

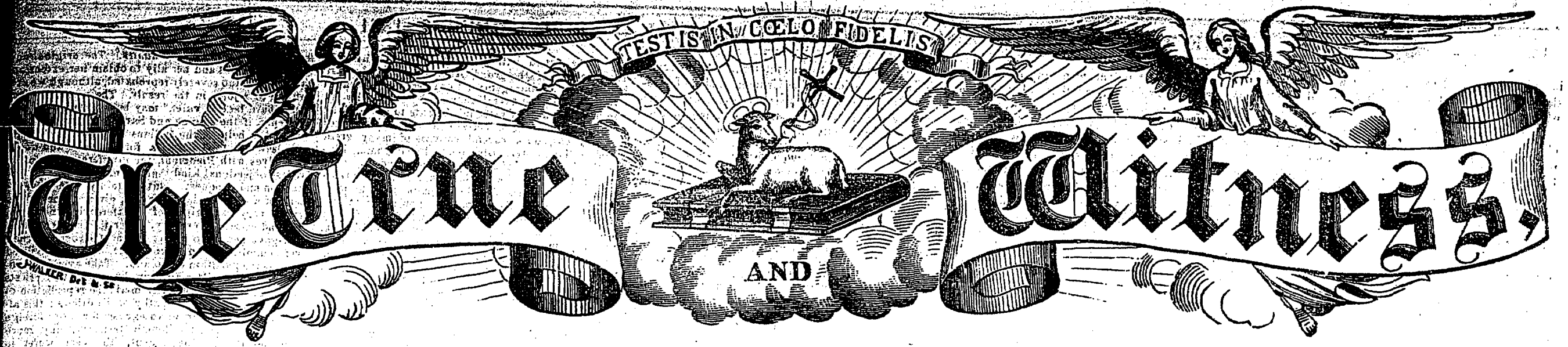
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XII.

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No. 4.

TURLOUGH O'BRIEN; OR, THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XIX.—THE CARRIE.

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 occupied 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 earnestly 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 ever and anon dropping off and attaching himself to some new group, and sharing in turn in their discussions;—whilst mingling with the civilians, singly or straggling parties, might be seen the stalwart blue-coated militiamen, or the regular 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 fiddlers, or the nasal squeak of the bag-pipe, or sometimes the sonorous cadences of an Irish song, or the uproarious voices of hilarious or disputatious revellers, came in busy discord upon the ear; and aloft in the upper windows might be seen the lounging, listless forms of half-dressed soldiers, smoking their pipes, as they leaned lazily on the casements over the crowded street.— Occasionally, too, a file of pikemen or musketeers, marching grimly upon duty, traversed the crowded way, and sometimes a friar, in the appropriate habit of his order, would show himself, giving quaint and picturesque variety to the character and coloring of the endless combinations which shifted and resolved, and re-united, in inextricably-commingling currents, under the weary eye of the spectator. Troops of jaded cattle, too, with a guard of soldiers accompanying them, might be seen from time to time, lowing and shambling their way to the slaughter-house, about to die and be pickled in the cause of King James. Here and there the scene was enlivened by some tipsy fellow-brandishing his hat, or flourishing his halberd, while he shouted "God save King James!"

The broad, quiet 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 pavement—a provident consideration for which King James was indebted to the dutiful attention of his loyal corporation. The town itself exhibited abundant 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 church-doors, 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 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 became gradually involved in this crowd and uproar, Turloch O'Brien drew his men close together, and himself took his place at the unprotected side of Grace Willoughby.

"The king enters the city to-morrow," said Turloch, in reply to a question from Sir Hugh. "These artisans and laborers whom you see, are making preparations for his reception."

"It is, indeed, a strange spectacle," said Sir Hugh, as his eye wandered down the old-fashioned street, with its long perspective of projecting gables, 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 mazes before and about him.— A strange, and I trust it is no reason to add, a melancholy sight. Everywhere I see but the bedding 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 her fields with the blood of the best and bravest of her sons."

"It is, 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

blood and misery have they to answer for who have, by the reckless extremity of rebellion, involved this fair and loyal kingdom in so dire and 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 Turloch, 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 Sir Hugh.

"I had for the moment well nigh forgotten, in the excitement of this strange scene, that I am myself a prisoner," said he, dejectedly. "Whither—to what place of confinement—do you purpose conducting me?"

"I shall take upon myself the responsibility of giving you so much of your liberty, sir," replied Turloch O'Brien, "as my duty will permit. The hurry of these times necessitates many irregularities; and if these are sometimes ineritably attended with hardship, it is at least some compensation that they permit occasional indulgences such, as in times less lax, we dare not hope for. There are peculiar circumstances attending your 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 safe custody of your person shall, for a time at least, remain in my charge. You can lodge in the Carrie; you shall continue to be my prisoner upon your parole, and give me your word of honor that you will not absent yourself for more than two hours at any given time from your lodgings. I and my men shall quarter in the next house, and you shall have no further molestation, meanwhile, than an occasional visit from an orderly."

The soldier checked Sir Hugh's acknowledgments by informing him abruptly that they had now reached their destination; and accordingly, the cavalcade drew up at the entrance of the Carrie.

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

The Carrie, 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 historic can recount. The mansion was built in what was called the cage-work fashion, the style 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 texts, along with ancient family mottoes, while upon every projecting beamhead, and wherever else sufficient verge was presented, stood forth, in proud relief, the crest or the armorial bearings of the powerful family who had reared it. It showed a wide and varied front of great extent, whose multitudinous projections and recesses were, however, symmetrically arranged, forming a massive centre and two wings, whose flanking extremities were completed by tall and narrow square towers. As the eye wandered upwards, it lost itself among a goody row of tall, quaint gables, surmounted with grotesque, and now half rotten decorations in timber. Rusty vanes and fanciful chimney stacks peeped in comfortable clusters, above the dusky tiles and still more dusky ornaments whose paint and gilding had long given place to the soot and dust of time. This vast dwelling-house stood in Skinner's-row, 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 which we write, one of great resort; one of the wings seemed scarce half tenanted, and was much gone to decay; it pretended, however, to be also a tavern, as its sign board indicated; where, under the royal shadow of King James's wig and sceptre, French and Rhenish wines of the first flavor were loyally dispensed by the pro-

prietor. The other was employed as a lodging-house, and it was before the entrance of this last, that the cavalcade dismounted.

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, Turloch 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 legible record of their former ownership and by-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 apartment, 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 abandonment of woe. While the journey continued, the adventures and changes of each successive day had occupied her mind, and more than all, the unacknowledged happiness which Turloch's presence every moment inspired, had beguiled the sadness of her heart; 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 forgetfulness of all her fears and griefs, and never waked until her chamber glowed with the bright sunlight of that memorable day, which was to witness the stately entrance of the last king of the Stuart line, into his loyal and ancient city of Dublin.

Never yet was an event more calculated to produce a deep and thrilling sensation among the population of a great city, than that whose immediate approach impressed every citizen of Dublin, upon the morning of the 24th of March, 1689, with the exciting consciousness that a momentous and irrevocable scene was about to be enacted within the ancient capital of Ireland.— Many a heart that morning fluttered and faltered, as hour after hour told the nearer approach of a crisis, not only in their own individual fortunes, but, grander far—in the destinies of the empire, perhaps of Europe; many a man that morning rose with a clouded brow and an aching heart, filled with stern and gloomy anticipations of personal disaster and coming ruin; 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 how many dark anxieties, and selfish schemes, and noble aspirations of purest patriotism, the 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 coming event, who awaited it with no deeper and lovelier emotion than that of mere curiosity—with no sterner and more thrilling sensation than the mere excitement of a holiday amusement.

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 excited multitudes; a double line of foot soldiers at each side extending the whole length (a full 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 bandoliers of the new-raised Irish troops, sternly reminded the spectator of the fearful military struggle which that day's pageant was too surely to precipitate. The loyal care of the Jacobite corporation had provided an evenly spread coating of fine gravel over the heavy and unequal pavement, in honor of the royal passenger who was about to traverse the streets. Looking upward, the quaint, unequal houses, from their tall gables and steep

roofs, down to the very basement, showed at every window no less eager groups of human faces; and from the crowded balconies as well as from the windows, descended rich draperies of cloth and arras, while in the clear space in the centre of the street patrolled, 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 them except the procession of the aldermen and common councillors in their robes, seated in coaches, and headed by their hot-headed and pompous Lord Mayor, Terence Dermott, in the state coach and four horse, with the mace-bearer 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 emblazoned on its folds, and which found a ready response in the fierce plaudits and thundering acclamations 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, however, with the few exceptions above described, wore an excitement and joyful expectation.

Broad as was the street, it was densely crowded—from the Castle draw-bridge and Cork tower to St. James's Gate, and the distant Liberties 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 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 *marshauls*, to which, perchance, in days gone by, the ancient sept had marched to battle.— Beneath this high platform stood some forty friars, in their solemn and picturesque vesture, 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 carrying baskets of flowers, to strew in the way before the king.

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 hundreds of weary loungers, and pleasantly engaged the energies of many a crowded group.

The chamber which old Sir Hugh occupied commanded a full view up and down the broad street, glittering with its broad files of musketeers, and all the blazonry of decoration. Its long perspective of crowded balconies, and windows, and gables hung with cloths and tapestries of a thousand various hues, shone in the clear March sun; and these with all the gay flags, small and great, fluttering and floating in the air, and the dark continuous masses of closely wedged men, women and boys, extending as far as the eye could reach, showed more like some vast theatric pageant, some fantastic and gorgeous scenic structure, than a solid and substantial town, built and peopled for the sober purposes of thrift and business, and capable of standing the wind and rain of centuries: With many a 'push' and 'pshaw!' and many a muttered ejaculation

of bitter contempt, and many a darker expression of indignant and gloomy despondency, did Sir Hugh that morning pace the floor of his apartment, betraying, spite of all his expressions of contempt and derision, by many a long pause of deep and intense observation, as he passed and repassed the casement, the deep and momentous 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 shouting of the multitude, sustained, and swelling, and gathering in wild and exciting volume every moment, rose sternly to the ear of old Sir Hugh, and down the long crowded street, the cry came speeding like a roll of a hedge fire—the king—the king! 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. (To be Continued.)

PROTESTANT DIFFICULTIES.

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 envy 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 a recourse to large considerations and general principles. It will be absolutely ridiculous to see a row of old ex-Chancellors and Judges poring 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 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 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 to 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 fight. We will not anticipate the alternations of the combat, but this much, as we said, is apparent,—that this question cannot be settled by the mere letter of our formularies, and that recourse must be had to large and general considerations. The question is what is, as a matter of fact, the belief of the Church of England 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 the congregations which compose the actual religious community called the Church of England. Dr. Rowland Williams will excuse us if we say that, with one broadly-marked exception, there is not a single Dissenting sect in this country that would tolerate his scheme of Bible interpretation for a day; but it does not necessarily follow from this that the Church of England does not tolerate it. The Church may be, and we believe it is, a more tolerant body than any Dissenting sect.



in this country. But the question is, how far this goes...

It is upon some such grounds of ecclesiastical equity as we have here mentioned that this question must be settled.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LORD BROUGHAM. DUBLIN, August 7.—The fifth session of the Social Science Association was opened this evening in the Royal Irish Academy...

complaint that few of the plans proposed by us have been accomplished, and that, of the measures originating in our labours, many have failed to pass through the Legislature.

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any department of the association. As to crime, his Lordship said:—The Criminal and Reformatory Department presents very satisfactory results; and it may be fit at this meeting that we dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subject.

city have, but to will it, and to have it fall off. The progress of the grand Alliance for our last year has been an encouragement to us...

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BANNON, P. P. MOYSE.—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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. DEATH OF THE REV. MARTIN DOYLE.—At his residence, Graignamagh, 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...



crabes headlong in, and by one sweeping charge of murder, against the poor Protestant clergyman, a trial by jury to be held in the County of Wick, which is the only competent tribunal for redress. The charge is proved, to be false and malicious, but he is the calm poured into the bleeding wound. Well, I do not quarrel with Judge or Jury. The former asked the Jury, in assessing damages, to bear in mind my accusation against five millions of English Protestants; that they were 'Pagan-ized, wife-murderers, child-murderers; any one of whom,' he said, 'might be he to take an action, stand in the same position before 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 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 denounced by the leading organs of England. It was only the other day that I saw a paragraph in the *Morning Advertiser*, declaring 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 unanimity 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 thought 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 manial 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 manial and a Board of Bishops.

**DR. DOYLE 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 unaided 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 disadvantages. 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 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 absurd 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, amounting 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 communication from Mr. J. O. Lever, urging on his notice the claims of the Galway line, Sir Robert Peel has written the following letter:—"Whitehall, August 8 1861.—Sir, I am in the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and have read the 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 upon 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 develop 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 I may say—that 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."

**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 ago.

**BACON AND BROTCLOTHS SEIZED FOR CHURCH RATES.**—From three Quakers in Warton, Lancashire there have been taken four hams, two fitches 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 ally."

**MAKING THE BEST OF IT.**—It is a sort of advantage 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 *Aylesbury News* has analysed some recent parliamentary returns to show a preponderance of Protestantism, clergyman, and crime in the county of Bucks. The county has forty-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 sports and habits. — *Guardian.*

**NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**—A return which has been issued from the Office of National Education, 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 support of the system. 4,073 schools have been built without any aid from Parliament.

**EXCISE AND IRISH CRIMES.**—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 an 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 child-birth, 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 methods. We deplore the feeling that looks for enjoyment in the violence of a Garuzzi, 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 imbued 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 been a little more discreet, had 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 assiduity it suffices amply to pull those who enjoy nothing so much as being befooled. Had Mr. Stenton escaped the sharp eye of Head Constable Roe, 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 band 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 jail, 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. At all times, however, incidents arise which show its tendency to produce mania. It is only to day we 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, Clonmel, 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 1s 3d a week; in Limerick the male diet, 1s 8d; and the food given to mothers of infants, 1s 10d; in Tralee, the dietary to males costs 1s 6d; in Belfast, 1s 2d; in Lisburn, 1s 3d; in Clonmel, 1s 5d; in Waterford, 1s 4d; in Newry, 1s 4d; and in Dublin, 1s 7d. 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, 12 oz Indian meal, 54 oz oatmeal, 3 pint new milk; on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 13 oz Indian meal, 51 oz oatmeal, 3 pint new milk; on Saturday, 12 oz Indian meal, 54 oz oatmeal, 3 pint new milk. Dinner—On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 16 oz brown bread, 1 pint soup; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 lb potatoes, 3 pint new milk; on Saturday, 16 oz brown bread, 3 pint new milk.—Weekly cost, 1s 7d.

**CONFESSION OF THE SILEO 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 disbursed his mind to one of the turnkeys, named Bell, to whom he 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, a watch, a watch chain, watch key, and seal; and in a field adjoining, after a strict search, he found two large silver table spoons, six silver tea spoons, and two pewter spoons, under a flat stone. These articles Bell brought to the authorities, and in con-

**THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON RECONCILIATION WITH THE POPE.**—A sentence in the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge deserves greater attention than the obscurity 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 aspiration to a close, as nearly as could be heard, in those words: "The Bishop of Rome (i.e. the Pope) will yield to us, but we, together with him, will yield to God." (*Non ille nobis cedit, sed nos, unam cum illo, cedemus Deo.*) 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 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 proportionally 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 navy.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.**—Last week an order was received at the Thames Iron Works for an iron steam-ranger for the Russian Government. The vessel is to be 3,500 tons, and to carry 50 guns; she is to have a "beam" 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 TRAQUAIR.**—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 lady 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 the 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.*

**JOBING 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 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 principal 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. E. 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, with an income of £260 a year. The registrar of the Consistory Court at Norwich was appointed at six years of age, with an income of £85 a year; the registrar at Llandaff at five years of age; and the registrar of Sudbury at three years, the duties in both cases being performed by deputies.

**THE AMERICANS AND OURSELVES.**—The effects of the war in America are beginning to react on this country. Hitherto we have been mere spectators of the sanguinary struggle, hoping that the course of events would bring it to a speedy and satisfactory close; but recent events show that we are only at the 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—France and England. One of the first consequences of this unfortunate civil strife is a serious diminution in the amount of English railway 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, had 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 produce of England—becomes "small by degrees and beautifully 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 400,000 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 Coast 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 Llanuskshire going; 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 revolt. 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 full of the year, but towards November and December next, when cotton-hidden vessels from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and other ports in possession of the Southern Confederacy, usually make their appearance in British and French 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 preaching-house, 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 out of him."

**A MODEL HEAVY TO A CONSTITUENT.**—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:—  
"GENTLEMEN—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 you."  
"And I know what Perhaps you think I don't know. You are now selling yourselves to somebody else."  
"And I know what you don't know, that I am buying another Borough."  
"Your God's curse light on you all!"  
"Yours, &c." ANTHONY HENLEY.  
—*Notes and Queries.*



The True Witness.

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is a partial lull 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 daily more embittered, and all hopes of compromise seem now to be abandoned. If the Emperor cannot crush 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 civilized 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.—Broadstuffs are quoted dull.

Some decided, if not very important, successes have been obtained by the Northerners, whose naval operations seem to be skilfully conceived, and energetically carried into execution. Fort Hatteras, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and prisoners, surrendered to a squadron of 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 ravages are yet fitted to commence aggressive operations on a large scale. The rumor of J. Davis' death is not yet confirmed.

**THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.**—At ten o'clock this forenoon, the convicts, Burns and Patterson, will expiate their crimes upon the scaffold. May God have 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 Providence 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 cleaveth from all sin, and which was shed for all, may not have been shed in vain; that He who whithered peace and pardon to the penitent on the cross—Who spurned not the sinner, who kneeling at His feet washed them with her tears, and dried them with

the hairs of her head, and Whose mercy endureth for 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 Protestant 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 repudiate them.

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 foulest kind; whilst by our separated brethren 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-murderer 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 heinous than the murder of the adult."—True Witness, August 2.

And again, writing on the same subject on the 23rd of last month, we expressed the same sentiments. We said that the sympathy 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, it 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 hanging 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 be 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 heinous 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 foetal 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 foetus recognize a person distinct from the mother, and who believe that no unbaptized person can enter the Kingdom of Heaven. But far be it from us to insinuate that the former in general look upon abortion with indifference, or without abhorrence.

On the contrary, we have so much confidence in the natural rectitude of our separated brethren,

that we again avail ourselves of the opportunity 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 aforesaid 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 fornications.

**THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—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 parents.

The Pointe Aux Trembles Mission School is the name of an educational institution, directed by the French Canadian Missionary 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 unhappy 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 proselytizing 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 *naïvetés* 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 exception to the assertion of the Witness 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 consummation 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 natural 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 themselves. Betwixt Catholics, therefore, and those Protestants who still admit mysteries, or a supernatural element in Christianity, the one great question at issue, to which all others are subordinate, is this—What is the evidence for the truth of any mystery propounded?—of the

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 questions?

This is a question in the natural order, and to be determined by the same intellectual processes as those which we employ to determine any other simple historical questions; such as—What means did Tiberius employ to accomplish the destruction of Sejanus?—What means did Mahomet employ for the perpetuation of the faith of Islam?—Joe Smith for the propagation of Mormonism?—or the French Canadian Missionary Society for the perversion of Catholic children? It is a question which involves no assumption, either of the truth or of the falsity of the doctrines 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 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 teacher in the supernatural order, and all those who, calling themselves Christians, deny her 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 Fetich, is both morally and intellectually a more amiable and respectable specimen of the human race, than is the evangelical missionary, hawking about his adulterated wares; distributing as the Word of God a book of whose contents he has no reason for believing that ought to be 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 proselytizing arts. They will some day learn to despise the trash that has been imposed upon them as God's truth; their stomachs must perform 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 most learned and illustrious divines of the Protestant world. From such inquiries, from such

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 humbug, and that all the preachers of Christianity are either tools or knaves. A plentiful crop of infidelity and immorality is what the Pointe Aux Trembles Mission and the French Canadian Missionary Society are carefully cultivating to be the curse of the rising generation in Lower Canada.

That this is so, and that this must be so, we will endeavour to show in our next, by an analysis of the Protestant Catechism as taught at "Pointe Aux Trembles," and of which some specimens are given by the Montreal Witness of the 20th of May last.

A highly respected correspondent expresses his painful surprise that the TRUE WITNESS 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 all lawfully constituted authorities in the secular order, and denounced rebellion as a sin. But the Southerners are rebels, and should therefore 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 citizen 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 where 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 partisans 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 authority.

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 he has to decide is "whom am I to hearken to?" and this question seems to us by no means as 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 Catholic principles, we should denounce the men fighting in 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 *Pittsburg 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 an extent not equalled in any country in Europe, and of which not a vestige exists in the United 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 impertinent menaces of their opponents; and though we hold as strongly as ever to the doctrine that rebellion is sin, we cannot say that hitherto 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 proverb. 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 skillful 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 pseudo-liberalism, 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 ill-adviced 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 "cacæthes 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 testimony against his employers—the would-be liberators of Italy. Contrasting the Bourbon Government that was, with the Piedmont Government that is, or rather would be, he acknowledges that under the old regime, and before the invasion of Garibaldi, the country was not with-

out wise laws, but that they were unexecuted. Now, Mr. Gladstone should take a note of this, and send his confidential Secretary with a polite demand to San Martino for a retraction, since this statement of the Proconsul places him in a very awkward position. Either he or San Martino is a liar. 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, plurime 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, here we think is the secret of Bourbon misrule. It was not for want of laws, 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 torescees 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 Piedmontese domination may be shorter still, and may not leave behind it equal misery. National insolvency, a foreign yoke, exasperating 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 receive.

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; and the numbers of cases cured of the average under treatment, being:—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Percentage cured. Ireland (Catholic)... 16 per cent. France... 13 " " England (Protestant)... 10 " "

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 lunacy—religious 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 cause of lunacy, or more properly speaking, of idiocy 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 idiocy, or imbecility. This evil is certainly not peculiar to Protestant communities; for in spite of reiterated 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 portion of our French Canadian rural population; which, receiving no accession of fresh members by immigration from France, and being naturally, indeed most laudably, unwilling to connect itself in marriage with its Protestant neighbors, is, as it were, driven back upon itself, and forced to sanction matrimonial unions whose results are manifest in the large number of weak, imbecile, and idiotic persons to be met with in almost all our parishes. In a physical as well as in a

moral point of view, it is much to be desired that the scheme for encouraging immigration from France, propounded by the *Courrier du 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 *Chronicle* 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 Witness. Gloucester, August 22, 1861.

Sir—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 altar to the service of the Most High.

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 entraining 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 holy Sacrifice of the Living God.

The Revs. Messrs. Pallier, Cherie, M'Grath, O'Connor, Scanlan, and Dubuini 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, Ottawa. 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 sang "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 of music.

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 by a considerable distance by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien and a large 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 altar is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and for taste and elegance has been rarely excelled.

The Revs. Messrs. Delange, 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.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Vienna, C. W., Aug. 30, 1861.

DEAR SIR—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 Ingersoll, 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 us. We are deeply indebted also to Mr. Henry Vogt for the gift of the ground on which the church stands; and also to many liberal Protestants, who assisted us generously by their subscriptions. We have now a church in Vienna, standing proud and erect, where but a short time ago it was thought impossible, and one in which all Catholics must feel proud. In conclusion, I beg leave, on behalf of the congregation, to return our sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Lynch, of Ingersoll, whose valuable services rendered to us on this occasion cannot be too highly praised. Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

THE ST. JOHN'S TRAGEDY.—The Coroner's Jury, at the inquest upon the body of the unfortunate woman 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 *Quebec 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's specimens, and heard that gentleman's experience—that gold hunting on the Chaudiere is never likely to pay expenses—though 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 trumphy proceeds of the labour employed. The doctor 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 GASPE.—A correspondent of the *Quebec Canadian*, 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 season, 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 Kongsberg. 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. e. Orangemen) by the Duke of Newcastle on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of September, 1800." A novel subject of commemoration truly, that of insurrection, 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 like to be despised; why should all the Orangemen of Kingston enjoy a similar delight?"—*Transcript*.

THE HUNDRETH.—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 ensigncy without purchase.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Danville, F. N. Law, \$3; Richmond, C. E., P. Flynn, \$2; Lancaster, L. M. Laughlin, \$2; Berthier, M. H. O'Ryan, \$4; Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, \$2; Millford, J. O. B. Scully, \$2; Morrisburgh, T. Dardis, \$2.60; Gannanogue, P. O'Brien, \$5; Charlottetown, P. E. L. Rev. A. McDonald, \$2; Jordan, J. W. Keating, \$3; Colborne, W. Power, \$2; Pabo, N. Walsh, \$1; Malone, N. Y., Rev. A. Theven, \$3.75; Norton Creek, P. Sullivan, \$2; Knowlton, O. Runtan, \$1; Huntly, P. Whelan, \$2; St. Rochs de Lanichigan, \$2; Berwick, T. Kennedy, \$2; St. Johns, C. R., H. Monahan, \$8.50; Lancaster N. H., Rev. J. H. Noisette, \$4; Paris, W. Herlihy, \$2; Eriensville, P. M. Mullan, \$2; Frankfort, T. Jordan, \$4; St. Raphael, A. R. McDonald, \$2.50; Dundas, P. J. Breen, \$4; Marysville, Rev. M. Mackey, \$2; Buckingham, A. Burke, \$2; Pleton, J. Power, \$1.25; Quebec, Rev. P. Labbe Maigne, \$2; Isle-aux-Noix, Rev. Mr. Brosnan, \$2; N. Lancaster, W. Kennedy, \$2; Smiths Falls, J. Shanks, \$4; Lachine, J. O'Flaherty, \$3; St. Columban, J. Ryan, \$1; St. Agatha, J. Donovan, \$1; St. Sylvester, P. Beaulieu, \$2.50; Canton, Mass., Rev. Mr. Fiattely, \$2; Brooklyn, L. Fahany, \$5; St. Sylvester, Rev. J. R. O'Sheidan, \$1; Berthier, J. Morin, \$2; H. Meek, \$2; Plympton, T. Knight, \$1; Eganville, Rev. Mr. Byrne, \$2; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Martin, \$2; Huntington, J. Murphy, \$1; Grand River, F. Carbery, \$2; Pleton, Rev. M. Lalor, \$4; Tracadie, N. S., Rev. J. Quinn, \$4; Dundas, M. J. Haylow, \$3; Cobourg, P. Keon, \$2; Jones Falls, E. Murray, \$2; Thommsville, M. Cook, \$5; Sorel, P. Tobin, \$2.50; P. M. O'Leary, Quebec—M. Power, \$3; J. Lilly, \$3; T. Burns, \$3; Mrs. W. Scanlan, \$3; E. Cahill, \$3; R. Blakiston, \$4.60; J. Nolan, T. T., \$3; E. G. Cannon, \$3; The Rev. Superior, Seminary, \$3; The Seminary \$3; Rev. Mr. Baillarge, \$3; T. O'Neill, \$1.50; P. Moss, \$3; Sillery, M. Fitzgibbon, \$1.50; P. Malone, \$2; Courville, Rev. Z. Gingras, \$2; Valcartier, 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, \$2.50.

Per Rev. H. Brettgarth, Trenton—H. O'Rourke, \$2. Per R. Supple, Oshawa—D. Reardon, \$2; J. Scanlan, \$1; T. Mulcahy, \$1; Dr. McMahon, \$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; Lanaraz, W. Davidson, \$2; St. Andrews, R. Veriker, \$2.

Per C. Cormier, Somerset—Self, \$2; R. Jutras, \$2. Per J. G. Harper, London—Self, \$2; Rev. Mr. LeMoine, \$2.50; J. Scanlan, \$2.

Per Rev. G. A. Han, St. Andrews—Self, \$2.50, D. McDonnell, \$2.00.

Per M. O'Connor, Lansdowne—D. O'Connor, \$1.25 Gannanogue, J. McDonald, \$1.

Per J. Ryan, Barriefield—Self, \$2; J. McCollum, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—J. Kelly, \$3. Per Messrs. Sadler & Co., Montreal—St. Columban, Rev. J. Falvey, \$2; J. Phelan, \$2.

Per Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Gannanogue—Self, \$6; Lansdowne, J. Nacy, \$1. Per J. Ford, Prescott—P. Moran, \$2; J. Hennessy, \$3.

Per P. Maguire, Cobourg—B. M'Hugh, \$1; J. Burke, \$1. Per A. M'Donald, St. Raphael's—Rev. J. McDonell, \$2. Per P. Parent, Kingston—D. Driscoll, \$1; P. McDonnell, \$2.50; M. Hynch, \$2.50; J. Davis, \$5; P. McDonnell, \$5. Rev. Mr. Farrell, \$2.50.

- Per D. D. McDonald, Bailey Brook—D. McDonald, \$2.25. 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. Henney, \$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. Dowdall, \$1. Per D. Phelan, Cornwall—Self, \$2; D. A. M'Donald, \$2. Per Rev. C. Wardy, Newmarket—Sharon, M. Fitzgibbon, \$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. Cahill, \$5. Per Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg—Self, \$2; J. Hutton, \$2. Per W. M'Mansay, Brantford—Rev. A. O'Ryan, \$2; J. Feeny, \$2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, 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 30th of August, at the residence of her son, Peter Moran, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Moran, aged 73 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat per 60 lbs, Spring 88c to 90c; White \$1.05 to \$1.07. Corn per 56 lbs., 45c to 48c. Pass per 66 lbs., 65c to 70c. Flour.—Fine \$3.00 to \$3.50; Super. No 2, \$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 scribe. Flour out of condition or made from unground Wheat is very unsaleable. We hear of a sale of branred fine at \$3.50 for a considerable parcel. Oatmeal per bbl., 200 lbs., \$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. Bacon, \$13.50 to \$14. Lard 9 to 12c for good. Tallow 8 cents, dull. Butter per lb., good dry 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Good store packed, 11 1/2 to 12 cents. No demand for inferior qualities. Wool.—Nominally 23c to 25c. Fish.—Dull and nominal.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at NINE A.M. punctually. As this School can only accommodate a limited number of pupils, parents are requested to send their children on and from the first day of opening. A. VERRAU, P're., Principal. Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

PUPILS of the above SCHOOL are requested to present themselves on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M. 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, P're., Principal. Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT THE CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING 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 department. J. IVERS, Proprietor. Sept. 5.

R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, 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 assortment 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 hitherto 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 adulterated.

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 Châlons 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.

Austria is trying, but in vain, to concentrate around her, the heterogeneous races which are escaping from her domination. Hungary dares to resist her openly. Venice, bent beneath a yoke of iron, and regarding with gloomy anger the cannon pointed on St. Mark's square—Venice will rise to-morrow, and will in her turn resist.

The Times 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."

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 strategic purposes.

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 Naples 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."

NAPLES.—Of the Neapolitan insurrection against the Piedmontese invaders we have the following accounts:—Chiarone is at Sorra with 300 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.

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 Manfredonia with six battalions. He has everywhere signalled his arrival by pillage, incendiarism, and shooting men to death.

There has been a fight at Tigliano, 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 Bourbonist party, encouraged by the continued insurrections in Naples, is uplifting its head. In Olivazzo, near Palermo, a reactionary committee is said to be organizing an insurrection. A strict but fruitless domiciliary visit, has been paid to the Prince Spadaro, a Bourbonist. Many persons suspected of Bourbonist sympathies have been expelled from the island."

by their labour, and to become honest men. They remarked that there are above one hundred convicts escaped from Cayenne settled in British Guiana; and that the authorities there receive them with pleasure; because the greater number of them are skilful artisans, and conduct themselves extremely well.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH.—The public documents of 1859 show that the mortality in that year in Great Britain was at the rate of 2.156 per cent, in France 2.070, but this latter is considerably above the average of that empire owing to the prevalence at that time of dysentery, diphtheria, 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.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Government has succeeded in laying hands on a pamphlet, written by Joseph Mazzini, under the title, "Abasso la maschera; 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.

RUSSIA.—THE REMOVED 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 pleasantries. It was stated that Alexander Hertzgen, 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. Hertzgen, 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 Hertzgen was aware of it before-hand, and even had their portraits. We learn (continues the Austrian Gazette) that Priy 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 Priy 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 was attributed to madness, and was attributed to madness."

THE FRIENDLY VISIT OF A NORTHERN KING TO ENGLAND has been always a rare curiosity—or should be; and would 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 Hardicantue, 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 of Odio, and accompanied by officers of undeniable Scandinavianism—the Silferschildts, the Bildts, and Haffers!

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 Patrias of our country, having their oligarchical seats at St. Petersburg. Thus, what a free-thinker, 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. No-body 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 splendor 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 Osterreichs, Munichs, Bisons, and Nesselrodes, and that series of Germans with whom an anti-national dynasty had endowed Russia for her misfortune. It was desired to make of us a branch of Austria or of Prussia. It was desired to destroy in us every Russian element; but Providence would not abandon a nation of 60,000,000 inhabitants. The campaign in the Crimea has awakened us from our lethargy. It pointed out to us the false road into which the party of mercenaries

has thrown us. It proved to us what we have to expect from our pretended natural allies, Prussia and Austria, of which we were until then the very humble servants. The awakening was terrible, but, thanks to Prince Gortchakoff, a Russian Boyard every inch, Russia has been enabled to pursue a natural course, and since then, animated by the holy 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 superficies 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 corps d'armes 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 a more statesmanlike policy—whether Her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information or 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 experience in Maori warfare, and rather disposed to undervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Colonel Warren, 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 "murders," but the natives have no distinctions among themselves between combatants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organize 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. Still, the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and ill-treated until they die out.—Times Correspondent.

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THE FRIENDLY VISIT OF A NORTHERN KING TO ENGLAND has been always a rare curiosity—or should be; and would 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 Hardicantue, 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 of Odio, and accompanied by officers of undeniable Scandinavianism—the Silferschildts, the Bildts, and Haffers!

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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 vicinity of Aquia Creek, Washington, full of rumors of an advance by the Confederates. Some even state that they had crossed the Potomac at Edwardsford. The District 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 following 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 alacrity 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.

Major Berrett, of Washington, is now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, E. 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 announcement:—"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 recruiting 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 Gaulty 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 tomb—New England Protestantism. The three or 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 hatred against their neighbors of the South, and so cunningly filled their well-paying pews to replenishment by means of the most unruled and unreasoning of human sentiments, under the guise of the sacred name of religion. The best things, in their abuse, are the worst. To 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.



Paris. 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 manœuvred by artillery."

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 tossing of several hundred heretics.

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. Lorente, our authority for this, is not one who would have altered figures for the benefit of the Holy Office.

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.

A SACRED PARACHUTE. 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."

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.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. THE DUTIES of this BOARDING SCHOOL will be RESUMED on the FOURTH SEPTEMBER. August 30.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, AUXIEDU COURANT. THE SISTERS of this Institution will RESUME the duties 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.

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.

TO BUILDERS. TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in the village of GRENVILLE, Canada East. For particulars apply to 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.

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.

NOTICE. AS it is now nearly three years since the demise of the late Charles Donlevy, proprietor of the Mirror, Notice is hereby given that unless payment of all accounts, due to Mr. Donlevy, be paid immediately, they will be handed to a solicitor for collection. The undersigned must do so reluctantly. MARY DONLEVY, Administratrix. Office, 95 George Street, Toronto. 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 Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 6th, 1861.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE LADIES of LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Convent 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 first-class 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 Establishment one of the best in the country.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, DIRECTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT, AT 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, corresponding to the condition of the Pupils.

COURSE OF EDUCATION. The Course of Instruction contains the study of Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing Embroidery, Music, &c. 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. For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter. Boarding, entire, with Table Service, 18 10 0. Half-Boarding, 9 5 0. Washing, 2 0 0. Music Lessons (ordinary) per month, 0 10 0. Drawing, per month, 0 2 6. The Pupils of the Village, who do not board in the Convent, will pay yearly for their instruction, 3 0 0. The Convent will furnish Bedsteads, which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d per year. The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed 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.

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.

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OF MARY JANE MCALPIN, who left her Mother in the Main Street, St. Lawrence, Suburbs, early in April last. She was about ten years of age, fair hair, bright eyes, and slightly freckled. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Corcoran's, Boot and Shoe maker, last house in St. Catharines Street, near the Papineau Road. Montreal, Aug. 15.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about 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 Keeping, Linear Drawing and Astronomy.

Board and Tuition, in Primary and Commercial Course, \$66 00. (The house furnishes for the above a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two pairs.)

Full Board, including bed, bedding, washing, mending, and table service, 100 00. Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house, 24 00. Instrumental Music, per Month, 1 50. Doctor's Fees extra.

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.

HORSE-SHOEING, BY JAMES MALONEY, No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Carriage Factory.

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

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain.

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 FURNITURE—the largest ever on view in this city.

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—FIRES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITS &c.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care.

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CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS.

THE SISTERS of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September. August 6th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal, No. 19, Cote Street, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution 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.

PRIVATE TUITION. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science.

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.

As a FAMILY PHYSICIAN. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans. "Your PILLS are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess."

AYER'S PILLS. Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and discharges arising from impurity of the blood.

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"THE LAMP."

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c.; devoted to the instruction and amusement of all classes. Containing sixteen pages in double columns Weekly.

Subscription only 75¢ a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive matter, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT PORTRAITS of distinguished characters.

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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.)

GUILBAULT'S BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 114 Sherbrooke Street, IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, RARE BIRDS, and MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amusement is attached to the Establishment.

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PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet six inches, and showing the County 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 Traveled Road between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Plinked, Gravelled, and Macadamized Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

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.

It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvas handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted, for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

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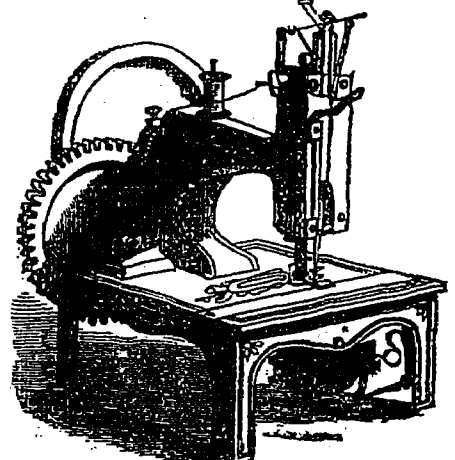
**L'UNIVERSEL.**  
 THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty.  
 The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
 Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Gerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square.  
 All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London.  
 March 23, 1861.

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 No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,  
 (Opposite St. Ann's Market.)  
**WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,**  
 PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.  
 TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends 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 have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:—  
 Butter Oatmeal Teas  
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 June 6, 1860.

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 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &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, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address  
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 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.  
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 Use of the Piano, 50 " "  
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 All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials  
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**H. BRENNAN,**  
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
 No. 3 Craig Street, (West End),  
 NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
  
**E. J. NAGLE'S**  
 CELEBRATED  
**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 Sarnia.  
**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, SOHOLES & AMES.**  
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.  
 E. J. Nagle, Esq.  
 Dear Sir,  
 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.**

**ACADEMY**  
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 KINGSTON, C. W.  
 THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict 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.  
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 Board and Tuition, \$70 00  
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 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.  
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 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 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 (pays la 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.

**NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES**  
 Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well.  
**PRICES:**  
 No. 1 Machine, \$75 00  
 No. 2 " " 85 00  
 No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle, 95 00  
 Needles 80c per dozen.  
**EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.**  
 All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.  
**E. J. NAGLE,**  
 Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,  
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 Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

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**THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,**  
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**DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,**  
 MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,  
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 North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

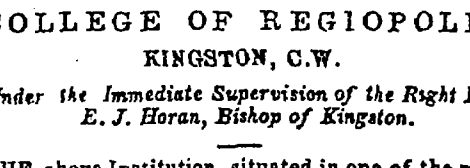
THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we 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, Grapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and watered. Gentlemen'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.  
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 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 it 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, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunte, Mendelssohn, 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 Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.  
 Catalogues can be had on application at  
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 Great Saint James Street, Montreal.  
 A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.  
**STATIONERY** of all kinds, **BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.,** Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.  
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**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.  
 ALTERATION OF TRAINS.  
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 ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:—  
**EASTERN TRAINS.**  
 Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at } 9.30 A.M.  
 Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at } 4.00 P.M.  
 Quebec at 10 P.M., at }  
 Mail Train for Portland and Boston } 5.00 P.M.  
 (stopping over night at Island Pond) }  
 at }  
 Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way } 8.00 P.M.  
 Stations, at }  
 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, } 8.45 A.M.  
 Toronto, Detroit and the West, at }  
 Accommodation Train (Mixed) for } 5.30 P.M.  
 Brockville and Intermediate Stations }  
 at }  
 Night Express, with Sleeping Car at } 11.30 P.M.  
 tached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- }  
 to, Detroit, at }  
 These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.  
**W. SHANLY,**  
 General Manager.  
 Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
 MARBLE FACTORY,  
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)  
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer 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, 1861.

**THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**  
  
**MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY,** has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures  
**EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.**  
 From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple 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.  
 Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer 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 eruption 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 salt rheum.  
 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, a 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 of Scrofula.  
**KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,**  
 TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.  
 For Inflammation 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 convenient.  
 For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.  
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full 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 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, 2s 6d per Box.  
 Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren 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 Asylum, Boston:—  
 ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,  
 Boston, May 26, 1866.  
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors 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 discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.  
 ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,  
 Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.  
 ANOTHER.  
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.  
 SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,  
 Hamilton, O. W.

**NEW CLOTHING STORE.**  
**BERGIN AND CLARKE,**  
 (Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien.)  
 Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,  
 No. 48, M'GILL STREET,  
 (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)  
 MONTREAL.

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,  
 AND  
 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. Oshesnut; Lackawanna; 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  
 ESTABLISHMENT.  
**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,  
 BETWEEN 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 Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike 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. 12m.

**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 Pond and all Intermediate Stations at } 9.30 A.M.  
 Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at } 4.00 P.M.  
 Quebec at 10 P.M., at }  
 Mail Train for Portland and Boston } 5.00 P.M.  
 (stopping over night at Island Pond) }  
 at }  
 Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way } 8.00 P.M.  
 Stations, at }  
 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, } 8.45 A.M.  
 Toronto, Detroit and the West, at }  
 Accommodation Train (Mixed) for } 5.30 P.M.  
 Brockville and Intermediate Stations }  
 at }  
 Night Express, with Sleeping Car at } 11.30 P.M.  
 tached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- }  
 to, Detroit, at }  
 These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.  
**W. SHANLY,**  
 General Manager.  
 Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
 MARBLE FACTORY,  
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)  
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer 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, 1861.

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
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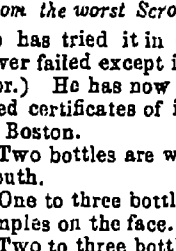
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**GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVES.**  
 THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also, a good assortment of  
**MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES,**  
 IRON BEDSTEADS,  
 IRON RAILING, &c.  
**RODDEY & MEILLEUR,**  
 71 Great Saint James Street,  
 Montreal, March 28. 3m.

**PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,  
 HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.  
 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 PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.  
 Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.  
 April 6, 1860. 12ms.

**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. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

**THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**  
  
**MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY,** has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures  
**EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.**  
 From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple 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.  
 Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer 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 eruption 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 salt rheum.  
 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, a 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 of Scrofula.  
**KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,**  
 TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.  
 For Inflammation 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 convenient.  
 For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.  
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full 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 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, 2s 6d per Box.  
 Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren 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 Asylum, Boston:—  
 ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,  
 Boston, May 26, 1866.  
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors 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 discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.  
 ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,  
 Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.  
 ANOTHER.  
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.  
 SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,  
 Hamilton, O. W.

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