clause, paragraph, and section is opposed to the "ideological" interpretation of the Book of Jonah. It is a large and general question of the interpretation of Scripture which is now opened. It is a new question-a question we cannot say exactly of the day, for it has been agitated long, but of the age; a question which had not arisen in our Reformers' times, and of which they had maurshauils, to which, perchance, in days gone no notion. It is absurd to expect, therefore, that the mere letter of Articles and Canons will throw much light upon it. In these documents there is not the most distant allusion anywhere to what is called the ideological interpretation of Scripture, simply because the idea had not been mooted in those days. The Articles, therefore, nowhere condemn that idea; at the same time, they imply throughout the contrary idea. Nobody can doubt for a moment that all the Church formularies and services suppose throughout the ordinary, natural, literal interpretation of the Bible; though, admitting this, some will say it is for the same reason,-that no other idea had arisen at that time. This is the state of the case, then. There is no express condemnation of a particular view, but there is everywhere implying the contrary view. Each side, then, will appeal ot what favours itself, and will also explain on its own principles what is against itself. The Bishop of Salisbury appeals to the implied literal view, and to the way in which the Bible is used and read in our Services. The "Essayist says, "True, but wherever the Bible is read, out of church or in church, this liberty of interpretation accompanies it.

Here is the debateable ground, then, on which both sides will light. We will not anticipate the alternations of the combat, but this much, as we The chamber which old Sir Hugh occupied said, is apparent,-that this question cannot be settled by the mere letter of our formularies, and street, glittering with its broad files of mus- that recourse must be had to large and general keteers, and all the blazonry of decoration. Its considerations. The question is what is, as a matter of fact, the belief of the Church of Engdows, and gables hung with cloths and tapestries land on this question, and by the belief of the Church we do not mean the belief of the Bishops or the belief of Convocation, but the belief of small and great, fluttering and floating in the the congregations which compose the actual reair, and the dark continuous masses of closely ligious community called the Church of England. wedged men, women and boys, extending as far Dr. Rowland Williams will excuse us if we say vast theatric pageant, some fantastic and gorge- not a single Dissenting sect in this country that ous scenic structure, than a solid and substantial would tolerate his scheme of Bible interpretation be also a tavern, as its sign board indicated, over the heavy and unequal pavement, in bonor town, built and peopled for the sober purposes of for a day; but it does not necessarily follow from where, under the royal shadow of King James's of the royal passenger who was about to traverse thrift and business, and capable of standing the this that the Church of England does not tolewig and sceptre, French and Rhenish wines of the streets. Looking upward, the quaint, un- wind and ram of centuries. With many a pish ! rate it. The Church may be, and we believe it. he first flavor were loyally dispensed by the pro- i equals noises, aromather dispensed by the pro- i equals noises, aromather dispensed by the first flavor of the pro- is a first flavor of the pro- in the pro-

The progress of the grand Alliance since our last has been my encouragement to say so. The permissive Bill, allowing every district, by a majority in

opening of new public-houses or to continue licences

number and value of rated inhabitants to pre-

doubt as to the general principle that a minister tion were brought round to the ideological view infallibility, does she, on the other, permit eveno doubt, an excellent scholar, and an ingenious divine; nor do we enter at this moment into the question whether he is right or wrong. It is evident, however, that if upon a plain and lucid ears and rush out of the church, he is not a suitatle and advantageous minister for the parish of Broad Chalk.

It is upon some such grounds of ecclesiastical equity as we have here mentioned that this question must be settled. We must not be romantic, and go exclusively to the past; nor must we be visionary, and attempt to forestall the future. What we have to decide is a question of present fact, testimony to which, we presume, is forththat because our Reformers had certain ideas therefore the Church of England, as a religious ture, and let it decide the question for us. Protheir own way in prophecy, and nobody can contradict them. Religious speculators have been to some persons that all the world will in due time be scientific in its religious belief. We agree with Lord Macaulay in seeing no signs of parties and schools in the Church in denouncing this view of Scripture as fundamentally subverhe describes as " a philosopher, sitting loose to our Articles;" a position which, however respectable in itself, is hardly consistent with the office of a clergyman of the Church of England.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LORD BROUGHAM.

Durain. August 7.—The fifth session of the Social Science Association was opened his evening in the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-Brougham, the president of the association. His and is a guest of the Lord-Lieutenant. On Tuesday he was occupied in sight-seeing. He visited the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, and ship, as we have said, delivered the address. He

"In opening the fifth congress of the National ill deserve its name if it did not embrace the immost eminent of these, and whose friendship was their transcendent genius - Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, Wellesley - the great patriot, the consummate orator, the first of warriors, foremost, too, among statesmen, and the illustrious head of his house, the greatest of all who ever ruled over Ireland - all of these I have been doomed to outlive, and to the dispensations of Providence it is fit we should be resigned. But the loss of such men to their country is grievous, and more especially of one whom I have named. The others had accomplished the high work to which they were severally called and left their while we cherish the immortal memory, we feel the loss not to be repaired. It now becomes my Figure to note the progress which social science has made during the last year, and its present state and prospects. We are met again by the were also the results of the working of the sanit- and stops the way." I have said that the commu-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. in this country. But the question is, how far complaint that lew of the plans proposed by us any department of the association. As to crime but to will it, and their chains fall off. this goes, what is the actual belief of the body have been accomplished, and that, of the mea- his Lordship said :- The Criminal and Reformawho compose that Church, and this, as we say, sures originating in our labours, many have failed tory Department presents very satisfactory reis a simple question of fact which we must de- to pass through the Legislature. But the pro- sults; and it may be fit at this meeting that we cide in the best way we can. But, whichever gress of all science and arts is slow, because dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subway it is decided, this is the fact which must de- their improvement is necessarily gradual. Our ject. The number of reformatory schools is but small termine whether Dr. Rowland Williams has opi- limited faculties can never reach at once the utmons suitable and proper for a minister of the most excellence of which they are capable, and of late years, is most satisfactory; and, allowing Church of England or not. There can be no their exercise can never coinplete suddenly any that the great migration, since the famine years, has great work, but must proceed by steps to had much influence, enough of the improvement redoubt as to the general principle that a minister great work, but must proceed by steps tomains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instrucof a communion ought to have the same belief wards its accomplishment. In the whole circle
tors of youth and the ministers of religion. The dethat the communion has; for it never could be of science you find gradual progress to be the crease in the number of the people make any comdesigned that the minister should be of one reli- rule. Thus the vast changes which Newton gion and the community of another. Nor would made in the mathematics and in physical science unless we regard the proportion of these to populait be anything to the purpose to sny that, if the were effected after others had made a near ap-Church of England is not of Dr. Williams' way proach to the same point. The calculus, in it- the number of in 1859, as 1 to 1,117; and in 1860, as 1 to 1,217. of thinking now, it will be so a hundred years self so great an extension of analytical science, greater proportion. Pre-eminence among the subhence, because truth must prevail. For, sup- and in its consequences producing such a revolu- jects engaging our attention must, in some degree, posing the Church, by a course of indoctrina- tion in all the exacter sciences, and, above a be determined by local circumstances; and we this quarter of a century besore its invention, been vear assemble in a capital that affords the opportua century hence, the question is-what is her nearly discovered by Cavalleri and Roberval, and belief now? If, on the one hand, she repu- still more nearly by Fermat, and some years attentive consideration, not of Great Britain only diates Transubstantiation, Mariolatry, and Papal later most nearly of all by Barrow; while the but of the Continent of Europe, and of the United doctrine of gravitation and its explanation of the States of America. In truth it well deserves all the infallibility, does she, on the other, permit every article of the Christian faith to be explain- heavenly motions had been approached—at any ened to the paramount duty of making such exertions ed away and volatilized by some new process of rate, had the way prepared for it by Galileo, as may render the punishment of the criminal the theological chymistry? Dr. Williams is, we have Kepler, Huyghens, and Borelli; and even his instrument of his reformation. Here the problem optical discoveries had been partially anticipated has been solved how to deal with convicts, and send by Krontaud, of Prague, and Antonio, Bishop of Spelatro. The science of chemistry, from the dreams of the alchymists to the erroneous theory exposition of his mode of interpreting the Bible of Stahl, made slow progress, and by successive gues, Messrs. Lentaigne and Whitty, the fundamental nine-tenths of his congregation would shut their improvements was freed from those errors, and principle, simple and rational, long ago laid down grew into the science which Black, Priestly, Lavoisier, and Davy brought to its present state. his own reformation by annexing the condition of The great rule of gradual progress governs the good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest moral sciences as well as the natural. Before sustenance, to removal from cerlular to social labor, the foundations of political economy were laid by and to shortening the period of his confinement.—
Hume and Smith the French economists had The working of the Irish convict system was further Hume and Smith the French economists had made a great step towards it, and Turgot had His Lordship proceeded :- In the great department himself worked, and as a Minister had patronised the labours of others in the same direction.-Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow coming if wanted. It does not directly follow degrees the great discovery of representative classes, for the purpose of sharing in the profits of government has been made from its first rude the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of elements—the attendance of feudal tenants at preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the body, has exactly the same ideas now. Still less their lord's court, and the summons of burghers other purposes of carrying on branches of manufacare we at liberty to go to the Church of the fu- to grant supplies of money. Far from being impatient at this slow progress, we ought rather to those doubts which seemed to exist of the scheme's phesying is not arguing. People have always reflect that the sure advance of all the sciences practicability have been almost altogether removed. been ready enough to prophesy; they have it all | depends in a great measure upon its being gradual. But the common law of our nature, which forbids the sudden and rapid leaping forward, and prophesying for ages that the world would come | decrees that each successive step prepared by represent a capital of nearly £3,000,000, exclusive of round to their opinion, but the world takes its the last shall facilitate the next, is in an especial course, notwithstanding. It seems quite certain | manner of importance and of value in the social sciences, which so nearly affect the highest interests of mankind. Here our course, to be safe, must be guided by the result of experience, such a time approaching. The religious world and must be always of a tentative kind. We an educated class, but that they should often is tolerably stationary, and shows no great tendency to progress or alteration of ground, though and our pace, and to retrace our steps when we individuals in all ages speculate. Let us give find we have gone too far in a wrong direction. over prophesying, then, and look to facts. If He pointed out the progress which had been essays I have just received, the working men of Dr. Williams can show the Judicial Committee made since the last congress-speaking of the that the body of the religious community in change in the economy and management of their which he is officiating accepts the ideological in- estates by owners of property; the adoption of me, from which it appears that in the second year of tempretation of Scripture it will listen with the secret voting at the Universities; the Bank- its existence, the sale has reached twelve thousand; greatest attention to any evidence he can bring ruptcy and Insolvency Act; the consolidation of it is well conducted, and a hope is expressed of imgreatest attention to any evidence be can bring latery among law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; proving it when what they term the "detestable forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in the crimmal law; the irremovable Poor Bill; paper duty" is given up. As might be supposed, the that body. But if the whole weight of evidence and other matters. He then proceeded:—In savings and the profits of these good men are in part is on the other side, if it should appear that all coming to the next department-Educationour attention is first all arrested by the great event which has happened since our last meeting, sive of the faith, and if the congregations will not | and to which our unwearied exertions have most listen to it for a day, he will then have an uphill essentially contributed—the repeal of the paper co-operation in preventing those strikes, so pernicious affair of it. He may look forward, indeed, to a duty, the heavy tax upon knowledge in every to the working-classes, and so dangerous to the bright future, radiant with ideological truth, and one of its various branches. That gross and peace of the community, has been everywhere felt. his own learned labours may contribute to bring glaring anomaly in our legislative as well as adon that future, but in the meantime he is officiat. ministrative proceedings has now ceased. We mischiefs occasioned, and which left their deep traces ing in a body which is opposed to his whole reli- can no longer be charged with, at one and the behind, opened the people's eyes to their error, and gious view of things, and this is an unsatisfactory same time, paying for schools to teach and rais- the consequences has been the establishment in that relation of a minister to his flock. In fact, we ing the price of the books taught-of encourag- district within the last three weeks, of a shed with must identify his position with which he assigns | ing the people to read, of patronising authors and must identify his position with which he assigns ing the people to read, or patronising authors and ant to observe that, with another subject anxiously to his teachers, the late Chevalier Bunsen, whom multiplying readers, while we make it unprofit dwell upon as well as strikes at all our former meetable for the former to write and hard for the ings, the great cause of temperance has been most latter to read. The effect of this most salutary intimately and most naturally connected. Not only change has been immediate, and it has been are such of the contributors as had before been subgreat. Over what an ample field its operation extends may be seen from this that one daily these unions may be traced. Exceptions there may nenny paper has a circulation of: 80,000, and a no doubt be; but as a rule co-operative societies are half-penny weekly journal with excellent cuts composed of sober and industrious men. It is equal-has been established, and already issues above by consolatory to find that the improvement of bealth, 8.000. My complaints made at the Liverpool meeting can therefore no longer be urged, and a But in no respect is it more gratifying than to obprodigious benefit has been conferred upon all serve the connection of temperance with the diminustreet, by an inaugural address from Lord the departments of knowledge by the steady tion of crime. In France, it appears, from our colperseverance of Mr. Gladstone in carrying this fifth of all the murders, during the last four years, Lordship arrived in Dublin on Monday night, great measure against the most formidable re- bad their origin in tavern brawls. In six English sistence both in Parliament and beyond its walls. counties having the fewest public-houses we find Of that benefit we of the National Association that, where they were as one to 109 of the population, have our full share, along with the gratifying reother places of interest, after which he returned flection on the part we took in obtaining it .to the Vice-Regal Lodge. To-day his Lord- The good thus bestowed seems to be from all admixture of evil; for the alarm felt by some, 1841 the consumption of whisky had fallen off above affected by more, at the cheap newspaper press one-half, and we find in the latter year judges conis really groundless. The bulk of readers, always gratulating the counties on the small number of pri-Association, I need hardly observe that it would influenced by the more rational and better informed part of the community, will entirely disportant part of the empire in which we have the | countenance and prevent those outrages upon all only 1,604. It is remarkable, though certainly not happiness to assemble. We are in the great taste as well as truth and decency which we surprising that the prudence which leads to econocapital of Ireland, renowned for having given to have seen in the press of some countries - of one the world men illustrious in all the departments | particularly, so gross as almost to pass belief .of science and art, as well as of arms. But it is But the character of the people must not be poverty, of crime, how long shall that heavy curse to me individually a painful reflection that the Judged as if they could approve of such things .-We might as well charge the French countrymy comfort and my honor, I cannot meet in men of Lavoisier and Lafayette with being robthis my first visit to this country adorned by bers and murderers because the daily papers of Marat and Hebert preached wholesale pillage hands? and assassination, as hold the countrymen of Washington and Franklin answerable for the sins of their press—a compound of slander, fraud and bluster. So the incomparably lighter excesses with which our journals may be chargeable bear it. The people have but to will it and they at in the heat of factious controversy are never once are free. All honour to Father Matthew in Iremore than passing and temporary, giving way to land, and to the grand Alliance in England, its learnthe predominant good sense and good taste of ed secretary, and his able coadjutors! Nor can I the community. The solid benefit obtained by if I do not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its the multiplication of cheap papers, and works of members and on every well-wisher to the progress of all kinds. is real and nermanent, and a subject social science to patronise Mr. Steele's most ably bright example to guide us, and their success to of just congratulation, if it were for nothing more conducted quarterly journal of all its branches. But cheer; but of the great duke, whether in peace than their tendency to tree the public from the and fundamental one of temperance? Recollect the or in war, whether we look abroad or at home, monopoly of the established papers, and the memorable words of our learned colleague, the great domination which that monopoly has its wonted philanthropist, the Recorder Hill, who, in all his va-

and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, parison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, tion. They were in 1856, as 1 to 923 of the people; The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still nity and imposes the duty of inspecting the operation of the Irish convict system, which has received the them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others - criminal and the tenchers of crime. Of this system, under the Board of Directors, with Captain Crofton at their head, and his able colleaby that experienced, judge and stendy patron of the system, Mr. Hill, is to make the convict the agent of examined, and the principle of it warmly praised .of social economy much attention was at the last congress given to the important introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system-the establishment of unions by the working ture. In both those kinds of union the progress has been very great since last year, and in the latter Above fifty companies for manufacture have been established since last congress, besides many of mere stores. In these last a capital of £500,000 is invested; but in the former the manufacturing concerns the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), whose capital is £1,000,000. The returns of Mr. Tidd Pratt show the creation of above 250 co-operative societies within the last twelve months, all enrolled under the Friendly Society Act. It is not wonderful that the members of such unions should be of fered by the Dial newspaper, and by Mr. John Cassell, whose volume of above twenty working men's Manchester carry on a monthly journal of co-operative progress, without the help or interference of any other class. A number of this work now lies before applied to public purposes, and to charity. Thus at Rochdale they have given to the town a drinking fountain, and contributed £50 to the Indian Relief Fund, besides smaller yearly sums to the dispensary and the deaf and dumb institutions. The effect of want of co-operative unions in that district; but the 700 looms upon the co-operative plan. It is importis mainly to temperate habits that the formation of ly consolatory to find that the improvement of health, the extirpation or mitigation of disease, everywhere keeps pace with the increased habits of temperance the offences are as 1 to 591; but where the public houses are only 1 to 235, the offences are as 1 to 762. In Ireland the connection of intemperance with crime is even more marked. Between the years 1838 and were in Richmond Bridewell 3,202 prisoners, in 1841 my kept pace with the prudence of sobriety. In the former year the Dublin Savings Bank had 7,264 contributors; in the latter 9,585. Source of disease, of be permitted to inflict us? How long shall we submit to a conqueror worse than the urmed invaderto a tyrant the most inexorable of all, which has subdued rational men, and avenged the world of unreasoning creatures for the wrongs received at his

Savior armis Luxuria incubnit; victumque ulciscitur orbem." The little we have done to shake his dominion has only been enough to let us know and feel how galling is the roke, and how much the fault is ours who duly perform my office at the head of this association effect in producing. The efforts of Mr. Chat- rious efforts to serve the people, providing for their wick in the direction of the introduction of the comforts, and reclaiming them from vice, declareswick in the direction of the introduction of the "Into what path soever I strike, in whatever direction education were noticed, as tion I go, the drink demon starts up before my face

towns - Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Ply-mouth, Leeds, Sheffield - been accepted by very great majorities of the inhabitants, and by the greatr number of the voters. Let us hope that the public opinion generally improved upon the most important question of social science which can occupy the country, may prepare the way for legislation, which, to be efficacious, must be cautiously introduced, and under appropriate guards. Our attention was engaged at the last congress to the employment of women, and papers were read by Miss B. Parkes and others upon this important subject. There has been no relaxation on the part of these ladies since that time, and the printing establishment opened by Miss Faithful has gone on with increasing success. The volume of transactions for last year was printed at the Victoria Press, and Miss Faithful is now engaged in publishing a volume, under Her Majesty's sanction, containing original contributions from the leading writers of the day. Besides these exertions Miss Parkes originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior cast of women the exertions now making to reclaim and to prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrong by such accents, too often coming from fe-male lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day ?" Mr. Layard's proposed Book Union Act, the half-holiday movement, and the subject of international statistics were severally noticed, and his lordship concluded as follows :- " At the two last congresses we had the satisfaction of observing that social science was making considerable progress in other countries. This, indeed, was testified by the attendance of important persons from thence at our meetings; but it was peculiarly gratifying to see the adoption of enlightened and liberal views by Governments which we should little have expected to find pursuing this course. The last year affords a further evidence of their happy improvements, and in quarters we should least of all look for traces of it. The decease of the Saltan bas brought upon the Ottoman throne a prince who begins his reign as a reformer in his own practice and the scheme of his administration-nuy, even in the system which he is resolved to introduce. The dismissal of the predecessor's harem of scores of wives and hundreds of mistressesthe proclaiming his intention of being the husband of a single wife, and the avowed adoption of European principles to govern his policy and even to amend his laws, shows plainly the progress which the manners and the usages of civilised nations and of modern times have made in the realms of a barbaric power. Let it be further noted that a Social Science Committee has been established at Constantinople, and many lectures have been delivered. In Russia the fixed determination of the Emperor to complete the great measure of serf emacipation met with powerful opposition, and even disturbed partially the peace of the country; but the chief mischiet has arisen less from the obstinacy of the landowners than from the ignorance of the serfs, to inform whom upon the exact amount of the change in their condition sufficient pains had not been taken; and there is every reason to hope that the vast measure of bestowing independence upon the bulk of the community, the labouring classes, will be effected with little further obstruction. It must be confessed that, even if we lament some error in the mode of proceeding, the Emperor is entitled to the warmest sympathy in his great work, and to the highest admiration for the wisdom and the virtue of his conduct. If to such a sovereign his own people may well be grateful, let us hope that his Polish dominions are destined to owe him equal thanks. It would be an act of magnanimity "beyond all Greek, all Roman fame," were he to re-establish a kingdom of Poland, with its admirable Constitution of 1793, under a prince of his own house. Even should he deem such constitutional principles dangerous, because so much at variance with those of his own empire, and should give the kingdom a more absolute government than that of 1793, it may safely be predicted that he would find in the grateful Poles the most trustworthy and devoted of all the nations under his widely extended rule. The interest which, in common with all the friends of national independence, I take in the fortunes of the Poles is not of yesterday. Forty-eight years ago, in common with my esteemed and now lamented friend the chief of the Polish patriots and counsellors, Prince Czartoryski, the man who made far greater sacrifices to his principles than any who ever lived-in common with him, and niged by him, addressed, through the press (being then out of Parliament) to my fellow-countrymen, and to the allied Sovereigns, "The Appeal for Poland," which cannot be said to have had no effect, though far less than was desired, for it brought the subject of her wrongs so much into discussion, especially in England, that it occupied in no small degree the attention of the Congress of Vienna. If, from contemplating the very probable, though not immediate, prospect of Russian freedom, we turn to the Austrian empire, we have less reason to be surprised at the constitational course taken, because the elements of constitutional Government have existed there in all times. They possess that especially which elsewhere is wanting, even in France since 1790, and which is absolutely necessary to the permanent existence of a free Government, an aristocratic body independent of the sovereign and of the multitude-a class of wealthy landowners, not like the Prussian proprietors, needy and looking to place and patronage. The agricultural class is also re-spectable and deserving. With elements of a really good government, progress was making towards it, until the Emperor Francis checked it, perverting the traditions of the monarchy, centralising all authority and taking everything into his own hands. At present the plan is pursued of leaving their internal concerns to the Provincial Diets, but ruling the Monarchy from the capital through the representatives of the Diets in the Reichsrath. cient Constitution as it existed before 1848 is restored and the establishment of that which was formed in a season of civil war is alone refused. It is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the general peace, so intimately connected with the integrity of the Austrian empire, that the discontent of Hungary may not be fermented by foreign intrigue and foreign agitators; for as yet the power of Austria has really not been materially impaired by her losses in Italy But the Sovereign, yielding all that he can, must continue to be, as always was entitled when opening the Diet as King of Hungary, "His Sacred Majesty the Hereditary Emperor of Austria." The condition of italy has in one practical respect been greatly improved by the general acknowledgment of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, affording daily proofs of what all experience has proved in other countries, that there is no possibility, unless by main force, of establishing a Government for which the people are not prepared. The execuble tyranny of the Bourbon princes had reduced their subjects to a condition that rendered them incapable of being governed except by recourse to violent measures; and these Princes have, even in their exile, done all in their power to keep the people in a state of lawless anarchy, which may almost make them regret the loss of the worst of tyrants. In all other parts of the Italian kingdom great and solid progress has been made in popular improvement, and the blessings of a free constitution are already felt in its influence upon the institutions and generally in the circumstances of the community That kingdom is now left free from all foreign inter-

mont and her ally to obtain her extension e too severely reprobated, although we are entitled to rejoice in the result. The maxim ! Fieri assuredly, if the French and Sardinian arms only in-terposed in helping the Italians by in milital horth and elsewhere to strike off a foreign yoke and unite for old, has, on a careful canvass of many great themselves with Piedmont, the interference is of a far less objectional kind than lay mere kordinary aggression and conquest. But cortainly the government of a country, however bad, gives its neighbors not the very least right of interference ; and to attack and seize the territory, under the pretext that it is ill governed, is to repeat the most atrocious crime ever committed in modern times, and by civilised States—the partition of Roland. Take even the condition of Rome under a priest chosen by other priests and so governd as justly to merit the reprobation of its own people, and sympathy of all others; this affords not the shadow of an excuse for any foreign State to seize upon the Roman territory, any more than the Polish Government, the very worst in Europe—ah elective monarchy, the choice in the hands of a mob, afforded for its partition. If, however, the Poles had been against their rulers, and called in the neighboring Powers to assist them, the case would have been very different as regards Poland, and even if after the partition these Powers had given it a good Government of its own, their conduct would have escaped the universal reprobation which has attended it. And so, if the Romans themselves choose a good Government, even with the help of foreign powers, and give their territory up to those Powers, they will themselves be great gainers, and their foreign allies be blameless. In no other event can we expect social improvement to make any progress in Rome, as it is steadily doing in the northern and central parts of the Italian kingdom: France has not only persisted in the same course upon which she had entered before our late congress, with regard to commercial policy, but has carried the principles there adopted further, in treaties which Belgium, Holland, and Turkey. In Belgium the most entire support is always given to sound views of agriculture and trade. There is a still further step made in France by the Imperial policy, and in a direction little expected when we last met. An important relaxation has been given to the restraints imposed upon political discussion -An absolute freedom in this respect is allowed to both Chambers of Legislature, and to publishing the reports of their debates through the press. There really is no difference whatever in this particular between the French Parliament and our own. All political topics are fully and freely discussed; so that the country receives, and receives immediately, whatever impression the Ministers, or the Opposition, or men belonging to no regular party, wish to make upon public opinions or feelings upon any subject whatever. The press, however, is still under the most absolute control of the Government, and except to report the debates, it has no kind of liberty, not even to make a remark upon any proceeding of the Government, or, indeed, any subject whatever. The administration of justice, too, is still in a most un-happy state as regards political offences. The judges are, no doubt, irremovable, but they are not unpromotable; and any one may receive the reward of his subserviency to the Government by advancement to a higher place. In England there is no law against such promotions, but they are universally discountenanced, and very rarely take place. In seventy years that I have known our courts I only remember two instances of a puisne made a chief; for the case of Sir. V. Gibbs was that of an Attorney-General promoted after being, from accidental circumstances, a puisne judge. Parliament would at once interpose were such advancements ever made except in very peculiar circumstances. The interference of the Government with elections is another great evil in the system of our neighbours, and impairs incalculably the salutary tendency of discussion in the Chambers to check the action of the Executive power, or to correct its errors. The deputies who at all oppose the Government are reduced to a very inconsiderable number, and the great majorities which support it in all contentions give such countenance to all its acts that the influence of public opinion as testified by the representatives of the people is extremely small. The state of the judicature, the control over the press, and the interference of the prefects with elections, render the Government nearly absolute in fact as well as in the theory of the constitution. But after the important concessions to กลอดีดเทา ส made, we have reason to hope that further relaxation will foilow. It is the unquestionable tendency of that portion of liberty which has been arunted, both to slimulate the desire for a grant of more and to increase the difficulty of refusing it. Such must be the earnest wish of all friends of the great cause to which we are devoted, both out of the good-will that we heartily bear to our justly celebrated neighbours, and from the intimate conviction we must all havethat the great interests of peace cannot be more effectually served.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BANNON, P P., MOYNE. -We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Michael Bannon, P P., of Moyne, which melancholy event took place at his residence on Thursday morning. The deceased gentleman was in a delicate state of health for some time past and his demise is much regretted both by his parishioners and throughout the diocese. - Free Press.

THE VERY REV. DENIS F. M'LEOD. CORE. - Died last week, at his residence, George's-quay, the Very Rev. Denis F. M'Leod, Guardian of the Capuchin in this city. During the course of a long and usefal ministry - the entire of which was exercised in his native city—he won the esteem of all classes of his fellow-citizens by his kind and gentlemants demeanour, and by his regular and efficient discharge of the duties of his sacred office.

DEATH OF THE REV. MARTIN DOYLE. - At his residence, Graignamanagh, on the morning of the 4th instant, in the 79th year of age, the Rev. Martin Doyle, P.P., who has been over half a century in the ministry of the Church, for 34 years of which he had been parish priest of Oraignamanagh, and for many years previously parish priest of Clonegal, in the county Carlow. It is nearly seven years since he was attacked with paralysis, from which he never recovered, and of which he died. He was personally esteemed by men of all parties for his kindly manners and hospitable disposition .- Kilkenny Moderator.

The new Bishop of Marseilles, Monsignore Craice, an Irishman, has received a congratulatory letter from the Congregated Trades of Limerick. The Bishop has replied in suitable terms.—Kerry Star.

VISIT OF W. S. O'BRIEN TO MARSHAL MACMAHON -William Smith O'Brien has lately spent several daye on a visit to his illustrious kinsman, Marshal MacMahon at the camp at Chalons. Mr O'Brien was the bonoured guest of the Marshal during his stay, and nothing could exceed the attention shows to him by the numerous officers to whom he was introduced. The camp and all its arrangements were exhibited and explained to him and everything was done to render the visit agreeable.

FATHER LAVELLE ON THE VERDICT. - In a letter addressed to the Dublin News, Father Lavelle sufs: -" A word or two about that verdict. To he sure, it was a verdict for me. Were a Protestant clergy. man in my position, would, such be the finding in his favor? The Protestant clergyman is engaged on a death struggle with a proselytising Catholic landlord. He is assailed by a fierce and powerful Catholic press, and finally by another Catholic no-bleman, who, having nothing to say to the quarrel,

rushes headlong in, and by one sweeping charge of murder against the pour Protestant clergyman, tries to put an end to the entire conflict. The clergyman appeals to the only competent tribunal for redress.h The charge is proved to be false and mali-cious, but 6d is the balm poured into the bleeding wound. Well, I do not quarrel with Judge or Jury. The former asked the July, in assessing damages, to bear in mind my accusation against five millions of English Protestants, that they were Paganlived, wife murderers, child murderers; any one of whom, he said, might, were he to take an action, stand in the same position before them as the meek and pious Bishop of Canterbury. The jury was dismissed with this spicy souvenir, and they found for me the 6d. damages, to which alone such an accusation entitled the accuser. Thus did the learned Judge insinuate it as a crime and malicious libel on my part to assert what authentic statistics prove, and what has been over and over again bemoaned by the leading organs of England It was only the other day that I saw a paragraph in the Morning Advertiser, deploring the fact that the great mass of the lower population of England was, as regards religion, in a more degraded state than those first rescued from Paganism by the preaching of Augustine Yet, for having said so, I merited only 5d. damages. With the jury I do not quarrel. They were all honourable men; but I cannot forget that they were also landlords. Some did not think it quite so bad of me to state a fact, or write pretty strong under strong provocation; but for the sake of ununimity they at length yielded. Now, as to my connection with the Irish College, I have only to say that for myself it is enough to have the approbation of my ecclesiastical Superiors. The late Superior might have chought that he acted within his powers; the statutes of the College and the resolutions of the Board declare the reverse. For his character it is enough, that on the appointment of a new and flourishing Administration in the College he got an incumbency from his own ordinary in the diocese. I may well rest content with the same, and with this additional fact, that the Board in accepting my free resignation, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to me, as is recorded in its own books, which, owing to the absence of one witness, could not be put in evidence. A poor menial was brought all the way from Paris to give a desired colouring to public acts. The public has already appreciated, at its true value, his volunteered evidence, and decided between the testimony of a French menial and a Board of Bishops.

DR DOTLE AND HIS BIOGRAPHIES .- The life and times of Dr Doyle, viewed in different aspects, might be made the subject of several useful lectures to young men. He might be regarded as a politician, as a divine, as an ecclesiastical reformer, as an orator, as an author, or simply, as a man who had risen to the highest eminence by his own unnided exertions. For the treatment of the subject in any of these aspects, Mr Fitzpatrick's volumes would furnish the most ample materials, which a skilful literary artist could work up so as to produce a powerful effect. Each would open a large field for interesting discussion, which, rightly conducted, could not fail to be instructive and stimulating to inquiring minds. The last view would, undoubtedly, be the most interesting. Had Mr Fitzpatrick accompanied Dr Doyle, his intimate associate for years, as Boswell accompanied Dr. Johnson, we should have had from his pencil a picture almost as valuable as Boswell's incomparable work. Coming a generation after his hero, our Irish Boswell laboured under great disadvantage. But whatever could be done by diligent inquiry, pursued with untiring industry, to overcome this disadvantage, has been accomplished by the author, who has succeeded so well that the name of Johnson and Boswell are not more indissolubly united than the names of Doyle and Fitzpatrick will be henceforth .- Dublin University Magazine.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND .- The approaching visit of her Majesty is in more respects than one be regarded in a light different from that in which previous Royal visits were viewed. The Queen of the United Kingdom comes not to this portion of her dominions to exhibit the pomp and and pageantry of a Court -to strike her subjects with awe, and inspire them with dread and fear of her rule. Neither does she tread our shores for the purpose of quelling disorder, subduing disaffection, or purging the land of treason and conspiracy, Tempora mutantur-the times are changed, and we with them. The Sovereign of the Empire knows she is about to visit a country in which peace tranquillity, and obedience to the laws are so firmly established that she selects it as a spot in which she is prepared to find recreation, pleasure, and pastime as a private personage, and gratification at witnessing the great social and physical improvement which it has so rapidly and wonderfully undergone within a few years. The Queen comes, in fine, like, a large landed proprietor, who, after a long ab-sence from his estate, which when he left it was ill cultivated, i'll tenanted, and comparatively unproductive, returns to it, and finds it miraculously changed .- Dublin Telegraph.

Dunurs, August 14.-I have seldom seen Dublin present a more pleasing or animated appearance than it does at this moment. Crowds of distinguished visitors are pouring in from all quarters, for the meeting of the Social Science Association, which commences this evening. The veteran President, Lord Brougham, has arrived, and I am quite sure that his impressions of a country that he has heard so often and so systematically abused, are already most favourable. He and other distinguished visitors are to be the guests of the Lord Mayor at dinner to-day, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, Lord Brougham is to deliver his opening address Judging from the number of tickets already sold, I anticipate that the noble Lord will not only not be addressing empty benches, but an audience packed to the doors of the large round room of the Mansion House, selected for the occasion. I am told that ladies are crowding forward to take tickets both as members and associates, and that many of them intend to read papers. This augurs well for everything but space; but as regards space, I suspect that for the most part gentlemen members of the Association will have to content themselves with standing-room, and surrender all available sitting-room to the ample folds and ampler crinoline of the present day. If the proceedings of the Association shall only be kept free from the spirit of puritanism which too often enters into matters of this kind, I anticipate much that will be useful and suggestive from the meeting of the Association. I think the large Catholic element which has entered into its formation will go far to secure the exclusion of these doctrines, but when I see the name of the Earl of Shaftesbury among the invited guests, I begin to think that Exeter Hall ideas will unconsciously develope themselves. Perhaps, however, the visit of this philantrophic but mistaken nobleman may place him on a train of impartial inquiry as to the results of the system, of which he has at aldistance been one of the most zealous supporters, and that before he returns to England, he may be convinced that he has been an unconscious instrument in the propagation of the most demoralising swindle of modern times. What between the prolonged visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is at present here, and the approaching visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Ireland bids fair to be specially favoured by royalty in 1861. She would not be so favoured were it not that her loyalty is thoroughly Well known to those who advise and direct the movements of Royalty. Following the example of her eldest son, I trust Her Majesty will graciously vouch-safe a visit to our much-abused College of Maynooth,

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assembly of highly-educated gentlemen, well qualifi-Majesty, would extend this proof of her royal favour and approval towards our great Catholic College, I am convinced that the circumstance of the present and future Sovereign baving thus honoured it, would go far in the next session of Parliament to silence the Whillers and Newdegates, and spooners, and the other small-fry of biggots in the House of Commons, who conceive that the representatives of the nation have nothing better to do than listen to their furious and impotent tirades upon an Institution cherished by five millions of Her Majesty's subjects.

"THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND PROSPERITY TO IRELAND."-The toast which associated the "Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland" possessed more than the merely official or formal propriety. The two parts of the sentiment have been connected in fact. Lord Carlisle has done much to promote Irish prosperity-as much as it is in the power of governments and statesmen to do. . If by prosperity we mean only material prosperity, this may seem doubtful. The only real and firm basis on which the physical welfare of a people can rest is their own enterprise and energy; and anything which should tend to substitute dependence on others for manly self reliance would be like endeavouring to strengthen an edifice by undermining the foundations on which it rests. But by the prosperity of a people we may properly understand something more than its advance in wealth. The diffusion of a spirit of content—the abatement of party hatreds, political and religious the reconciliation of hostile factions, the granting by them of a mutual amnesty for past offences and injuries, form a necessary element of national well-being. These desirable results, though they are as yet very imperfectly attained, are attained less imperfectly than they would have been but for Lord Carlisle. We are saying only what is notorious, when we say that the spirit, not only of fairness, but of courtesy and kindness which characterises him personally has tempered his administration; and has silently had its effect on the impressable people he rules. The diminu-tion of sectional animosities directly tells even upon the phycical well-being of a nation. Men cannot both fight and work at the same time; and the less they fight the more, in all probability, they will work. As agitation has decreased, industry has increased, and with industry its legitimate rewards So far, we owe in no inconsiderable degree to Lord Carlisle the well-being on which he was called to

speak. - Northern Whig.
THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT - The late Census brings out some highly significant statistics as to the present and relative position of the Established Church in Ireland, that institution which the late Lord Macaulay said was "the most utterly apsurd and indefensible of all the institutions now existing in the civilised world." It appears that there are in Ireland :-

Members of the Established Church ... 678,661 Dissenters of all kinds from that Church 5,098,311

Majority of Dissenters 4,419,650

So that a majority of four and a-half millions enjoy the privilege of contributing to the support of the religion of the three-quarter million minority. The relative proportions of the clergy to the laity are equally striking and significant. The 678,661 of the Established Church denomination are spiritually tended by no fewer than 2,294 clergy, being at the rate of a clergyman to every 299 individuals. The Presbyterians, numbering 528,992, have 565 ministers, being one to every 938 persons. The Roman Catholics, a mounting to 4,490,583, have 2,482 priests, being one to 1,808 of their laity. Some of the country denominational statistics are remarkable. In County Meath, for example—by no means the most Roman Catholic county in Ireland—and where there are a good many Presbyterians and other Dissenters, there are 140 clergy of the Established Church to 6,584 souls, every 47 persons of that denomination having a clergyman to themselves. In the same county 142 Roman Catholic priests minister to a Roman Catholic population of 103,489 - one to every

735 .- Northern Whig.

THE GALWAY LINE .- In answer to a long com munication from Mr., J. O., Lever, urging on his notice the claims of the Galway line, Sir Robert Peel has written the following letter:-" White-hall, August S 1861.-Sir,-I am in the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and have read the its tendency to produce mania. It is only to day statement with which you have favoured me of your views of the importance of an ocean line of steamships between Galway and America, with the interest such a subject is entitled to claim. You are aware that, long before I held the office in connection with Ireland which I have now the honour to fill, my sympathies upou public grounds were enlisted in favour of the scheme for making Galway a highway of commerce between our country and America, and of thus giving effect to the geographical advantages admitted on all hands to be possessed by Galway. I felt, moreover, that this scheme had been warmly espoused by the leading men and by the public in Ireland, as calculated to develope the commercial resources and general prosperity of the island, and I had hoped for a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which temporarily embarrassed the concern. There are, of course, no reasons why I should in any degree modify the views I then entertained; on the contrary, from the position I now hold, I am bound to be even more especially alive than heretofore to everything relating to Irish interest. Party feeling ought to have nothing to do with the matter, and what one government advocates with a view to promote imperial advantages is entitled to recommend itself with equal solicitude to the consideration of a succeeding government. However, at the close of the session of 1861, and after the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, it would ill become me to enter into speculation as to the public result of subsequent arrangement, but you may rest assured that I shall bear in mind the desire you express that I should give the matter an earnest attention, and this I may say-: hat Her Majesty's Government can have no other object in view than the pursuit of a generous policy to Ireland, coupled with the hope that the commercial efforts and mercantile transactions of the Irish people may be marked with that success which a union of energy and enterprise with economy and prudence almost invariably command. - I am, Sir, yours, &c, Robert Peel. John O. Lever, Esq., M.P., &c., &c."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN IRELAND .- A return has been issued from the Registrar-General's Office, by which it appears that there is an increase of 19,612 statute acres of land in Ulater under flax crops in 1861 over 1860, the extent being in each year respectively-1860 123,424; 1861 143,036. In Leinster there is a decrease of 146 acres, the numbers being ,289 and 1,143. In Munster there is a decrease of 48 acres, the numbers being 1,666 and 1,516. In Connaught there is a decrease of 47 acres, the numbeing 2,216 and 2,169. The total amount under flax is 147,866 acres, being an increase of 19,271 acres over 1860. Tyrone grows the largest amount of flax, having 22,414 acres under its cultivation. Dublin grows none at all. Wicklow grows one acre. The foregoing return of the area under flax is published. as in previous years, in anticipation of the general abstracts, now in course of preparation, showing the acreage under each crop and the number of live stock, by counties and provinces-which will be ready for the press early in the course of the month.

. The "Prentice Boys" (who are neither boys nor apprentices) have celebrated the relief of Derry by firing cannon, hoisting flags, and by a party pro-cession, which brings them, we think, within the

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ed to teach the future Priesthood of Ireland their has been issued from the Office of National Education duties to their God and to their Sovereign. If Her states that the sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of national education in Ireland, from the commencement of the system to the end of the year 1860, amount in the whole to £3,317,964. The local contributions in aid of teachers' salaries were £43,961 in 1860, and there are also local contributions otherwise in sustainment of the system. 4,073 schools have been built without any aid from Parliament.

ENGLISH AND IRISH URIME. - At the recent assizes in Ireland the judges everywhere congratulated the grand juries on the almost total absence of crime In the thirty-two counties of Ireland there was only one capital conviction—that of Phibbs, in Sligo, for murder. Let us now turn to England, and see how different is the state of morality there. Not an assize has been held in any county in which the most brutal and shocking murders and other heinous offences have not formed the subjects of investigation. Scarcely an English newspaper could be lifted within the past month without the reader seeing a capital conviction recorded, in fact, on some days three or four people were ordered for execution. As one instance of how different the calendars of English counties and Irish counties are, we may state that, at the South Lancashire Assizes (half a county), which commenced on Monday, there were no fewer than 118 persons for trial; some of them charged with the most heinous crimes, 14 being capital offences. The whole crime of Ireland, at the last assizes, if united in one calendar, would not present such a frightful picture. The 118 prisoners are indicted as follows: - Murder, 4; intent to murder, 7: manslaughter, 10; stabbing, cutting, and wounding, 12; rape, 2; robbery from the person, 17; bigamy, 2; arson, 3; burglary, 30; house-breaking, 4; forgery, 13; stealing post letters, 1; concealing childbirth, 1; perjury, 2; passing base coin, 1; night poaching, 4; other offences, 7 .-Northern Whig.

Without ever assailing people for their religious belief we feel ourselves called upon from time to time to comment upon the fanaticism which is ever seeking for excitement by strange and abnormal me-We deplore the feeling that looks for enjoythods. ment in the violence of a Gavazzi, or the vulgar absurdities of a converted Prize-fighter. One of its effects is to tempt impostors to trade upon the credulity of those who, while they suppose they are devoted to the love of religion, are merely imbaed with a morbid craving for excitement. The wretched young man who was arrested the other day for personating Mr. Spurgeon could, we have no doubt, had he been a little more discreet, have appeared before a crowded audience in the theatre, and obtained no small amount of success. It did not need either piety, or knowledge, or eloquence—to leave out of the question altogether, that sort of influence which belongs to the minister of some recognised creed. -It needed only just as much voice and ear as would enable him to sing a psalm out of tune, as much lungs as would make him capable of roaring to a full house, as much impudence as would back him up in flinging about scripture phrases without connection or application. The cry of "Lord, Lord," is not enough to procure entrance into the kingdom of Heaven; but uttered with the necessary strepitancy it suffices amply to gull those who enjoy nothing so much as being befooled. Had Mr. Stenton escaped the sharp eye of Head Constable Roe, had he obtained the opportunity of delivering himself once from the platform whence he assured Mr, Burke he would sustain the drama on religious grounds, there is no doubt he would have found numbers to sympathise with his hard lot, and to believe that the hand of the law had been unrighteously extended over one who had, as we have no doubt he would, so confidently assured them that he was of the Saints and elect of God. There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. Between being despised in a gaol, and being admired upon the stump of a field conventicle, there may be but the intervention of a clever head-constable. Mr. Stenton will probably consider himself the victim of cruel circumstances, which interfered with the proper development of his gifts. This love for religious excitement has caused mischief in many other respects. Happily the good sense of the community has gradually allowed many of its manifestations, such as revival movements and camp meetings, to die out without all the evil that might have resulted, though rarely without consequences to be deplored. ve record a most fearful attempt at parricide, committed by a young man in Lincolnshire under the influence of one of the morbid appeals which form the stock in trade of those who seek to produce amazement and terror, rather than teach, to guide, to console and assist. We do not of course want to enter into an exact definition of the duties of the teacher-let each creed do that for itself. But at all events people should watch and estimate carefully the evil results of the craving for novelty in religion. Against the passion for excitement it is of course utterly useless to offer a caution; but surely it is not too much to suggest that mere bawling and self-assertion do not constitute a qualification to instruct mankind .- Cork Examiner.

WORKHOUSE DIETARY .- One of the last papers published by order of the House of Commons is one on the motion of Sir J Arnott, giving a return of the able-bodied dietary, and the cost of the same per week, now in use in the Cork, Limerick, Tralee, Cionmel, Waterford, Newry, North Dublin, Belfast, and Lisburn Union Workhouses. While in the other unions, for which a return is given, a distinction is made in the men's and women's dietary, in the Cork and North Dublin Unions no such difference is observed. In Cork the dietary costs Is 31d a week; in Limerick the maie diet, 1s 8d; and the tood given to mothers of infants, 1s 10d; in Tralee, the dietary to males costs 1s 63d; in Belfast, 1s 21d; in Lisburn, Is 3d; in Clonmel, Is 5ld; in Waterford, Is 4ld; in Newry, Is 4ld; and in Dublin, Is 7ld. With the exception of Limerick Union, the dietary in the North Dublin Workhouse costs most to the ratepayers. For the North Dublin Union the return is as follows:-Breakfast-On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 13 oz Indian meal, 54 oz oatmeal, 1 pint of new milk; on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 13 oz Indian meal, 51 oz onimeal, 2 pint new milk; on Saturday, 13 oz Indian mesl, 51 oz ostmesl, 1 pint of new milk. Dinner-On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 16 oz brown bread, 1 pint of soup; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 31 lbs potatoes, 1 pint new milk; on Saturday, 16 oz brown bread, 1 pint new milk.— Weekly cost, 1s 73d.

CONFESSION OF THE SLIGO MURDERS .- Matthew Phibbs has, at length confessed that he was the murderer of Mr William Callaghan; his wife, Fanny Callaghan; and their servant, Anne Mooney. We had heard more than a fortnight since, that Phibbs had expressed a wish to have an interview with Mr Lindsay, Primitive Wesleyan Preacher, and it is probable enough that he would have made a confession to that gentleman had he been permitted to see him; but such permission was not granted, and Phibbs ultimately disburdened his mind to one of the turnkeys, named Bell. to whom be admitted that it was his hand that had deprived Mr and Mrs Callaghan and their servant of life. He also mentioned that he had hidden some of the property he had taken in a field belonging to Captain Gethin, and which is about 300 yards distant from Callaghan's house. On the following morning the turnkey's term of duty having ceased for twenty four hours, Bell availed himself of the opportunity to proceed to Ballymote, and, on searching Mr Gethin's turnip field, he found in a trench, a case of pistols, sate a visit to our much-abused College of Maynooth, cession, which orings them, we think, within the a watch a watch chain, watch key, and seal; and of the Consistory Court at Norwich was appointed in a field adjoining, after a strict search, he found at six years of age, with an income of £85 a year; two large silver table spoons, and two large silver table spoons, in a field adjoining, after a strict search, he found at six years of age, with an income of £85 a year; two large silver table spoons, and two large silver table spoons, and two large silver table spoons, and two pewter spoons, under a flat stone. These the registrar of Sudbury at three years, the duties in articles Bell brought to the authorities, and in con-both cases being performed by deputies.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- A return which | sequence, of Philbs: having informed him that he had also hidden £14 in money, which Bell could not find on his first search, he had a conversation to that effect with Phibbs, who stated that he thought he had thrust it under a rock; and Bell again went to Ballymote, searched the place mentioned by Phibbs, but failed to find the money. Bell then went to the house of Mr. Forde, adjacent to the residence of the late Mr Callaghan, and Forde, who is a very respectable mun, told him that he and more than twenty others had searched the same ground, but only found a muslin handkerchief. On returning to the jail Bell acquainted Phibbs with his fruitless search, and questioned him about the handkerchief, and Phibbs described the handkerchief, a cross barred muslin, so as leave no doubt that it was the one referred to by Mr Forde; Phibb's recollection was, that this handkerchief was put by him in the same spot as the £14. - Sligo Champion.

> MATRIMONIAL. - Recently an amusing episode occurred in the course of a marriage ceremony, celebrated in a neighboring Presbyterian Church. A couple presented themselves for matrimonial unification before the worthy minister. Preliminaries were gone through, and positions were taken-the "best man" inadvertently occupying the bridegroom's place. The marriage ceremony was commenced, and the all important question was put to the "best man" in reference to the bride. A pause ensued. The blushing fair one and her intended looked horror stricken, but the aforenamed personage, with an air of the utmost gravity, interposed with the observation, "Oh it's not me sir." It is needless to say that matters were adjusted, and the ceremony proceeded. -Ballymena Observer.

Something to Laugh at .- The Roscommon Messenger publishes an illustration of the depopulation which has reduced the Irish people by a million and a quarter in ten years of prosperity. The case has just occurred in Longford and will, doubtless, afford occasion for unrestrained "laughter," and tremendous jokes on the part of Mr. John A Curran and his brother " wita" in the Corporation. Here it is :-When the widow was finally evicted she got permission from a humane neighbour, living on an adjoining property, to occupy his cow shed, with side walls just five feet high. Our readers will, perhaps, consider that persecution could go no further, that here at least she could rest in peace-for no houses are tumbled on the property where she now sought a refuge. But such rest was still denied her. It appears the gable of the shed, in which this poor hunted creature with her little ones found a cold shelter, abuited to the extent of one foot on a portion of the property she had been evicted from. This portion was occupied by one of those pious men who add field to field by the plunder of the fatherless and the poor-men without shame and without remorse, who will never carry out the wishes of congenial masters. This man, when he found the cabin so occupied, insisted on having down the gable-and with the crowbar in his hand actually commenced to raise the corner stone of the foundation, to unearth again the fugitives! . The gable was taken down and rebuilt a foot further in-that one inch of the 'sacred soil' might not be polluted by a widow's shelter.

But, we understand, the widow and her children will shortly have to seek admission at the workhouse, for all the relics of her more prosperous days are now nearly parted with." Perhaps Mr. Martin, with a delicacy which he may be proud of, will find some way of applying his nice-minded joke to this poor widow, and tell her "she has the remedy in her own hands."—Morning News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON RECONCILIATION WITH THE POPE.-A sentence in the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge deserves greater attention than the obsurity of a learned language is likely to win for it. After surveying the state of his Diocese, and deprecating in the strongest terms any relaxation in the ecclesiastical laws of ritual, matrimony, church-rates, and the like, his lordship proceeded to utter aspirations for a restoration of unity to the churches. Gliding suddenly into Latin, and appearing to quote from some leader of the movement which began twenty years ago, his lordship brought his apiration to a close, as nearly as could be heard, in these words: 'The Bishop of Rome (i.e. the Pope) will not yield to us, but we, together with him, will yield to God." (Non ille nobis cedit, sed nos, una cum illo, cedemus Dec.) This report of the quotation may not be verbally exact, but is so substantially. No part of the Bishop's Charge was delivered with such visible duce of England - becomes "small by degrees and emotion, or in a manner so expressive of earnestness, as this remarkable sentence.—Express.

OUR STEAM NAVY .- Letters have been sent from the Admiralty to eight iron ship-building firms, calling upon them to tender for the construction of three iron-cased frigates. These ships are to be the larger than the Warrior by at least 600 tons, and proportionably longer and broader. The horse-power is, according to present arrangements to be the same, viz., 1250. It is intended, in the first instance, to construct only three of these new class vessels, but there is no intention on the part of the government to abandon the original designs, as expressed by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, of adding six of these formidable ships to the mavy. - Army and Navy Gazette.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA -Last week an order was received at the Thames Iron Works for an iron steam-ram for the Russian Government. The vessel is to be 3,500 tons, and to carry 40 guns; she is to have a "beak" projecting under water more than 20 feet in advance of the apparent bows. A high rate of speed is expected from her. - Express.

THE EARLDOM OF TRAQUIR .- A correspondent of the Daily News states, on the authority of the late Earl of Traquair, that it is not improbable that the heir to the title will be found in the United States. If so, this will be the second Scotch peerage held by an American; the other being the barony of Fairfax, possessed, but not assumed, by an United States clergyman.

A NEW POINT FOR THE LAWYERS. - A labouring man at Kingsbridge, with a loaf under his arm, was going down Fore-street, and in passing a young ludy his foot caught in her crinoline, and he stumbled and fell, and in so doing the loaf flew out of his arm, and went through a large square of glass and broke it to pieces. The question raised is — Who is to pay for glass? The lady with the crinoline or the man with the loaf? One thing is certain that if there has been no crinoline the man would not have fallen, and the glass would not have been broken; therefore, as the crinoline was the cause, the crinoline ought to pay the expenses .- Western Times.

JOBBING IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS .- In a speech delivered in the House of Commons, on the 23rd July, relative to the Ecclesiastical Courts, Mr. Seymour said, that he had found that in two instances the office of registrar was filled by two ladies; that in other cases the duties of judges were performed by deputies; and that as many as seventeen minors were appointed to the office of registrar. The Rev. E. Bathurst, one of the joint registrars of the princinal Consistorial Court of Norwich, was appointed at the age of ten years; he had performed the duties of the office by deputy, and the income derived from the fees was £1,427. In 1796 the Rev. R. Watson, at the age of eight years, was appointed by the Bishop of London to the Consistorial Court in London. the income being £495. In 1817 the principal registrar at Winchester, Mr. Brownlow North, was appointed by the Bishop at the age of seven years in reversion, and at the age of fifteen years in possession, with an income of £860 a year. The registrar of the Consistory Court at Norwich was appointed

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THE PERAGE IN THE POORHOUSE. - A scion of the oldest barony in the empire died a few days since in an Irish poorhouse-an incidence of family vicissitudes which will, doubtless, figure in Sir Bernard Burke's third series on that subject, as another incident regarding the same house figured (less creditably) in the "State Trials" some generations ACCEPTED TO

BACON HAND BEDCLOTHES SEIZED FOR CHURCH RATES.—From three Quakers in Warton, Lancashire there have been taken four hams, two flitches of bacon, two pigs' cheeks, a quantity of bacon, five blankets, one bed quilt, and three cotton sheets. Larder and bedroom both stripped for " our natural ılly."

MAKING THE BEST OF IT .- It is a sort of advantige resulting from our present method of appointing Bishops, that whenever one prelate delivers ex cathedra what is distasteful to Churchmen, they may with certainty look round and find another prelate charging" in diametrically the opposite direction. - Guardian.

CRIMINALS AND CLERGYMEN. - A correspondent of the Ayleshury News has analysed some recent parliamentary returns to show a preponderance of Proestantism, clergymen, and crime in the county of Bucks. The county has furty-four clerical magistrates, or nearly fifty per cent, beyond the average number in the other counties, while the number of criminals is about 100 per cent. greater than in other counties. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the visiting justices for the county prison are clergymen, but 'the praying and preaching are all performed mechanically by a stipendiary chaplain."

At the Chester Assizes on Friday, the two children. Peter Barrett and James Bradley, who took a little boy named George Burgess, about two and a half years old, to a brook near Stockport, stripped him, beat him to death, and forced his body into the water, where it was found, were tried for murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for a month and then sent to a reformatory for five years. They were only eight years old. Up to the time of their apprehension the prisoners were living in Stockport utterly neglected and uneducated, and accustomed to brutal aports and habits. - Guardian.

HITTING HARD-THE "REVIVAL" MANIA. - Mr. Jas. Beith, we perceive, one of the directors of the Green-ock Parochial Board, at a public meeting of that board held this week, as reported in the Greenock papers, thus characterised the Revival mania, which had found great favor this summer both in Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the adjacent places. Mr. Beith drew the attention of the board to the cases of insanity proceeding from the "Revival' movement, and suggested that the board should attempt to get Mr. Rudeliffe and Mr. Weaver, whom he characterised as "strolling play-actors," and ' English scamps or tramps, who had run the gauntlet of vice and profligacy," removed to their respective parishes. If the board could not do this, he hoped that the Presbytery of the bounds would exercise some surveillance over those who introduced such actors on the Greenock stage, as it was a disgrace to the intelligence, and a libel on the common sense of the country .-(Laughter.) There is a great deal of force and truth in what Mr. Beith has an plainly stated, and, therefore, we beg to give it this publicity. - Gluegow Gazette.

THE AMERICANS AND OURSELVES .- The effects of the war in America are beginning to react on this country. Hitherto we have been mere speciators of the sauguinary etruggle, hoping that the course of events would bring it to a speedy and satisfactory close; but recent events show that we are only atthe beginning of the end, and that, great as the sufferings of the immediate combatants are, these sufferings must be felt more or less by the whole of Europe, and more especially by the great producing countries-Prance and England. One of the first consequences of this unfortunate civil strife is a serious diminution in the amount of English sailway dividends. Almost every great artery of communication which pierces England from one extremity to the other acknowledges a decrease of business, and this is reflected in the reduced division of profits - a condition of things which is painfully felt by those whose property is embarked in such undertakings, and the worst feature is that, bad as the present prospect is, the future holds out little encouragement. Every week the stock of cotton—for the manufacture of that article is the staple probeautifully less," and the question arises where shall we look for a fresh supply when the present one is exhausted? The East Indies may send us 300,000 or 407,000 extra bales; but this is a mere "sop to Cerberus," when measured by our actual necessities. What supplies may we hope for from Australia, from the West Indies, from the West Const of Africa, or the other portions of the earth to which we were told to direct our eyes? Ultimately we may perhaps receive from these and other sources enough to keep the mills of Lancashire and Lanukshire poing; but " while the grass grows the steed starves," and the difficulty is how to manage during the painful interval. This difficulty must have been present to the minds of the Southern planters when they raised the standard of revoir. They argued that the first law of nature, self-preservation, would compel England and France to force the blockade of the Southern ports to supply themselves with an article the possession of which is essential to keep down starvation and insurrection at home, and in this sense they reasoned wisely. We may rub on with comparative ease until the fall of the year, but towards November and December next, when cotton inden vessels from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and other ports in possession of the Southern Confederacy, usually make their appearance in British and Prench waters, the question will arise - a serious one for all parties-what is to be done? There are those amongst us who contend that, unless peace between the North and South has been secured in the interval, we must in self-defence violate the blockade to secure that great essential of life - cotton. Better, these persons argue, to risk a war with America than to see millions of our operatives turned into the streets to die of want - better provide ourselves with what we cannot do without, at whatever cost, than to bring worse, war -famine, disease, and pestilence—to our own doors. These, we admit, are extreme views; but it was the belief that they would be realised that induced Mr. Jefferson Davis and his abettors to defy the power of the President and attempt to dismember the Union. - Willmer & Smith's European Times.

On Friday last a young shoemaker, at Great Grimsby, having attended a Dissenting preachinghouse, became a good deal excited on religious subjects, and in the night attacked his aged father (the sexton of the parish) with knives, inflicting wounds, which he alleged had "let the evil one out of him."

A Model REPLY to A CONSTITUENCY .- I find the following in a newspaper of ninety years ago:-"The following is an exact copy of a letter from

Anthony Henley, Esq., the elder brother of the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Northington, to a certain corporation in Hampshire :--" GENTLEHEN - I received yours, and am surprised

at your insolence in troubling me about the Excise. You know what I very well know, that I Bought TOU. "And I know what Perhaps you think I don't.

know. You are now selling yourselves to somebody " And I know what you don't know, that I am Buying another Borough.
"" May God's curse light on you all

"ANTHONY HENLEY." ANTHONY HENLEY. marity or a part to page

Notes and Queries.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

True Miness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND GEORGE E. OLERK. At No. 223, Noire Dame Street. TERME:

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MONTRRAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a partial sull in the political tempest with which for many months Europe has been distracted, but the calm does not promise to be of long duration. The feud betwixt the Emperor of Austria and the Hungarians becomes ate them. daily more embittered, and all hopes of compromise seem now to be abandoned. If the Emperor cannot crash the Magyars, he must yield to their demands, which in substance amount to the virtual dismemberment of the Empire .-There have been as yet no overt acts of insurrection on the part of the Hungarians; but they have expressed their determination to ignore all acts of the Imperial authorities, and to pay no taxes, except upon coercion, until all their demands have been complied with. The Diet has been dissolved, and a new one is to be called immediately, which in all probability will prove itself as stubborn as its defunct predecessor.

Affairs in Italy remain unchanged. Cialdini is, it is said, disgusted, and is about to throw up the civil government of Naples. He admits that the hatred of Piedmontese rule is universal amongst all classes of the Neapolitans; and the atrocities of which the Piedmontese mercenaries are daily guilty towards the unhappy people of the conquered country, are beginning to provoke the animadversion of the press, and the censures of the civilised world. France will perhaps interfere to avert the scandal, and to stop the flow of blood.

The Queen had landed in Dublin, where she met-with a most enthusiastic reception. Harvest prospects in England are said to be good, though in France a serious deficiency is anticipated .-Breadstuffs are quoted dull.

Some decided, if not very important, successes have been obtained by the Northerners, whose naval operations seem to be skifully conceived, and energetically carried into execution. Fort Hatteras, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and prisoners, surrendered to a squadron frigates and gunboats; and at sea the Northerners assert a decided superiority over their Southern opponents. The operations by land have been insignificant, with the exception of a high-handed proceeding of General Fremont, who has proclaimed martial law in Missouri, and liberty to the slaves of all masters in arms against the Federal Government. The difficulties of recruiting for the Northern troops are on the increase. Voluntary enlistment is almost at an end, and already a conscription is spoken of, as necessary if the South is to be subjugated, and the Union maintained. Of the actual state of affairs at the South we know but little, for whatever light upon the subject reaches us, is refracted and distorted by the medium through which it passes en route. We cannot believe, however that the financial prospects of the Southern Confederacy can be very brilliant, or that the sinews of war can be more abundant in the South than in the North. An attack upon Washington by the troops of the former is again spoken of as imminent, but we think it doubtful whether its raw levies are yet fitted to commence aggressive operations on a large scale. The rumor of J. Davis' death is not yet confirmed.

THE CONDEMNED CHIMINALS. - At ten o'clock this forenoon, the convicts, Burns and Patterson, will expiate their crimes upon the scaffold. May God bave mercy on their souls!

A few days ago, Burns manifested a desire to see A Catholic priest. He was accordingly visited by the Rev. M. Villeneuve of the Seminary; by whom he was instructed in the truths of religion, and finally admitted by baptism into the Catholic Church. On Thursday morning he received Confirmation from the hands of Mgr. Bourget, and the other Sacraments of the Church.

Mass will be said to-day, at 10 A.M., in the Prowidence Convent for the repentant sinner, and that it may please God to accept his conversion, and to sustain him in the dread hour of death. When the bells of the Parish and other churches of the City toll, the faithful are exhorted to pray for the departing soul about to appear in the presence of the Sovereign Judge. This last act of charity to a brother sinner should not be neglected. Let us pray that in his case the most precious blood which cleanseth from all sin, and which was shed for all, may not have been shed in vain; that He who whispered peace and pardon to the penitent on the cross -Who spurned not the sinner, who kneeling at His

the hairs of her head, and Whose mercy endureth for | that we again avail ourselves of the opportunity ever-may, in like manner, forgive the erring but we hope contrite and truly penitent sinner who, even as these lines shall meet our readers' eyes, will be passing from time to eternity; and whose soul, we trust, may be then found cleansed and purified in that blood, of which one drop is sufficient to wash away the accumulated guilt of all the world.

The Montreal Gazette has misunderstood, and has consequently misrepresented the True WITNESS, by attributing to us the expression of the opinion, " that Profestant communities do not naturally look upon that crime (abortion) with abhorrence." We have so much confidence in the honor of the gentlemen who conduct the Gazette, that we venture to request them at their earliest opportunity to correct this assertion, and to do us justice with their readers. The sentiments attributed to us by the Gazette, we do not hold; they are contrary to truth and charity, and the expression of such sentiments would be offensive not only to Protestants, but to Catholics, and above all to our ecclesiastical superiors. If we have seemed even to give utterance to such sentiments, we, in the strongest language possible, disavow them, and beg leave to repudi-

What we have said, or intended to say, upon the subject, and what we still adhere to is this-That Catholics and Protestants do not look upon the crime of abortion in the same light; that Protestant communities do not naturally hold it in the same abhorrence as that in which it is viewed and held by Catholics; since by the latter it is looked upon, if intentional, as murder, and murder of the foullest kind; whilst by our separated bretbren it is not generally looked upon as murder, and is not treated as a capital felony, or crime worthy of death. Speaking of the efforts to commute the sentence pronounced upon Patterson, we said:-

"Underlying this morbid or rather maudlin sympathy for the child-marderer or 'abortionist,' there is an important dogmatic question or question of theology, on whose solution depend the several views taken of the crime by Protestants and Catholics respectively. By the former it is viewed simply in its physical aspect, and as such it assumes the guise merely of a misdemeanor at worst; of an offence indeed, but one far less beinous than the murder of the adult."- True Wieness, August 2.

And again, writing on the same subject on the 23rd of last month, we expressed the same sentiments. We said that the sy mpathy expressed for the abortionist Patterson by a section of the Protestant press was a proof that the crime of abortion was looked upon as venial, in comparison with the murder of the adult-as "an offence worthy of confinement," but not deserving of the extreme severity of the law; whilst we confess that we cannot even now see how it can be logically pretended that Patterson, if he killed the girl Savariat, presented a fitting object for Executive clemency-unless it be pretended that to produce abortion is so near akin to a virtuous action, as to give the perpetrator a claim upon the favorable consideration of the Crown. This, however, is evident that no one could seriously maintain; and therefore we attempted to meet the arguments of the Gazette, in favor of sparing Patterson's life, which seemed to us based upon the hardship of banging a man for merely killing a girl whilst endeavoring to procure abortion upon her, by the line of argument known as the reductio ad absurdum. Our cotemporary evidently misunderstood our meaning-for we believe him to he too honorable wilfully to misrepresent an opponent-perhaps because we were not careful enough to present the possibility of misconception; but now that the Gazette has been undeceived, we hope that it will also undeceive its readers, by assuring them that we do not believe that Protestants generally look upon the crime of abortion without abhorrence; though we do say that they do not generally look upon it in the same light, and hold it in the same abhorrence, as do Catholics, who regard it as murder of the most beinous description, and as a crime which. without mercy, should always be punished with

the extreme severity of the law. We think that we do not misrepresent Protestants when we say that generally, they do not look upon the child in utero though quickened, as a person distinct from the mother; and since of person only can murder be predicated, so they do not hold the destruction of feetal life as equivalent to the crime of murder. With Catholics on the contrary, the child, even though its animal life be for the time merged in, or intimately connected with, that of the mother who bears it, is a distinct person, or living soul; and its destruction therefore is, if intentional, murder in the strictest sense of the word,-murder aggravated in their eyes by the fact that it implies the murder of an unbaptized person, and therefore the loss of an immortal soul. In this sense we repeat, Protestants generally, do not look upon the crime of producing an abortion in the same light and with the same abhorrence as do Catholics: who in the quickened foctus recognize a person distinct from the mother, and who believe that no unbaptised person can enter the Kingdom of the former in general look upon abortion with indifference, or without abhorrence.

On the contrary, we have so much confidence | dinate, is this-What is the evidence for the

to invite the aid and co-operation of our Protestant cotemporaries to put down the filthy practice, unfortunately too prevalent in Canada, and almost universal in the United States, of encouraging abortion, by circulating abominable advertisements of quack medicines designed solely for the aforsaid abominable end. Every man who respects decency should give his aid in such a cause; and if the Protestant press, the more influential and honourable members of it at all events, such as the Montreal Gazette and others of our cotemporaries, will but devote a little of their superfluous energy to the task above indicated, they will thereby render better service to the cause of religion and morality than if they should succeed in proving by irrefragable argument from the Apocalypse, that the Pope is the Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition; and Pius the IX, the Scarlet Woman with outrageously developed hinder end, who sits on seven hills, and makes the kings of the earth drunk with the cup of her for-

A William with the William of This !

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SO-CIRTY .- We have not had much time to devote of late to the proceedings of the Canadian "Swaddlers;" but from time to time we feel that we should make our readers acquainted with the sayings and doings of these fathers and mothers in the Protestant Israel. To-day we propose to notice their educational system, and their peculiar mode of catechising the unhappy children whom they decoy, or whom they purchase for so much pork and oatmeal, from needy

The Pointe Aux Trembles Mission School is the name of an educational institution, directed by the French Canadian Mussionary Society, for the conversion of "Romish" children from the Catholic faith. In a late issue the Montreal Witness gives a specimen of the catechetical course pursued by the said Mission, " to show how thoroughly the scholars, most of them born and bred Roman Catholics, are posted up on the points in which the Church of Rome differs from Protestants and the Bible." In other words, our cotemporary is candid enough to give a specimen of the nauseous stuff with which the urhappy victims of the French Canadian Missionary Society are habitually dosed by their new teachers; and as this throws much light on the process by which converts from "Romanism" are made, and is highly suggestive of the probable result of the proselytising process itself upon the converts, when arrived at a period of life when scepticism and passion shall alike assert their anti-Christian influences, we may be pardoned if we devote to a subject so important, a portion of the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. To many, the niniseries of the "Point Aux Trembles" Doctors of Divinity may seem unworthy of serious notice; but upon the young and uneducated, upon those who have never examined into the sources of the Christian religion, and its evidences, they may have a serious effect. and they should therefore be noticed by the Catholic journalist.

In the first place, however, we must take excention to the assertion of the Watness that, in the questions and answers, of the Protestant Catechism by him quoted, is to be found the main point wherein the Church of Rome, as he styles the Catholic Church, differs from Protestantism. The one question at issue betwixt the former and the latter, and upon whose solution everything else depends, is simply this :-

What means, if any, did the person known in history as Christ, Himself appoint for promulgating and perpetuating amongst all nations, and until the consumination of all things, the knowledge of the supernatural truth, by Him revealed?

Besides this simple historical question there is no other question at issue; and until it be settled, all questions as to what Christ did or did not reveal, as to what in the supernatural order is true or false, are but vain and idle—a waste of words, and an ignoble misuse of time. This question therefore, Protestants, in strict conformity with their system, always carefully shirk or ignore. Some indeed pretend that in the Christian system there is no supernatural; nothing beyond the reach and cognisance of patural reason. These therefore do not recognise the necessity for any " rule of faith" or supernatural teacher; and amongst their ranks are comprised the great mass of inquiring and educated Protestants. Others there are, however, who admit the supernatural element in Christianity; who admit that there is therein much that human reason could never have discovered; much that if it accept at all, it must accept upon faith, that is in reliance upon the infallibility of the authority by which it is propounded or presented to its acceptance. With the former, the evidences of Christian doctrine are altogether intrinsic; with the latter they are necessarily, in part at least, extrinsic to the doctrines thereselves. Betwixt Catholics, therefore, and those Heaven. But far be it from us to insinuate that | Protestants who still admit mysteries, or a supernatural element in Christianity, the one great question at issue, to which all others are subor-

Trinity, or the Incarnation, of the Personality of the Holy Ghost, or the Vicarious Atonement? In other words, what means did Christ Himself appoint, for communicating to all nations, throughout all ages, a certain knowledge of the truth upon these all important supernatural ques-

This is a question in the natural order, and to simple historical questions; such as-What means tion of Sejanus?-What means did Mahomet Islam ?- Joe Smith for the propagation of Mor- Canada. monism?-or the French Canadian Missionary Society for the perversion of Catholic children? It is a question which involves no assumption, of the Protestant Catechism as taught at either of the truth or of the falsity of the doctrines " Pointe Aux Trembles," and of which some or of the mission, either of Christ or of Mahomet, either of Joe Smith or of Lieut.-Colonel Wilgress:-for those are questions of a very different order. And yet simple as it is, and within the reach of the humblest intelligence his painful surprise that the TRUE WITNESS capable of appropriating the elements of historical evidence, in its solution are comprised all the differences that ever have arisen, or ever can arise, betwixt Catholics and Protestants; betwixt those who recognise the Church as the One Divinely appointed, therefore infallible all lawfully constituted authorities in the secular teacher in the supernatural order, and all those who, calling themselves Christians, deny her the Southerners are rebels, and should therefore supreme authority.

The discussion of this fundamental, all important question, however, the French Canadian Missionary Society carefully eschews; because its great object is, not to elicit truth, but to confirm prejudices; not to establish its proselytes in the faith, but to shake their belief in that in which they have been born and bred; not to make Christians, but to destroy Catholics.

It neither discusses nor proves, it simply assumes; and its assumptions involve one of the grossest and most grotesque superstitions that ever degraded humanity, and paralysed the intellectual energies of mankind. It assumes, not only without a shadow of proof, but with the clearest evidence to the contrary, that a corrupt translation of a mutilated and defective version of certain writings of a date certainly posterior to the establishment of Christianity, is the foundation of Christianity, the source or origin of Christian knowledge, and the Word of God pure and complete. It argues from the English text of this corrupt translation, as if Christ, and His Apostles were Anglo-Saxons, and made exclusive use of the English language in their communications; and though there is no scholar of any eminence, who does not admit the numerous and serious errors of the "Word of God as Established by Act of Parliament;" although its revision is loudly and constantly called for by the most enlightened Protestants of the British Empire; and although there is scarce a passage of any importance therein, as bearing upon the fundamental mysteries of Christianity, whose fidelity has not been impugned, either as a mistranslation or an interpolation - still the French Canadian Missionary Society thrusts this universally admitted corrupt and defective, badly translated, and purposely mutilated, book into the hands of the young, ignorant, and unsuspecting, as the very Word of God entire and undefiled, as an infallible teacher, and as the rule of faith by Christ Himself appointed. The dusky African, bowing down, rolling himself in the dust. and making hideous grimaces before his still more hideous Fetisch, is both morally and intellectually a more amiable and respectable specimen of the human race, than is the evangelical he has to decide is "whom am I to hearken to?" missionary, hawking about his adulterated wares; and this question seems to us by no means as distributing as the Word of God a book of whose contents he has no reason for believing that aught is true, and which, if a man of education, he must know contains much that by the avowal of Protestants themselves is false; and in a fit of feigned enthusiasm clasping this spurious version of a divine original to his breast, and exclaiming, in mock heroics-" precious treasure thou art mine!"

And as they grow older and wiser, a sad truth will dawn upon the brains of the unhappy victims of the French Canadian Missionary Society's proselytising arts. They will some day learn to despise the trash that has been imposed upon them as God's truth; their stomachs must perforce some day, reject or vomit the nauseous stuff with which at Pointe Aux Trembles they have been crammed by their evangelical keepers. The ci-devant pupils will some day begin to inquire for themselves into, not the meaning only, but the authority of, the book palmed upon them as the Word of God. They will then learn, not only that the interpretation of its contents which whilst at Pointe Aux Trembles they had been taught to look upon as clear and undoubted, has long ago been scouted by the most illustrious Biblical scholars, and abandoned long ago as untenable by all educated persons in Protestantdom-but that its infallibility, its supernatural authority, and even its historical or natural credibility have all been called in question by the an extent not equalled in any country in Europe,

knowledge, infidelity, or the entire rejection of all revealed religion, must proceed as the natural and inevitable consequence; and having discovered that their religious instructors at Pointe Aux Trembles, were either grossly uneducated and ignorant persons, or unscrupulous impostors teaching a known lie as undeniable truth, they will leap to the conclusion that all religion is a be determined by the same intellectual processes | humbug, and that all the preachers of Christianas those which we employ to determine any other lity are either fools or knaves. A plentiful cropof infidelity and immorality is what the Pointe did Tiberius employ to accomplish the destruc- Aux Trembles Mission and the French Canadian Missionary Society are carefully cultivating appoint for the perpetuation of the faith of to be the curse of the rising generation in Lower

> That this is so, and that this must be so, we will endeavour to show in our next, by an analysis. specimens are given by the Montreal Witness. of the 20th of May last.

A highly respected correspondent expresses should in any manner seem to sympathise with the members of the Southern Confederacy against the Northerners, in the civil war now raging. Our friend taxes us with inconsistency, and with dereliction of principle, in that we have always asserted the duty of obedience to order, and denounced rebellion as a sin. But receive no sympathy from Catholics professing the principles above enunciated.

But—and this is the very question at issue are the people of the Southern States now in arms against the North, rebels? We cannot presume to assert that they are, or that they are not, for much may be said on both sides of the question; and until some higher authority shall have decided that question, the Catholic is at perfect liberty to extend his sympathies to either of the contending parties.

If we understand the theory of the United States Government-it is this-That each State of which the Union is composed, is a Sovereign and independent State; and that the allegiance of every citizen is primarily due to the lawfully constituted government or authority of the particular State of which he is a citizen. Thus a estizen of the State of New York cannot do wrong in obeying, and yielding implicit allegiance to, the Governor and Legislature of that particular State; so in like manner, the citizen of Virginia is not guilty of the sin of rebellion

who dutifully obeys the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of Virginia. There is involved in the war now raging, a question of divided allegiance; or rather, the question as to the moral status of the Southern insurgents resolves into this—" Is the allegiance of the citizen primarily due to the government of the particular State of which he is a citizen, or to the Federal Government?" This is a question which we do not feel ourselves competent to decide; but we may be pardoned for holding the opinion that the man who obeys his State Government, is not a rebel, in the moral sense of the word. There can be only one rightful claimant to a throne; and yet in the case of a contested succession, where the law is not clear, and the Church has not spoken, he who in good faith fights for the claimant with the inferior title is not properly speaking a rebel. The wars of the Roses were long and sanguinary; yet would it not be fair to speak of the partizans either of York or of Lancaster as of rebels. Neither were the adherents of the unfortunate Stuarts rebels, though they bore arms against the Hanoverian dynasty. It was the title of the latter that they contested, not the authority of the King, against which they fought; and rebellion essentially consists in armed resistance to au-

Now a Southerner may be well excused if, when the Federal Government calls him one way, and the State of which he is a citizen calls him the other, he obeys the voice of the latter, though as against the Federal Government, the particular State may be in the wrong. The question simple as our correspondent supposes. Such being the case we give the Southerner the benefit of the reasonable doubt; and we do not hold him guilty of the sin of rebellion, because he is obedient to the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of which he is a member.

There being then, no reason why upon Cathoic principles, we should denounce the men fightin the ranks of the Southern Confederates as rebels, there can be no reason why we should not sympathise with them, if we have reason to believe that their success would be conducive to Catholic interests in general, and to the Catholic interests of Canada in particular. Now the Pilsburg Catholic, an excellent and well-informed periodical of the United States, and whose sympathies are entirely with the Northern party, tells us that the triumph of that party will, in all probability, be immediately followed by a resuscitation of the old cry of "No Popery;" in other words, by renewed persecution against the Church, and by reiterated attacks upon her charitable and educational institutions. This is one reason why, as Catholics, we have no desire to see the Northern party triumph in the present contest.

Another reason why, as Canadian Catholics, our sympathies are not with the North may be found in the hostile and indeed menacing tone which the Northern press has seen fit, since the outbreak of hostilities, to assume as towards Canada. That press assures that the successful conclusion of the civil war will be followed by an onslaught upon this Province; and both as loyal subjects, and as Catholics, we hold the idea of annexation in abhorrence. We enjoy, as we have often thankfully acknowledged, the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, to most learned and illustrious divines of the Pro- and of which not a vestige exists in the United feet washed them with her tears, and dried them with in the natural rectitude of our separated brethren, truth of any mystery propounded? — of the testant world. From such inquiries, from such States. If we have aught to complain of, aught

to dread, it proceeds, not from our connexion with the Imperial Government, or the power of the Crown, but from the excess of the democratic element in our Constitution-to which element. any assimilation of our Constitution and institutions to those of the neighboring Republic, would but give increased preponderance. For these reasons then we entertain a lively abhorrence for annexation, and resent accordingly the insolent threats of the Northerners to inflict their system of Government upon us. The sympathy with the Southerners, which our respected correspondent attributes to us, is but the expression of our disgust at the boastings and impertment menaces of their opponents; and though we hold as strongly as ever to the doctrine that rebellion is sin, we cannot say that bitherto it has been proved that the Southerners are rebels, although they are in arms against the North. When the Church shall have spoken authoritatively on this subject. and defined the limits of Federal Rights and of State Rights, respectively, to that decision we will unreservedly submit ourselves.

" Magna est veritas et prevalebit," says the Latin poet. "Murder will out," is the less classical, but equally expressive English proberb. To those who have read the "Diary of an English Detective," it will appear no great matter of surprise that a shirt button, a straw or shoe nail, should prove the insignificant but prominent instrument in the detection of the greatest crimes. Such is the force of truth, that the very straws appear to stand up as witnesses for it. That bulwark of British law—the cross-examination of witnesses-is founded upon this acknowledged principle of the innate force of truth, and upon the knowledge of the fact, that a false witness, when thrown off his guard by a skilful counsel, is sure to contradict himself. This principle extends not only to all judicial tribunals, but to that universal tribunal of public opinion, whereat the sayings and doings of the actors on life's stage are daily tried, and wherein the actors themselves are often the witnesses against themselves and against each other, and wherein hypocrisy and lying may for some short time appear to prevail, but sooner or later will be detected, and that oftener than not by their contradiction of themselves and of one another. In the great trial at present before that tribunal-that of pseudoliberalism, as enacted by the "Italian patriots" -we have a notable example, wherein the principal witnesses for the defence become, by their contradiction of one another, the most important witnesses for the prosecution; and where the force of truth obliges a witness, when off his guard and in the heat of self-defence, to testify against his employers. By slow degrees the truth is oozing out about this Utopian Italy; and as though to make the triumph all the greater, it is the principals themselves that are bearing witness against it. We have been asked to acknowledge this new Italian Kingdom on so many different and conflicting grounds, that the mind becomes bewildered amongst them all, and feels constrained to doubt them each, seeing that so many arguments are deemed necessary in its defence. We are asked to acknowledge it, as being the unanimous desire of an oppressed people; and that in face of the demand on the part of the last Proconsul for 50,000 additional troops to put down the disaffected. Fifty thousand regular troops must, at the very lowest calculation, be considered a match for three times that number of undisciplined insurgents. We have seen a Lancashire mob of 300 people put to flight by the staves of three blue-coated policemen. The additional troops therefore alone (not to mention the whole army already there) are a very respectable index of the respectability of the number of malcontents on the opposite side. And yet we are asked to believe that this Italian unity! (save the mark!) is the unanimous voice of the nation. How damning in the face of all Europe this illadvised demand of their Proconsul was felt to be by the Italian patriots themselves, is evident from the unwillingness of the Piedmontese minister to comply with it. The more unscrupulous means of wholesale extermination and butchery under a Cialdini, because more easily concealed from the eyes of Europe, are preferred by these liberators of oppressed Italy.

Nor is this the only unfortunate admission that the Proconsul San Martino has made before the eyes of all Europe. The Proconsul appears to have been suddenly seized with that unfortunate malady, that Latin doctors call "cacoethes scribendi" (Anglice-an itch for writing); and although Cicero uses as an argument in favor of this malady " epistola enim non erubescit," still it unfortunately happens that although "a letter cannot blush," it is nevertheless not unfrequently a very awkward thing to get over in a court of law. This is the case of the Proconsul in the present instance. Feeling that some apology is necessary to his employers and in the face of Europe, for his utter failure in his task of restoring order in the Two Sicilies, San Martino betakes himself to print, and publishes a manifesto, wherein he sets forth the causes of his failure; and in so doing unwittingly bears most important liberators of Italy. Contrasting the Bourbon Government that was, with the Piedmont Government that is, or rather would be, he acknowinvasion of Garibaldi, the country was not with- our parishes. In a physical as well as in a

Now, Mr. Gladstone should take a note of this. and send his confidential, Secretary with a polite demand to San Martino for a retractation, since this statement of the Proconsul places him in a very awkward position. Either he or San Martino is a lear. Be that however as it may, as far as Mr. Gladstone of Neapolitan intermeddling-celebrity is concerned, this admission of the Proconsul is important, as showing, by his own evidence, that the Government was faulty only as far as the Executive was concerned. It was not therefore a new government so much that was wanted, and a Piedmontese code of laws, as a fresh Executive. The wheels of the watch were there; they only required carefully winding up. San Martino, though a Proconsul, does not appear to be much of a Philosopher, since he does not care to follow up the investigation of the cause of this strange phenomenon in Neapolitan laws, further than to attribute it to the caprice of Bourbon rule; certainly an unique and remarkably convenient theory, and one had recourse to already in explanation of a thousand other equally strange phenomena. We however, without laying claim to much philosophy, and none to the Proconsulate, would prefer a simpler theory. There is a Latin proverb somewhere-" Pessima republica, plurimæ leges"—which our ancestors, in their unclassical and unsophisticated and remarkably practical natures, translated into the English proverb of " Too many cooks spoil the broth." Now, bere we think is the secret of Bourbon misrule. It was not for want of law, but because they had too much law .-It is, in fact, by a plethora of law that all centralising governments, such as was that of Naples before the reforms inaugurated by Francis II., are destroyed. For that government which toresees everything, superintends everything, regulates everything, in a word, which strangles everything with red tape, without giving any liberty to individual exertion, leads only in the end to the same result as revolution-to anarchy and disorder. French domination, of accursed memory, has left upon the Peninsula of Italy the deplorable traces of it ephemeral passage. God grant that Pledmontese domination may be shorter still, and may not leave behind it equal misery. National insolvency, a foreign yoke, excruciating taxes, and a cruel conscription to furnish an enormous army to overawe the country, are already amongst the most favored gifts of Piedmontese liberty to Neapolitan oppression. SACERDOS. (To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF LUNACY.—It has often been noticed that "Revivals," as they are called, are generally coincident in point of time with a great increase of mental disease; and other facts are not wanting to suggest the existence of a permanent and close connexion betwixt ill-regulated religious enthusiasm, and insanity. In Catholic countries, for example, we find that lunatics are more easily curable than in Protestant countries; and this too we must attribute to the moral, rather than to the physical, treatment which the patients generally recette.

This fact was strongly brought out in a late debate in the House of Commons upon the condition of the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland. Sir R. Peel, in reply to some observations addressed to him, pointed out that, from recent statistics it appeared that the treatment of lunatics was far more successful in Ireland, than in either England or Scotland; the numbers of cases cured of the average under treatment, being:-

Ireland (Catholic)....... 16 per. cent.

This would seem to indicate that lunacy in Protestant communities is less amenable to treatment than it is in Catholic communities; and this must be owing either to the fact that amongst Catholics, cases of obdurate lunacy are less frequent than amongst Protestants; or that the former are in possession of some secret for the moral treatment of the disease, of which the others are ignorant. Both, we believe, of the above suggested hypotheses may be accepted. One, and the most inveterate form of lunacyreligious lunacy—is unknown amongst Catholics; and the peculiar religious influences brought to bear upon Catholic patients have a peculiar soothing power, and restorative efficacy.

Another cau e of lunacy, or more properly speaking, of idiotcy is no doubt the intermarriage of blood relations; and wherever we find the wholesome counsels of the Catholic Church against such unions neglected or set aside, there. as the invariable concomitant of such disregard. we may expect to find a large amount of idiotcy, or imbecility. This evil is certainly not peculiar to Protestant communities; for in spite of resterated warnings, and the exhortations of the Church, it is to be found prevailing extensively amongst Catholics, and, notoriously we fear, in some parts of Lower Canada. This is of course greatly owing to the isolated condition of a large us. We are deaply indebted also to Mr. Henry Vogt portion of our French Canadian rural population; which, receiving no accession of fresh members | and also to many liberal Protestants, who assisted by immigration from France, and being naturally, us generously by their subscriptions. We have now testimony against his employers - the would-be indeed most landably, unwilling to connect itself in marriage with its Protestant neighbors is, as one in which all Catholics must feel proud. In conit were, driven back upon itself, and forced to clusion, I beg leave, on behalf of the congregation, sanction matrimonial unions whose results are to return our sincere thanks to the Rev. Father manifest in the large number of weak, imbecile. and idiotic persons to be met with in almost all

out wise laws, but that they were unexecuted. | moral point of view, it is much to be desired Canada, and others of our highly respected French cotemporaries, could be adopted and carried into execution. The Catholics of the Lower section of the Province may boast with good reason that they are not "represented according to population" in the Provincial Penitentiary. We fear however that in the several Lunatic Asylums they have their full, or very nearly their full, portion of representatives; and this we think must in great measure, be attributed to the intermarriage of blood relations—a practice which cannot be long or generally continued without the most deplorable results. For this, if for no other reason, should our French Canadian fellow-citizens seriously address themselves to the work of directing a constant stream of French emigration to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

> Our exchanges from all parts of Canada complain of the activity displayed by strangers to induce British soldiers to desert. "You can hardly go round the Grand Battery," says the Quebec Chronicle, " without seeing some American-looking personage in conversation with the soldiers. If the non-commissioned officers won't see to it, the commissioned officers must."

The penalty for tampering with the soldier's allegiance is not severe enough; and we humbly suggest the propriety of so changing the law upon the subject, as to make the person guilty of enticing soldiers to desert, amenable to the same punishment as that which is inflicted upon deserters. The prospect of fifty or a hundred lashes, well administered, by a muscular drummer, would have an excellent effect; and we are pretty confident that the infliction of such a punishment upon some of the "American-looking" personages spoken of by the Chronic e would put a stop to the practice of which our cotemporaries complain. In short, we would recommend that any person guilty of enticing a soldier to desert, should upon conviction before the civil tribunals, be handed over to the tender mercies of a Court Martial for sentence:

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Gloucester, August 22, 1861. Six-Knowing your zeal for all that pertains to the welfare of our holy religion, and your unceasing efforts to diffuse the knowledge of its proceedings amongst the readers of your invaluable journal, I send you a short description of the visit of the Right Rev. J. K. Guigues, Bishop of Bytown, to the Parish of Visitation in the Township of Gloucester and the dedication of an altur to the service of the Most

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, a large and respectable number of the parishioners on horseback and in carriages, with their beloved Pastor the Rev J. O'Brien at their head, went a distance of about six miles to meet his Lordship. When he came within sight of the Parish church, its bells rang forth a peal of joy and welcome. Shortly afterwards, he was met by the young ladies of the congregation and the members of the St. Patrick's Society, with their beautiful banners floating in the breeze. Followed by their band, which played some beautiful and enlivening airs, they proceeded him to the church, on nearing which they passed beneath a beautiful arch with rows of green bushes planted on either side of the way. Shortly after his arrival, His Lordship performed the ceremony of the dedication of the altar, upon which was to be offered the most huly Sacrifice of the Living God.

The Revds. Messrs. Pallier, Cherre, M'Grath, O'Connor, Scanlan, and Dubamei were present, and assisted in the ceremonies.

High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Fremont, Curate of the Parish. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father M'Grath, Professor of St. Joseph's College, Uttawa. In his usual eloquent and impressive style, he explained the ceremony of dedication just concluded, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of fulfilling their duties to God, and of the love and veneration they should bear towards Him, and all that tends to His honor and glory.

The Cathedral choir, from Ottawa City, were in attendance, and were led by the Rev. Father Pallier, and Mr. Doceur, organist. They sung "Mozart's Twelfth Mass," selected for the occasion, which, with the introduction of "Beethoven's Song of Praise," afforded a treat that is seldom enjoyed by the lovers

After Mass, addresses were presented to His Lordship—one from the parishioners, and one from the St Patrick's Literary Association, to both of which he replied in suitable terms.

The choir and visitors from the city were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Pastor of the Parish. At two o'clock Vespers were sung; after which His Lordship left for the city, accompanied for a considerable distance by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien and a arge number of persons.

The weather was all that could be desired. The dark clouds of the previous evening having been dispersed by the morning's sun which shone bright and clear, shedding its joyous rays of light over the pious proceedings of the day.

The church is a large stone structure, one hundred feet in length by forty-five in breadth, and is situated on a beautiful rising ground, which was given as a donation by J. O'Doherty, Esq. It is built in the Gothic style, and neatly and beautifully finished .-The alter is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and for taste and elegance has been rarely excelled.

The Revds Messrs. Delenge, O'Boyle, and Brien have severally had charge of the construction of this splendid edifice since its commencement; and thanks to their pious labors and untiring zeal, have brought it to completion. It stands unrivalled, as a country church, in Western Canada.

A FRIEND OF RELIGION.

A CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Vienna, C. W., Aug. 30, 1861.

Duan Sin-Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in the cause of Catholicity, I beg leave to crave the indulgence of a space in your columns for a brief account of how we are progressing in this neighborhood. We have just finished a beautiful little church, which was dedicated on the 25th inst., the Rev. Father Lynch, of Ingersol, preaching the dedication sermon. The church was filled to its utmost. When the services were over, a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$60. Too much praise cannot be given to our worthy Pastor, Rev. Father Wagner, for his indefatigable exertions for the cause of our holy religion since he came amongst for the gift of the ground on which the church stands; a church in Vienna, standing proud and erect, where but a short time ago it was thought impossible, and Lynch, of Ingersoll, whose valuable services rendered to us on this occasion cannot be too highly praised.

THE ST. JOHNS TRAGEDY .- The Coroner's Jury, at that the scheme for encouraging immigration the inquest upon the body of the unfortunate woman \$2.25. from France, propounded by the Courrier du shot on Tuesday last at St. John's, have returned a verdict of "murder" against the husband, Patrick Lane, the perpetrator of the foul act.

> THE QUEBEC GOLD REGION. - Some gentleman connected with the Quebcc Chronicle has paid a visit to the gold region on the Chaudiere. The result of his exploration coincides with what was well known before by persons who had read Sir Wm. Logan's reports, had seen Dr. Douglas' specimens, and heard that gentleman's experience—that gold hunting on the Chaudiere is never likely to pay expensesthough gold is certainly to be found there.— There is perhaps a sufficient quantity to enable a laboring man to make ordinary labourers wages by the pursuit of it. All the rubbish recently written about gold mining there was ridiculous to any one who knew what pains had been taken by a scientific and persevering man like Dr. Douglas, with no result that encouraged him to expend what was necessary for a system of working that would ensure to the mining proprietor the whole of the trumpery proceeds of the labour employed. The ductor believes that gold mining would have paid him if he had got all that his labourers made in excess of their wages; but he did not believe the surplus sufficient to warrant such an outlay as would have secured him against frauds. We are afraid that with a good deal more of our Lower Canadian mining, it will turn out that for one prize there are hundreds of blanks. - Montreal Herald.

PROGRESS OF GASPS.-A correspondent of the Quebec Canadien, communicates some interesting details relative to Gaspe. It appears, that, within the last three months, something over 500 vessels have visited Gaspe Basin, while 43,676 acres of land have been sold in that district, since the establishment of the Free Port. Over 400 Norwegian emigrants have arrived in the course of the senson, direct from Norway, and have settled in different localities throughout the country. Another vessel is expected to arrive this autumn with two hundred settlers Several new and extensive wharves are in course of construction at the Basin, while a number of others have been projected. Houses and stores are being erected everywhere, thus giving the most satisfactory and convincing evidences of progress and prosperity. The writer also states that the lead mine in the country, has become the property of a number of Norwegians, one of whom was formerly employed in the silver-mines of Konsberg. Their researches have been extremely successful: quite a number of rich veins of lead ore have been discovered ; and there is every indication of a valuable deposit of the metal. Traces of copper are numerous and seem to indicate that it may be found in considerable quantities. The oil wells are the scene of active operations, and works of considerable magnitude are now progressing with a view to facilitate the working of this great natural wealth.

· ORANGE CELEBRATION .- The Kingston Daily News mentions that the Orangemen of Kingston are holding a celebration in "commemoration of the outrage perpetrated against the citizens (i. c. Orangemen) by the Puke of Newcastle on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of September, 1860." A novel subject of commemoration truly, that of insuits inflicted, where those injuries have been condoned by the election of the parties who were instrumental in inflicting them. Can humiliation further go than such a celebration of insult? Mawworm says in the Hypocrite, "I likes to be despised;' why should not the Orangemen of Kingston enjoy a similar delight? - Transcript.

THE HUNDREDTH .- An order has been issued limiting the enlistment of recruits for the Hundredth Regiment to native Canadians. None else will be admitted. It is gratifying to those who assisted in promoting this marked testimonial of Canadian loyalty to the empire, to know that the Regiment is in high favor at the War Office. Some of its members have been promoted to responsible positions in other branches of the service; and Mr. Henry Jones, of Brockville, who entered as a private, and was afterwards made sergeant, has been promoted to the ensigner without purchase.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Danville, F N Law, \$2; Richmond, C E., P Flynne, \$2; Lancaster, L M'Laughlin, \$2; Berthier, M H O'Ryan, \$4; Niagara, P Clarko, \$2; St Denis, Rev Mr Demers, \$2; Milford, J O B Scully, \$2; Morrisburgh, T Dardis, \$2,60; Gananoque, P O'Brien, \$5; Charlotte, P E I., Rev A M'Douald, \$2: Jordan, J W Keating, \$3; Colberne, W Power, \$2; Pabos N Walsh, \$1; Malone, N Y., Rev A Theves, \$3,75c; Norton Creek, P Sullivan, \$2; Knowlton, O Runihan, \$1; Huntly, P Whelan, \$2; St Rochs de Lanan, \$1; huntly, P whetan, \$2; St Rocas de La-chigan, \$2; Berwick, T Kennedy, \$2; St Johns, C E., H Monahan, \$8,50; Lancaster N H., Rev J H Noiseux, \$4; Paris, W Herlihy, \$2; Erinsville, P M'Mullan, \$2; Frankford, T Jordan, \$4; St Ra-phael, A R M'Dougald, \$2,50, Dundas, P J Breen, \$4; Maryaville, Rev M Mackey, \$2; Buckingham, A Burke, \$2; Picton, J Power, \$1,25; Quebec, Rev Pabbe Maingui, \$2: Isla-aux-Noix Ray Mr Brognan l'abbe Maingui, \$2; Isle-aux-Noix, Rev Mr Brosnan, \$2; N Lancaster, W Kennedy, \$2; Smiths Falis, J Shanks, \$4; Lachine, J O'Flaherty, \$5; St Columban J Ryan, \$1; St Agatha, J Donovan, \$1; St Sylvester, P Scallon, \$2,50; Canton, Mass., Rev Mr Flattelly, \$2; Brooklyn, L Fahany, \$5; St Sylvester Est. J. R. O'Sheridan, \$1; Berthler, J. Morin, \$2; H. Meek, \$2; Plympton, T. Enright, \$1; Egansville. Rev. Mr. Byrne, \$2. Quebec, Rev. Mr. Martin, \$2; H. Hautingdon, J. Murphy, \$1; Grand River, F. Carbery, \$2; Picton, Rev. M. Lalor, \$4; Tracadle, N. S., Rev. J. Quinan, \$4; Dundas, M. J. Haylow, \$3; Cobourg, P. Keon, \$2; Jones Falls, E. Murray, \$2; Thomassilla, M. Cook, \$5. Sorel, P. Tobin, \$2,50 masville, M Cook, \$5; Sorel, P Tobin, \$2 50

Per Mo'Leary, Quebec—M Power \$3; J Lilly, \$3; T Burns, \$3; Mrs W Scanlan, \$3; E Cahill, \$3; R Blakiston, \$4,50; J Nolan, T T., \$3; E G Cannon, \$3: The Rev Superior, Seminary, \$3; The Seminary \$3; Rev Mr Bailliarge, \$3; T O'Neill, \$1,50; P Moss, \$3; Sillery, M Fitzgibbon, \$1,50; P Malone, \$2; Ecurenils, Rev Z Gingras, \$2; Valenrtier, J Lannon, \$1,25; J Ryan, \$3; Mrs W Downes, \$3; M Rigney, \$3; J Leonard, \$3; W Hannon, \$3; J Maguire, \$3; Rev Mr Huot, \$5; St Michel, P Ryan,

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton-H O'Roucke, \$2. Per R Supple, Oshawa-D Reardon, \$2; J Scanlan, \$1; T Mulcahy. \$1; Dr McMabon, \$2; M Markham, \$1; C Allen, \$1. Per Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, N B-Self, \$2; J

Bowie, \$2; P Morrison, \$2; Tabusintac. J Gratton, \$2; Bathurst, J Read, \$2; Launarez, W Davidson, \$2; St Andrews, R Veriker, \$2. Per C Cormier, Somerset—Self, \$2; H Jutras, \$2.

Per J G Harper, London-Self, \$2; Rev Mr Lenioine, \$2,50; J Scanlan, \$2. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-self, \$2.50, D Mc-Donnell, \$2.00.
Per M. O'Connor, Landsown--D C'Connor, \$1.25

Gananque, J McDonald, \$1.
Per J Ryan, Barriefield—self, \$2; J McCollum,

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay—J Kelly, \$3.

Per Messrs Sadlier & Co., Montreal - St Columban,
Rev J Falvey, \$2; J Phelan, \$2. Per Rev Mr. Rossiter, Gananoque - Self, S6 ; Lans-

Per J Ford, Prescott--P Moran, \$2; J Hennessy, Per P Magnire, Cobourg - B M'Hugh, \$1; J Burke, \$1.

Per A D M'Donald, St Raphnels-Rev J M'Donell, Per P Parcell, Kingston-D Driscoll, \$1; P M'-

Donnell, \$2.50; M Hynch, \$2,50; J Davis, \$5; P McGrogan, \$5. Rev Mr Farrell, \$2,50. Per Rev Mr Paradis, West Frampton —T Coyle, \$4.

Per E M'Cormack, Peterboro — M. Kiely, \$1; M.

Tobin, \$1; Ashburnham, S. Clancy, \$1; Douro, M.

Scully, \$2; Keen, J Sullivan, \$1. Per Rev E J Dunphy, St Johns, N B .- Self, \$2,50

Per D D McDonald, Balley Brook-D McDonald Per Rev Mr Dumontiere, Point Levi-Rev Mr Deziel, \$3.

Per Rev J Harper, St Gregoire de grand-self, \$4 L'Avenir, Rev J O Prince, \$2 Per J Heenan, Thorold-M Hennery, \$5.

Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills-Self, \$1; P Rodgers, \$1.

Per Rev T Sears, Port Mulgrave, N. S .- Self, \$2; Ship Harbor, M Doolin, \$2. Per J Doran, Perth J M'Kinnon, \$2; J Dow-

Per D Phelau, Cornwall-Self, \$2; D A M'Donnld. **S**2. Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket-Sharon, M Fitz-

gibbon, \$1. Per Rev J J M'Carthy, Williamstown-Miss M M'-

Gillis, \$2,50; A M'Gillis, \$5.

Per Rev L J Gariepy, St Anicet - Self, \$2; St Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux, \$2.

Per J Doyle, Calumet Island - H Cabill, \$5. Per Rev Mr. Timlin, Cobourg - Self, \$2; J Hutton, \$2.

Per W M'Manamy, Brantford - Rev A Caryon, \$2; J Feany, \$2. Per Rev J S O'Conner, Cornwall-Self, \$2; E Warren, \$4.

Birth.

In this city, on the 30th ult., the wife of George E. Clerk, Esq., of a son. Died

At Prescott, C. W., on the 20th of August, at the residence of her son, Peter Moran, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Moran, aged 73 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESLE MARKETS.

Wheat per 60 lbs, Spring 88c to 90c; White \$1.05 to \$1.071.

Corn per 56 lbs., 45c to 46c.

Peas per 66 lbs , 65c to 70c. Flour.—Fine \$3,00 to \$3,50 ; Super. No 3, \$4,00 to \$4 20; Superfine No. 1, \$4,55 to \$4,60; Fancy \$4,70 to \$4,80; Extra \$5,00 to \$5,10; Double Extra \$5,50 to \$6,00. Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., \$2,40 to \$2,50. Superfine scarce. Flour out of condition or made from insound Wheat is very unsaleable. We hear of a sale of branded fine at \$3,50 for a considerable parcel.

Ontmesti per bbl., 200 lba, \$3,60 to \$3,75. Asbes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,00 to \$6,05; Inferiors, 10 cents more. Pearls, \$6,30 to \$6,35.

Pork .- The following quotations are nominal: Mess, \$16,50 to \$17. Thin Mess, \$15 to \$16 Prime Mess, \$14 to \$14,50. Prime, \$13,50 to \$14. Lard 9 to 9½c for good. Tallow 8 cents, dull.

Butter per 1b., good dairy 12 to 121 cents. Good store packed, 111 to 12 cents. No demand for inerior qualities.

Wool .- Nominally 23c to 25c. Fish .-- Dull and nominal.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RE-SUMED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at NINE A.M. punctually.

As this School can only accomodate a limited number of pupils, parents are requested to send their children on and from the first day of opening.

A. VERRAU, Ptre.,

Principal.

Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

PUPILS of the above SCHOOL are requested to present themselves on THURSDAY, the 12th instant,

New Pupils will please procure the following :-1st -- A Certificate of Baptism; 2nd-One of Good Conduct; 3rd-One of their Examination.

The costume will be obligatory.

A. VERRAU, Pire., Principal.

Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS

OPENING AT

CLOTH HALL.

Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Season. Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate.

A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-J. IVERS, Proprietor.

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the

Public that he is now carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS,

IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,) where he will have constantly on hand a general as

sortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses bitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption and diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valuable when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;

A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath. Prepared only by

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 29, 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The visit of the King of Prussia to the French Emperor at Chalons will not take place, and according to the statements which the German papers vouch as authentic, the King's refusal is connected with important forthcoming changes in the Government of the Germanic Confederation. The King was originally disposed to accept the invitation, by his auxiety respecting the fate of the Rhenish Provinces. But instead of entering into nearer relations with Napoleon the Third, he would have much preferred to have come to an understanding with Austria for the adoption of precantionary measures against French designs of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Germany. But the old difficulty had to be surmounted, that Austria and Prussia were rivals in the Germanic Confederation, and were pitted against one another in the Germanic Diet at Frankfort We are told that to overcome this diffically some Prussians of rank, friendly to Austria, sought to arrive at an understanding with Count Rechberg by direct personal intercourse, and ascertained that in two most important points the Austrian Ministry was prepared to advise concessions to Prussia. Count Rechberg is said to have consented to the principle of the introduction of popular representation into the German Diet, and to have consented to withdraw opposition to certain proposals of Prussia for a reform of the military constitution of the Confederation. The first fruits of these explanations are said to have been the abandonment of the King of Prussia's visit to Chalons. - Tublet.

The Morning Post correspondent writes ---I may now assure you, on the highest authority, that the Emperor has no immediate intention of withdrawing his army from the States of the Church. The prospect of a forthcoming struggle between France and Austria is foreshadowed in the following article in the Paris Stecle, of the 13th of August. It

BATS. -Austria is trying, but in vain, to concentrate around her, the heterogenous races which are escaping from her domination. Hungary dares to resist her openly. Venetia, bent beneath a yoke of iron, and regarding with gloomy anger the causen pointed on St. Mark's square - Venetia will rise to-morrow, and will in her turn resist. In Croatia, in the Tyrol -everywhere, in fact-the same symptoms are manifested. And Austria is afraid. Austria cedes, Austria grants Constitutions. She mutters, though with a bitter grimace, the words of justice and liberty. What has happened? What signifies this sudden conversion? Austria, designated by De Maistre, as the great enemy of mankind, has become liberal. Has she become so willingly or unwillingly? No matter; the fact is there. The chastisement inflicted on the fields of buttle of Magenta and Solferino is producing fruit,. Austria bows down before what she formerly cursed; she adores what she formerly burn-

The Times' correspondent writes : -

The opening of the Boule and Malesherbes by the Emperor on Tuesday marks an important period in the history of what it is the fashion to call the "re-

construction" of Paris. Although the various new boulevards that have been opened within the last 10 years, and those which are in the course of being constructed, will doubtless tend to the embellishment of the capital, and to facilitate communication between different points, they have been chiefly designed for strategical purposes. In the early part of 1858 M. Haussman stated in his official report to the Conseil Municipal de la Seine that, being struck with the necessity of placing the capital of France above the influence of the promoters of disturbances, who, by carefully studying the positions of old quarters of the town, were at times enabled to transform the centre of Paris and certain faubourgs into so many revolutionary citadels, the authorities decided to pierce through masses of unhealthy houses, where misery, fever, and too often "anarchical passions" were all acting contemporaneously upon certain classes; to isolate the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, which were invariably the first points to be attacked by the seditions; to provide the army with ready means of sented to by the people are illegitimate; and with access to dangerous points, and sufficient room to act against them, in order for ever " to vanquish turbulent minorities," and to protect the hardworking sovereigns. As their subjects have not protested in honest population of Paris, from "the enemies of all any way, they have shown themselves satisfied with labour, of all order, and of all society." A glance what we have done, and it has been seen that if they at a recent map of Paris will show how determinedly did not give their consent to preceding governments and intelligently these military measures have been they have given it to the one that ca carried out. The internal boulevards, from the Madeline to the Bastile on the north, and from the Place Valhubert to the Invalides on the south, form a circular means of communication round the centre of the town which contains the most important points. By throwing down the octroi walls last year a second similar system of communication exterior to the first was obtained, which will allow of troops acting together and in concert upon main points, and of isolating any part of the city from the rest. The new boulevards that have been and are to be opened appear to be designed to connect these two concentric lines of operations. First, the Rue de Rivoli pierces the city from east to west, isolates the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, and establishes a direct communication through the centre of the town between the two important gatrisons of Vincennes and Fort du Mont Valerein. The Boulevard Sebastopol pierces the town from north to south, andmanner establishes communication between the military ports at St. Denis and the torts about Bicetre. These two main lines of through communication cross each other at right angles, and divide the city into four sections, while they also establish broad communications between the two systems of boulevards. The Boulevard du Nord runs from the Rue du Temple up to what used to be the Barriere Poissonniere, and the boulevard inaugurated to-day taking a parallel direction, proceeds from near the Madeleine through the Rue de Monceau to the exterior honleyard of the same name. It will thus be seen that by the system of new streets Paris is divided into blocks, each of which is entirely surrounded by broad thoroughfares, leading into the two concentric lines of operations, along which troops may be moved easily from their stations, so that in case of the "seditious" establishing themselves in any one block or part of the town it could be surrounded, all communication cut off from the rest, and cannonaded without any chance of the mischief spreading. From these arrangements, added to the fact that the material for barricades - paving stones - have been carefully excluded from the new boulevards, it is anticipated that, should a revolution be attempted, it could be speedily and thoroughly quenched without causing inconvenience to the rest of the town.

Accounts from Brest announce the arrival in that

port of the corvette Sibylle from Cayenne. The day of his departure from Cayenne the captain of the Sibylle seized at sea, about 30 leagues from the coast, a small boat containing nine convicts who had escaped from one of the penal settlements in Guiana. They had formed a sail out of an old piece of cloth covered with tar; two pieces of wood formed the mast, and a paddle served as a rud-The captain had no sooner glanced at the boat than it occurred to him that it contained convicts:-He immediately turned round to chase it. Nevertheless he had some doubt of catching it, as night was closing, and he could scarcely distinguish it. He at length came up with it, and its wretched passengers were taken on board the Sibylle. The captain asked them if previous to their escape they had committed any violence on their gaolers. "Oh, captain!" replied one of them with a tone which seemed to say "for whom do you take us?" They declared that it was their fifth attempt at escape, that their four preceding attempts had cost them forty blows of s stick, and that the same punishment awaited them on their return to Cayenne. They added that their object was to proceed to British Guiana, to live there

because the greater number of them are skilful artiis impossible; we have no time to lose, for a convict does not live more than three years at a nyenne." On the arrival of the Sibylie at Martinique the convicts were handed over to the governor.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH - The public docuthe average of that empire owing to the prevalence at that time of dysentery, diphtherm, and some other epidemics. The marriage rate in Great Britain was 1.650 per cent., in France 1.638. The birth rate in Great Britain was 3.482, in France 2.778 .-Thus the marriage rate and the birth rate being lower in France then in Great Britain and the death rate higher, the natural increase of population is less in France than in Great Britain. The births in France in 1859 were 1,011,787; there is no record of the births in Ireland, but it is estimated that the births in the United Kingdom amounted to nearly the same number; but the deaths in France were 972,556, while the deaths in the United Kingdom were estimated at not exceeding 661,171, fewer deaths by 300,000, with about in equal number of

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Government has succeeded in laying hands on a pumphlet, written by Joseph Mazzini, under the title, "Abasso la masehera; ovvero, el Re Galantuomo ed el suo governo." " Off with the mask; or, King Gentleman and his government." It seems that Mazzini has somehow or other got possession of documents which throw the fullest light upon the intrigues between Louis Napoleon and Count Cavour. Even, there are documents, the very existence of which was kept so secret that most of the Ministry knew nothing of them, of which Mazzini is said to possess word for word copies. Seven documents, in part letters, in part formally registered contracts between the governments of Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, form the basis of the pamphlet. Of special importance is the draft of a treaty of alliance between Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, penned by Count Carour, and dated June 21, 1858 This draft shows that not only the cession of Nice and Savoy was contemplated, but the cession of Sardinia, Liguria, and Genoa, and eventually even of Sicily, together with an offensive alliance against Austria and England. This piece of news is published by the Vicunese Vaterland in a letter from Turin. But whether it be true or not we have no means of knowing - Tablet.

The Times' correspondent draws the following sketch of Victor Emmanuel: -

"The King is barely 40, but his full habit already overpowers him; his brawny chest, his stout limbs, grow alarmingly. There is a fate attending him, doctors think, which can only be warded off by incessant violent exertion. He looks a kind of Bluff Henry (though guiltless of uxoricides) stouter than ever, awfully sunburut, with a deep, almost livid, red round and behind the ears, all bristling with his moustachios, stretching from the lips all across the face not a man to be loved or valued by those who do not look below the surface.'

FATHER GIACOMO.—The Turin Gazette states that was misinformed in stating that Pedra Jacques Giacomo, confessor to the late Count Cavour, has been suspended from his cure by the Provincial of tue Order of Reformed Friers, as such a measure could only be taken by the General of the Order.

MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO ON NAPLES .- The Turin correspondent of the Patrie gives the following letter, which is represented as the production of M. Massimo D'Azeglio, addressed to Professor Matteucci: -" The question of keeping or not keeping Nuples must, I think, chiefly depend upon the will of the Neapolitans, unless we choose, out of convenience, to change the principles we have hitherto proclaimed. We have gone on saying that governments not conthis maxim, which I believe, and shall always believe to be true, we have turned out several Italian our acts have agreed with our principles, and nobody can find fault with us. At Naples we have also changed the sovereign to establish a government on the principle of universal suffrage. Still we find that sixty battalions and even more are necessary to keep the kingdom, and it is notorious that, whether brigands or not, they are agreed on one point, viz., that they will have nothing to do with us. But what of universal suffrage? you may ask. I know nothing of the suffrage, but I know that on this side the Tronto we want no battalions, and on the other side we do. Hence some error must have been committed; and therefore we must either change our acts or our practices, and find the means of learning once for all from the Neapolitans whether they will have us or not. I am of opinion that the Italians have a right to wage war against those who want to keep the Germans in Italy, seeing that they will not have them; but we have not the right to fire upon Italians, who, though remaining Italians, do not choose to join us, unless, to put an end to the matter, we adopt the principle in the name of which Bomba bombarded Palermo, Messina, &c. I know very well that in general people do not think so; but as I do not choose to give up my right of reasoning, I say what I think, and I remain at Cannero. To these few words many commentaries might be made, but intelligenti pauca, and then, what is the use?— Believe me, &c., MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO." Believe me, &c.,

NAPLES. - Of the Neapolitan insurrection against the Piedmontese invaders we have the following accounts:-Chiavone is at Sora with 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The district of Caserta is in insurrection. The fate of Spinelli, destroyed by the Piedmontese because it sided with the Legitimists, has been already mentioned. Auletta is a small place 18 miles from Eboli. It is built on a steep height, which the Legitimists occupied after driving out the Piedmontese, who took refuge in Eboli. Supported by the National Guards, they twice endeavord to retake Auletta, but were repulsed. On this, more Piedmontese troops were sent from Naples, with artillery and the Hungarian Legion.— Aulette was bombarded. The Legitimists made an obstinute resistance. The Piedmontese have acknowledged to have lost 77 killed and 307 wounded. but they penetrated into Auletta and burnt it to the ground. In the official report of the Piedmontese the loss of the Legitimists is set down as 100.

On the 10th of August the Popolo d'Italia announced that the provinces of Molise, Capitanate, and Benevento were become the head-quarters of the insurrection, and that General Cialdini's departure for Calabria was expected. General Pinelli, with his division, surrounded Mount Gargaro, having landed at Manfreddonia with six battalions. He has everywhere signalised his arrival by pillage, incen-diarism, and shooting men to death. The insurgents in the plain of Corona are estimated to be 800 or

1.000 strong. There has been a fight at Tiglino, in Calabria. The Piedmontese and the "Garde Mobile" were attacked, and beat a hasty retreat. All the neighboring villages and parishes, with the white flag at their head, came to meet the conquerors. The Clergy came to welcome the Royalists, bearing the Most Blessed Sacrament, in procession, and singing hymns of praise and thanks to God.

A letter from Palermo, August 3, says :- 'The srurections in Naples, is uplifting its head. In Ole-

by their labour, and to become honest men. They vazzo, near Palermo, a reactionary committee is, said, has, thrown, us. It proved to, us, what we have to remarked that there are above one hundred convicts to be organising an insurrection. A strict but fruit, expect from our pretended natural allies, Prussia and communication of which we were until them the very humble second from Carenna nearlied in British Guiana, and less domiciliary visit, has been paid to the Prince. Austria, of which we were until them the very humble remarked that there are above one hundred convicts to be organising an insurrection. A strict but fruit escaped from Cayeane settled in Sritish Guiana, and less domiciliary visit, has been paid to the Prince. that the authorities there receive them with pleasure, Spadasora, a Bourbonist. Many persons suspected because the greater number of them are skilful arti- of Bourbonist sympathics have been expelled from sans, and conduct themselves extremely well. "One the island." The correspondent of the Monde, says of them, who was asked why he did not endeavor to; that there have been formidable, demonstrations, at, obtain his pardon oy good conduct, would, "That Palermo on the part of the Mazzinians, and that the Piedmontese falsely charged them on the Royalists, whom they proceeded to banish.

The night of the 5th and 6th of August in the city of Naples was passed in the keenest apprehension of an imminent assault. All the troops were ments of 1859 show that the mortality in that year under arms, and occupied the chief points of the in Great Britain was at the rate of 2 196 per cent, in city. Four pieces of artillery were posted in the France 2.670, but this latter is considerably above | Rue de Toledo-the cannon on Fort Elmo were pointed The forts had their bridges raised It was as if Naples were surrounded by a victorious army. A report had been spread that a band of Bourbonists were about to disembark near Puzzuoli.

> On the night of the 7th, 8th, the same scene was repeated. The streets were filled with horse, foot, and National Guards. A descent of the Royalists from Vomero and Posilippo was apprehended. All the hills of Castellamare, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Puzzuoli are occupied by the "Reactionary Bands"

We present our readers with the names of the Prelates, Canons, Priests, marshals, generals brigadiers, and officers who were arrested by the Piedmontese in Naples on the night of August 7, and transported next day without trial or form of law. These are the names which we should like to have inscribed on the scroll which we should like to have hung round Lord Palmerston's neck when seated in the cart in which we should like him to be driven from market-cross to market-cross in England, to beg pardon before God and man for the insolent mendacity of his last speech about Naples. Last night the Government arrested nine reactionary Pricats-viz., Mgr Maresca, Vicar of the Cardinal of Naples ; Mgr Pica, Apostolic Penitentiary; the Canon Frangello, and four other Canons of the Cathedral of St. Januarius; the Cure of Sta. Maria la Scala; and the Cure of Sta. Lucia. - Tablet.

A few days ago, a deputation waited upon General Cialdini to remonstrate against the illegal and arbitrary arrests which are now the order of the day in Naples. General Cialdini answered, "When all classes are against the Government, it must deal heavy blows against great people to make the small people tremble; and since I have entered upon rigorous courses, I will not turn back." The correspondent of the Union, who guarantees the exactness of these words, adds that this is the severest blow yet dealt at the "universal vote" of annexation to Piedmont. For that it is the admission of the chief of the Piedmontese Government himself, that all classes of the population are against it. He points out also that Cialdini's programme is the programme of Marat, and his policy the policy of extermination. It was Marat who said, before Cialdini, "Strike, but strike on high, that men may see the headsman and tremble; then march upon them, axe in hand, for once upon the path of blood there is no way back. '-- Corr. of London Tablet.

RUSSIA THE RUMOURED PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR. - The Austrian Gazette of the 10th gives the following details in reference to an incident which has been magnified by the Paris journals into a plot against the life of the Czar: -

"At the beginning of the present year the St. Petersburg journals published a strange notice, which was received by a majority of the public as a feuilletoniste pleasantry. It was stated that Alexander Hertzen, the well-known Russian refugee resident in London, was correctly informed of all that occurred in the inner Court circles of Russia, and in higher official quarters. Hertzen, it was said, was cognisant of secrets entrusted to Ministers, and often, even of those known to but one Minister. Spies were sent to London, and Hertzen was aware of it beforehand, and even had their portraits. We learn (continues the Austrian Gazette) that Privy Councillor Schukoff has been suddenly afflicted with insanity. The first symptoms manifested themselves by his making insulting proposals to a lady, in a loud tone, in company; then by a letter written to the Emperor on the next day, in which the Privy Councillor announced that he had been selected for Dictator of the Russian Republic; and counselled the Emperor to abdicate voluntarily and make no useless resistance. All this was attributed to madness, and a domiciliary visit was paid to Schukoff's house, with the object of removing his papers, and enough how Hertzen got his information and, moreover, developed a plot. There was seized a continuous correspondence of the Councillor with Hertzen, and with a Grand Duchess with whom Schukoff was on terms of peculiar intimacy. The discovery has had a deep effect on the Emperor. It appears that the great lady in question, who was treated with unlimited confidence by Alexander II., often used her influence to urge his Majesty to hasty measures; which Hertzen let out as he pleased in his publica-

tion called the Bell. A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th states that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarkable because the king of Sweden, 18 months since, was to have paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, but he has not done so. M. Bismark-Schonhausen has exerted himself to tranquillize the susceptibilities of the Court of Russia. The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia. The resignation of M. de Schleinitz is explained by the same reason. The character of the reception given to M. Torrearsa in Denmark and in Sweden is regarded as implying that the King of Sweden is looked upon as the representative of Scandinavian unity, as the King of Prussia is the representative of German unity. The Muscovite Russians, being conscious of holding possession of Scandinavian and German provinces, regard with suspicion an interview which might lead to arrangements not to their mind. The

writer adds :-" While explicitly denying the existence of any conspiracy whatever, I must, however, tell you that public opinion is so much excited that it will be difficult for us to avoid a catastrophe. The discontent which prevails among all classes cannot fail to manifest itself. It is against the Germans that the Russians, properly so called, are furious. The Germans hold possession of all the most elevated positions in the kingdom. They crowd round the steps of the hierarchial and administrative ladder. Our Germans are the real Panhas of our country, having their oligarchical seats at St. Petersburg. Thus, what a few free-thinkers, as they were called by the late Emperor Nicholas, said in a low tone, is now. loudly and universally proclaimed,- St. Petersburg is a town essentially and exclusively foreign. Nobody there knows Russia. We must have, above all, a Russian capital. The Court and the superior administrations of the empire must be located at Moscow.

"It is easy to perceive the importance to be attached to this wish. To restore its national character and its antique splendour to the old capital of the Czars is to boldly trace the plan of a new policy which would be the logical result of the great progress which reforms is now making among us.— Russia, with Moscow for her capital, will joyfully abandon all the errors of the Ostermanns, Munichs, Bisons, and Nesselrodes, and that series of Germans with whom an anti-national dynasty had endowed ns the false read into which the party of mercenaries Dublin Telegraph.

servants. The awakening was terrible, but, thanks to Prince Gortschakoff, a Russian Boyard every inch. Russia Has been snabled to pursue a natural course; and since then animated by the boly, mission she has to accomplish in Asia, she has abandoned the plans arranged by her German guides! Futurity reserves the East for us. We shall be proclaimed on the banks of the Ganges. Within the period of five years we have extended our dominion in the East over a tract of land of which the superfices is double that of the French empire, and that without sacrificing one man or expending one farthing. We are now impeded in our progress by a weight attached to our foot-by Poland. It is not extraordinary, therefore, that there are men near the steps of the throne who advise the Emperor not only to restore the independence of the Polish provinces of the Russian empire, but further to recognise the right of the Polish people to reconstitute their nationality, and to declare themselves independent. Strange as such language may appear, you may believe me that it is the faithful echo of that of the great majority of a public which leads and directs the mass of the population, and which sooner or later will prevail in the councils of the Emperor. I cannot close my letter without noticing the dismissal of one of our Lieutenants-General, whose brother made the warlike speech addressed to his corns d'urmes in Poland, and which was made known to the rest of Europe by the German and Polish press."

NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 25 .- Within the last few days very serious intelligence has reached us from New Zealand, placing the commencement of war in the north almost beyond a doubt. But this is a new war on a new issue, and I fear it will be much more disastrous, protracted, and costly. However, it seems too late now to recede, and whether this course might or might not have been prevented by almore: statesmanlike policy - whether Her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information of not

-the war must be prosecuted with effect. There are now nearly 5,000 troops of all arms in New Zealand. A regiment is expected from England and another from India, and by the middle or end of July the land forces will amount to 7,000 men. There will also be four or five ships of war. General Cameron is said to be a good soldier, but without experiencs in Maori warfare, and rather disposed toundervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Colonel Warre, from India, every inch. a soldier. He is believed to have been mixed up with the design entertained in March last to proclaim martial law and carry the war into the Waikato country -a design which was defeated as mentioned in my last. What is now to be dreaded is the slaughter of numbers of outsettlers by war parties of the natives. The authorities in New Zealand, call these "murbut the natives have no distinctions among themselves between combitants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organise parties to retaliate, and they will soon become as skilful and unscrupulous in the bloody work as the natives themselves. In New South Wales and Port Phillip the early settlers were forced to become murderers, in self defence. Thus the war will become a war of extermination. Suffer, the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and illtreated until they die out .- Times' Correspondent.

The friendly visit of a northern King to England

has been always a rare curiosity-or should be; and wauld be, were our masses better " posted up,' as our American friends say, in history or philosophy. The impressive-looking, stalwart, well-bearded monarch,. who, with his son, is now visiting her Majesty at Osborne, will only make a sensation amongst us by his suite or his uniform, although, since the days of Hardicanute, perhaps, not a true representative of the bi-kings has set foot on English land, except the husband of the weakly-wicked Anne, the unnatural daughter of James II., and sister of the English Tullia. But, whatever be the sentiment stirred here amongst phlegmatic on-lookers, what feelings and memories must not have been stirred by the visit to the French Emperor of this northern King, in the black uniform, and the blue and yellow plume in his hat, coming to France, escorted by war vessels, whose names are redolent of the days or Odin, and preventing his making a bad use of them. The visit accompanied by officers of undeniable Scandinavian-led to the discovery of letters which showed clearly ism—the Silferschiolds, the Blidts, and Haffrers! ism—the Silferschiolds, the Blidts, and Haffrers!— is still exceedingly dull. There were about eighteen Although the visit to England of Charles XV. of men enlisted for all the old regular regiments last Sweden and Norway is a welcome one, and, if he week at the offices in this neighborhood, and two desire it, he will be feted and chaperoned through all the specialities of British sights, no such significance attaches to his advent amongst us as to his visit to Paris. For the King of Sweden and Norway, the fifteenth Charles of a long line, is son of Oscar, son ber was found to be so great, that an additional that famous Charles John Bernadotte, Prince of office had to be opened for recruiting in this city on Ponte Corro-one of the ablest of the generals of Napoleon I., - and who, if we believe Bourrienne, only escaped participation in a treason like that of Moreau, caused by Napoleon's jealousy of genius, by the fact of being in treaty with the Estates of Sweden for the reversion of an effete and falling Crown. Truly, a host of memories must have been excited by this visit. The old moustache may yet be garrulous at the Invalides, who followed Charles Jean in the great German campaign, which swept the Archduke Charles beyond the Danube, and may have seen within these few days the grandson of his former leader, who only owed his kingdom to his severance from France, and waging war against the master who had founded his fortune. The veteran of the Invalides must have conjured up memories of the phantom thrones reared by Napoleon-those of Spain, Westphalia, Navles, Holland-all melted into nothingness : Eugene Beauharnois flitting into "darkness non-essential" from the bright glories of his ephemeral life-the Confederation of the Rhine, like the bond of loud-spoken Irish patriotism" a heap of uncementing sand." The old veteran will have recollected that even treachery failed to prolong the prosperity of Napoleon's creations, and that his marshals, like his kingdoms, all fell into obscurity, or worse. No kingdom amongst all those obtained by Napoleon's " bright paladins" lived, save that which the people bestowed-the proud old throne of Scandinavia. Nay was-what? Be it so-murdered .-Murat died for a less mad attempt than the famed essay at Boulogne-an attempt inconceivably less deserving death than the conduct which preceded and enforced it; Marmont, duke of Ragusa, died selfexiled : Davoust, the "terrible," of Russian recollection, like that of Clarke, Duke of Feltres, Savary, Macdonald, outlived all public anxiety for their existence—in fact, Rernadotte, the only marshal who never feared Napoleon-who had protested against his ambition-who crossed his path more than once, and won the votes of the Swedish people by the apparent firmness of his classic integrity and independence (which may have been stony discontent)—he alone survived the shock of the first Empire's disruption, made common cause with the Allies, was admitted into the family of European monarchs, and, with a powerful diversion, endorsed the fiat of that solemn Congress at Vienna, which proclaimed Napoleon an outlaw, and consigned him to Eiba. The aforesaid vieux moustache may have seen the grandson of this able and successful time-server sitting by the nephew of his idolised "Petit Caporal" at the theatre, reviews, and fetes. An astute Monarch is this same nephew, so prone to let bye-gones be forgotten, and to receive with distinction the grandson of the man who did his uncle so much mischief, but Russia for her misfortune. It was desired to make who could be of no mean service against Russian of us a branch of Austria or of Prussia. It was de- aggression, if the Muscovite deem fit again to trousired to destroy in us every Russian element; but ble Europe. Perhaps the romantic King of Denmark, Providence would not abandon a nation of 60,000,000 | neighbor of the Swedish King, might not have to inhabitants. The campaign in the Crimea has divorce his morganatic modiste to obtain just now a Bourbonist party, encouraged by the continued in- awakened us from our lethargy. It pointed out to fair amount of hospitality at St. Cloud .- Cor. of the

UNITED STATES.

New York Sept. 2.—A special despatch of the New York Commercial says that it is reported that there are several thousand confederates in the n3the vicinity of Aequia Oreek: (Washington is tull) frumours of an advance by the Confederates. Some even state, that they had crossed the Potomac at Idwardsford. The Post's special correspondent says the pickets of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac.

The N: Y. Herald's correspondent sends the followng despatch :- "A despatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jefferson Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the Confederate ramparts to-day.

It would appear, from our late New York exchanges, that the demand of the President for Volunteers is not being responded to with, much alaerity in the Empire State. In accordance with the President's proclamation, twenty-five thousand men were called for by the Governor of New York on the 25th of July, and we learn, from the New York Advertiser, that on Friday last the aggregate of troops which had left the State for the seat of war would fall short of five thousand.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, is now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, L. I., having been arrested by order of the President. He refused to take the oath of allegiance taken by the other members of the Washington Police Commission.

Several prominent ladies in Washington have been confined to their houses, which are guarded by military, for carrying on correspondence with the rebel leaders.

THE MILITARY ENTHUSIASM DEAD-A GOVERNMENT ORGAN ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN .- An organ of the administration, in this city, of small circulation and large patronage, makes the following announce-ment: "Recruiting for the army here is dead virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street-all for the old army-and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him two dollars, and house rent and the support and pay of recuiting parties go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the government. Each rendezvous costs at least \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost over fifteen dollars before he eats his first government meal.-N. Y. Herald.

New York August 29th .- We have additional details from the battle at Sommersville, Va., in the Kanawha Valley, on which we had the simple announcement in yesterday's paper.

On the 26th the 7th Ohio Regiment, Colonel Tyler, while quietly breakfasting, their baggage train being about three miles in their rear, were suddenly surrounded by a force of rebels, supposed to be commanded by Gen. Floyd, numbering 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and having 10 guns. The attack on the Ohio boys was made on both flanks and in front simultaneously. After a brave fight lasting some time Colonel Tyler, finding the enemy too strong for him, ordered the approaching baggage train to be turned back toward Gauty Bridge. The regiment, numbering only 900 men, then fought their way out of the force. The number of our killed not learned. Missing number 200. Loss on the side of the Rebels must be great.

We are convulsed and torn by that devil from the tombs-New England Protestantism. The three or the five thousand clergymen of that uneasy corner of the earth, have noticed that their creed as such was dead, their preaching vain, their exertions futile, and that their only hold on the people was through their passions. These they have kindled, blown into flame, nursed and fed with the faggots of batred against their neighbors of the South, and so cunningly filled their well-paying pews to replenishment by means of the most unruly and unreasoning of human senti-ments, under the guise of the sacred name of religion The best things, in their abuse, are the worst. offer a stone for bread, is to outrage the possibilities of hunger; and to breed hatred and bloodshed, is the utmost impalement of the feeling of devotion. To do it demands the final corruption of a false form of religion, and that point the originators of this national suicide have reached and passed .- N. Y. Freeman.

ABMY ENLISTMENT .- Recruiting for the army here or three detachments arrived from Buffa:o and Rochester. The new 12th Regiment has from 150 to 175 soldiers, all told, at its headquarters in Fort Hamilton. The difficulty of augmenting their num-Thursday last. Indeed, it is said that the Broadway establishment did not get four men during the past six days .- N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Observer has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana who says: "I am one of five different ministers, of three different denominations. in a single company, armed for the defence of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God; that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin."

The East Haddam (Conn.) Journal speaks of the finding of a skull on a well-curb in the door-yard of one of the citizens of that town, and innocently remarks that the 'person to whom the skull originally belonged is dead.

A western editor says of a friend, "He has weak points, but telling the truth is not one of them.'

A minister was travelling in the backwoods, and espying a cabin, entered on his mission of mercy.-The lady of the house (she being the only one present, and rightly judging his errand,) when she perceived nim approaching, seized the Bible, and, when be entered, was to all intents busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the book with the letters reversed; er, in other words, upside down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired of what she was reading.

Oh, 'bout the ole prophets,' was the evidently self-

satisfactory response. 'It is very edifying to read of the sufferings and death of Ohrist,' said the minister.

'And so that good man is dead—is he?' asked the matron, evidently getting interested. 'Certainly he is.

Well, that's just the way. I've been at John a long time to take the newspapers, but he won't .-Everybody in the world might die, an' we not get to hear a bit 'bout it,' said the woman, in a rapid tone. 'Ab, woman ! you are in the dark,' said the preacher with elongated face.

'Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in the fur end o' the house, but he won't do that either.'

'I perceive you are weak in knowledge. 'I know that I'm weak: and I guess if you'd had the bilious fever, an' been' taking Dr. Ayer's Saxafrax an' Cataract Pills as long as I have, you'd be weak too!' replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual

A STRANGE INPATUATION .- Two children having lately died in London, the police, in trying to find ont the cause of their death, discovered that their parents belonged to a sect called "The New Lights," who think it a crime to use any medicine, God alone being the arbiter of human life and death.

APT Purits. A letter describing the battle of Bull's Run says :- "Orders were given to the men to lie upon their faces when not in motion, and menaced ne upon their twee when not in motion, and menaced by artillery. However proper this precaution imay have been at this time, it afterwards turned out to be one of the most fatal causes of the demoralization of the division. It was so frequently repeated that some regiments at last could not be made to stand at any point whatever, the least report of cannon or mnskerry sending them instantly to their knees; and I saw an entire company of the New York 2d. grovel in the dust at the accidental snapping of a percussion cap of one of their own rifles."

AUTOS-DA-FE. -- We have been accustomed to consider the autos-da-fe (or acts of faith) enormous fires, round which, every three months, the Spaniards assembled to watch, like cannibals, the roasting and tossting of several hundred heretics. The purport of the autos da-fe was, however, neither to burn nor to murder, but, on the contrary to procure the release of such persons as were falsely accused, or to reconcile penitents with the Church. Numerous autos-da-fe have passed without the burning of anything but the candles which the penitents, carried in their hands as a symbol of the resuscitation of their faith. Llorente, to: prove the great zeal of the Inquisition, describes an auto-da-fe which took place at Toledo on the 12th February, 1496, at which not less than 750 culprits were punished. But not one of all these was executed; their punishment consisting merely in a public penauce. Another great auto-da-fe was held in the same town on the 2nd April, of the same year, when not one of the " 900 victims" suffered capital punishment. A third and fourth auto-da-fe took place on the 1st May and 10th December of the same year, at which 750 and 950 culprits were present; but again not one was put to death.

The number of persons at Toledo who at that time were condemned to do penance, amounted in all to about 3,300; of which twenty-seven were executed. Librente, our authority for this, is not one who would have altered figures for the benefit of the Holy

We find elsewhere in his work, the description of another auto-da-fe held at Rome, with 250 Spaniards who had appealed to the Pope. None were put to death; but all, after having performed the prescribed penance, were at the auto-da-fe reconciled with the Church. They afterwards walked two and two to the Basilica of the Vatican, there to offer their prayers; thence in the same order to S. Maria Minerva to take of the san-benito, or shirt of penitence; and ultimately returned to their homes, abandoning for the future every sign of the sentence previously passed upon them. Another auto-da-fe is described by an English ecclesiastic, Townsend, in his "Voyage in Spain" (during the year 1786), and cited as an example of the horrors of the Inquisition. An impostor speculating on the credulity of persons, having sold love-philters, was publicly whipped and condemned to do penance. The inquisitor who read the sentence to him, addressed him in terms such as we should like to hear from the mouth of every judge.

Of all the trials recorded by Llorente, very few terminate with the death of the culprit. No one will accuse him of having selected the mildest cases and suppressed the most gloomy ones; for it is well known that his aim was to paint the Inquisition in the darkest possible colours.

The above facts explain the reason why the Spaniards, as Llorente confesses, regarded the autos-de-fe rather as acts of mercy than of cruelty.-Hefele's life of Cardinal Ximenez.

A "SECESH' PREACHER. - A brief visit to the Rip Raps introduced us to a singular character. His name is said to be Lee. He represents himself as a native of Petersburg, Virginia, "on travels." He came to this post a few days ago, was taken a prisoner and splaced in Fort Calhoun. If acting the part of a spy, under his parson's garb, all he can learn among the rude rocks and boulders of the Rip Raps will never do much good to secession.

The following colloquy ensued with this rare specimen of the genus homo:

"Of what denomination are you a preacher, sir? "O! I don't hold to sectionism; I'm detached to all of 'em. I goes with the Roman Catholics, and Presbuterians, and the Baptists, and Metherdists, and Unitarians."

"Well; that is liberal." "O! I don't know no difference in sich matters.

Not a bit on t." " How do you feel about the Union?"

"Staranger! I feel as if I wur sitting astraddle o' Mason and Dixin's line, a-stretchin' out my bands ter For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of both sides, to try to settle this ere differkilty! I hold to the Union, staranger, as it was expownded by our beloved ex-Pressedent !"

WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER in a family, by a young Lady, who can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials, and who is competent to give instruction in English, French, and on the Piano. For further particulars, apply to office of the TRUE

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE DUTIES of this BOARDING SCHOOL will be RESUMED on the FOURTH SEPTEMBER.

August 30. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

AUX PIED DU COURANT.

THE Sisters of this Institution will RESUME the daties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the 2nd SEPTEMBER. Montreal, Aug. 30, 1861.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE return of the Pupils of this Establishment is on the 5th of SEPTEMBER, at 6 o'clock P. M. The luggage of the Pupils shall be conveyed to the College gratis. The price of Boarding and Tuition is \$72 per annum-\$16 for half boarders, and \$10 for day scholars. The first quarter should be paid in

Every month already commenced must be paid in full, without any deduction. August 22.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES,

No. 15 Constant Street,

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT. The approbation which this institution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the Courses of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it.

Montreal, August 14, 1861.

Montreal, Aug. 22.

No. 19,

Great St. James Street. THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegantstyles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

AS it is now nearly three years since the demise of THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and undersigned must do so reluctantly.

MARY DONLEVY.

Administratrix.

Office, 95 George Street, Toronto.

Post-Office

Post-Office, box 166.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathe matical Education, is imparted on extremely mode-

rate terms. The greatest possible attention is raid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the Sbbool.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE LADIES of LORETTO, from Toronco, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEP-TEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Couvent overlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray - the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented-the firstclass Education which the Ladies impart - the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns—the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it ;-all tend to render this Estab-

lishment one of the best in the country. Terms, &c., to be known at the Convents-Ningara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belleville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT,

LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

The opening of the Classes will take place on the 2nd of September next.

THIS Institution contains in its plan of Education. every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all time and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness; in a word, every thing that constitutes a good education, correspond ing to the condition of the Pupils.

A magnificent Garden and the position of the Establishment on the borders af the St. Lawrence, opposite the Sault-St-Louis, and at only five or six acres from the first Railway Station at Lachine, contribute to offer to the Pupils a most agreeable

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The Course of Instruction contains the study of Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing Em-

The same Course of Education is followed in English by the Pupils who desire to learn but that tongue. The Pupils who follow the French Course will have an hour of English Class every day if their parents desire it.

CONDITIONS,

each Quarter. £ s d Boarding entire, with Table Service..... 18 10 0 Half-Boarding..... 9 5 0 Washing Music Lessons (ordinary) per month.... 0 10 0

which the Pupils will hire at 28 6d per year.... The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed 0 2 6 complete for 1 10 0

When the parents withdraw their children before the end of a quarter, nothing will be returned to them unless it be for superior reasons.

COSTUME.

The Pupils wear every day a Blue Dress with a Cape of the same colour, they should also have a White Dress.

OBSERVATIONS. 1st. - The Pupils generally receive no visits, except on Thursday. 2d .- Every year, there is vacation of six weeks;

the Pupils who desire to do so can pass this time at

the Convent. TO BUILDERS. TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in the village of

GRENVILLE, Canada East. For particulars apply JOHN HOWARD, Secretary of the Building Committee. Grenville, August 6, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small primary School, in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne. Applications addressed to the Rev. A. Payette, Priest of St. Sophie de Lacome, County Terrebonne, or to the undersigned, will be attended to.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. and Treas. to S. C.

St. Sophie de Lacome; 30th July, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THOMAS MYLAN. When last heard of (in 1852) he was in Mobile, Alabama, United States. He was by trade a plasterer, and went out with Mr. William Dutton, of Mobile, since deceased. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his parents, James and Ann Mylan, No. 33, North-street, off Dale street, Liverpool.

OF MARY JANE McALPIN, who left her Mother in the Main Street, St. Lawrence, Suburbs, early in April last of She was fabout sent years of age, fair bair out, short, and slightly freekled. Any information respecting her will, be thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Corcorants, Bootland Shoe maker, last house in St. Cathorine Street, near that are that the selfthe Papineau Road.

Montreal, Aug. 15.

AND SOUTH OF WHY ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY

the late Charles Donleys sproprietor of the Mirror, Notice is hereby given that unless payment of all accounts, due to Mr. Donleys be paid immediately, they will be handed to a solicitor for collection. The five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

The Course includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, general Literature, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Book Keep-

ing, Linear Drawing and Astronomy.
The French and English Languages are upon the same footing-both taught with equal care. A Religious Course suitable to the age of the pu-

pils, is included. Pupils coming from other Colleges must produce a certificate of Good Conduct and Morals, signed by

the President of that College. TERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Com-

506 00 stead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two

pairs.) Full Board, including bed, hedding, washing, mending, and table service,..... 100 00 Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house,..... 24 00 Instrumental Music, per Month,

Doctor's Fees extra. Half Boarders for Primary and Commer-

with a bedstead and straw mattress.

REMARKS: Every month already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter must be paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from

thirty to sixty days. Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of expenses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals, and improvement of their children.

The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the In-

HORSE-SHOEING.

JAMES MALONEY.

No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Carriage Factory.

SHORT HAND.

PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, formerly a Reporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a little practice.

Enquire, and please leave uddress at this Office.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remally ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hourseness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c. THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never tail to effect a rapid and lasting Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are countly a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflict-

ed should give them an impartial trial To Vocatists and Public Spranges, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons: Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C W., General Agents for the Canadas.

May 30. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary-ing in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahog-any, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different natterns, and varying from 40c. to \$16 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buy-

ers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods :- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which

will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. All Goods warranted to be as represented or will be taken back and the money returned within one

month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the bouse being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY, Who'csale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary Treasurer, School Commissioner.

St. Patrick of Sherrington, Canada East.

CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS.

THE Sisters of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September.

August 8th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal,

Cote Street. No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this lustitution is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER. In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen, (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance.

Music and Drawing will be taught as moderate

For particulars, address the Principal at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

N. B .- Pupils living at a distance can have board at the Academy on reasonable terms.

PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON.

Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science.

BEGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity that he is prepared to qualify at his Classrooms.

No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

Young Gentlemen desirous of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army of mattendating at McGill College, or of entering the Countinghouse, on reasonable terms.

References.-Rev. Dr. Leach, Ll. D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alexr. Molson Esq., Hon. Messrs. Dotton and Holton, and the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. Montreal, August 22nd, 1861.

J M. ANDERSON.



Ayer's Pills Are particularly adapted to dorangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict man-kind originate in one of these, and consequently these Phils are found to cure many vari-

eties of discuss. Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physiciaus, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans,
"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent
qualities surpass any enthartic we possess. They are mild,
but vory certain and effectual in their action on the howels,
which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

'Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperion, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION.

DYSPERSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The I'ILI3 you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary needlenc. So peculiarly, are they milapled to the discusses of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. There cared some cases of dyspensic and indigestion with them, which had realisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHEA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have over found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dysentery and diarrhaa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." DYSENTERY - DIARRHOLA - RELAX.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Midwife in Boston. "I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very offertual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaugin, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of cativeness. If others of our traternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe extireness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERY-SIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS — RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIS.

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NIURALGIA.

Prom Dr. Exchel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Plus purify
the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and
vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

For Hand Court.

FOR HEADACHE-SICK HEADACHE-FOUL STOM--Piles-Dropsy-Plethora-Paralysis -Firs - &c. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"Draw Dr. Attr.: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Prus better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Prus afford us the best we have, I of coarse value them highly."

"The test of the Bills is market contain. Margary, which

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercu ry or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cheffy Fectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every onuce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfelts, and consequently can be rolled on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Coughs, Coues, Hoaderness, Astinaa, Croup, Whoderno Cough, Bronchitte, Inchest Consemption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time malies these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American persont to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire, country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foroign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicino does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the remediation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and boon discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced curs too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Co. at Wholesale and Retail and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Cauada.

"THE LAMP,"

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c.: devoted to the Instruction and amusement of all classes. Contain-

ing Sixteen pages in double columns Weekly. Subscription only 7s 6d a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive matter, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT POR-TRAITS of distinguished characters. Views of new Catholic Buildings; Essays by eminent Writers; Poetry of a high character ; Reviews of extracts from the newest and most agreeable Books; Abstracts of important Lectures, entertaining varieties; notes on leading events; Progress of Science, &c., published by the London Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company. The very low price at which this most interesting

publication is supplied, places it within the reach of all classes, and it is hoped that it will be found in every Catholic family as no better work can be put in the hands of children.

J. A. GRAHAM. 19 Great St., James Street, Montreal, Agent for Canada,

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account,

in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 22, Great St. James Street,

(Opposite B. Dawson & Son,) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and

MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.
Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c.

A Large Assurtment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.

GUILBAULT'S BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

114 Sherbrooke Street. IS NOW GPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, RARE BIRDS and MUSEUM GURI-OSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amuse-ment is attached to the Establishment. Among the povelties, a

> SPLENDID BABY LION, Can be seen; also VENUS

With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confinement in America. Those who have seen them say it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother.

J. E. GUILBAULT Manager.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE

MAP OF CANADA WEST.

August 2.

MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO, PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, Grawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the Coun ty and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Line and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Road

ital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables : a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them

between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Ronds; showing the Cap-

as relate to the Population, &c. The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished th Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c.
The Map will be published in the best style, with

Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale. It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery

of the Map above referred to, in good order and con-ROBERT KELLY,

Agent for Montreal. CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to bis friends and the public generally for their ilberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merita continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Navier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREAD-ED DISEASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prerailing to such an alarming extent, is Percy Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one ufflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. Walten writes us from Coshocton, Chio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diptheriu or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to The Section of March 2007 Control

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years ago, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aylmer Street, Montreal:

Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa-Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald.

St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese-T. Duna. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's - A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchenin—Rev. Mr Sax. Starnesboro-C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan.

Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osyoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Garthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFIOB: Union Buildings, 28 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

> M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 30. Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

A. CARD.

DR. R GARIEPY, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14.

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catho-

lic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Sucscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Port-

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brusman Square. sels, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his many fricads in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms.
Will haue constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choices: description :—
Butter Oatmeal Teas

Tobacco Oats Flour Oigars Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Pork Soap & Candles Hams Pails Split Peas Fish Corn Meal Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions: Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar. Address
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

PROSPECTUS

MACON THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, it was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the bourders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars,...... 53.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 "For Boarders, 11.50

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

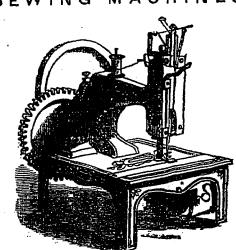
Washing,.... \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20 Use of the Piano..... Drawing..... 1.50 Bed and Bedding..... 10 " Libraries,

All articles belonging to Sindents should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES.



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :--

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sit,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES:

with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 2 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Y STATE OF LORIMIER DALLS Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES: STREET, MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, MONTERAL, O.E.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 59. Lutte St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

Successors to the late John M'Olosky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Orapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Our-tuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar

Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c. carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

> No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while i is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopia, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshou, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c. &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English

French, German and Italian, Songs and Bellads, Dance Music, Pinno-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal. A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

ties. STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who payatrict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS;
 Use of Bed and Bedding.
 7 00

 Washing.
 10 50

 Drawing and Painting.
 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of the sense of the word. of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

RERGIN AND CHARKE (Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outlitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their, own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO., GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets. (Foot of M'Gill Street,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawana: Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.

Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum-English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING RSTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street. BRTWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

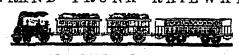
(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Ciosets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains

will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:-EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island \ 9.30 A.M.

Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) 5.00 P.M.

at,..... Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way 8.00 P.M.

A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS.

*Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, 7 8.45 A.M. Toronto, Detroit and the West, at... 8.45 A.M. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M. at

Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-) tached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- 11.30 P.M. to, Detroit, at

† These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE:)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and WM. CUNNINGHAM, ABBURGCUPET OF WHITE AND all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

GOOD SAMARIIIAN COOKING anisuchau noi STOVES
THE most economical Stove, known: We have a largeivariety of other patterns ; also a good assort mentioface and out to seem he

MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON RAILING, &c.
RODDEN & MEILDEUR,
71 Great Saint James Street.

Montreal, March 28. PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

MPORTER OF

DRYGOODS, No. 112. St. Paul Street.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry

Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab. lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

April 6, 1860.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, O. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. R.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face.

rheum.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such resl comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are ful of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must been on with the Ointment of the contract of the con

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 28 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Borton:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Astium your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humon so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER, Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans is our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is particular suffered for particular suffered for a length of time, with a veil sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be not cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing yellows. that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPE, Hamilton, O.W.