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TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. (Chapter XXI. continued.)

Jeremiah Tisdall, meanwhile, continued to smoke his pipe of tobacco in sour and solemn taciturnity, and a full hour elapsed ere he called for his reckoning, and prepared to depart. As the inn-keeper received the shot and assisted Tisdal to adjust his cloak, he addressed him in a cautious tone-

'Sir,' he said, 'from your address, I take it, you are from the north country; and if you be a Whig I counsel you to avoid the crowd before the door; if my guess be a right one, and that you know best, follow me, and I will let you forth by a private way."

Tisdall gruffly nodded his assent to the proposal, and his host led the way through several chambers and corridors, and at last undid a rusty bar, opened a narrow door, and pointing into the dark, drew back, and suffered Tisdal to pass forth. He did so, and in the dark stumbled down two steep steps, and found himself in a narrow lane, totally unlighted save by the dusky gleam from an occasional window high in the dark old walls. As Tisdal stumbled on, the innkeeper stooping forward through the door, whistled shrilly, and then precipitately closed it again. This signal awakened the suspicions of the Puritan, but the grating sound of the rusty bolt returning to its socket, reminded him that he had now no course but to proceed.

· A pretty place to cut a fellow's throat in, muttered he, as he looked with a scowl into the impenetrable gloom, and then up into the dim glare of the distant casements, while at the same time he pressed down his hat and braced himself in the instinctive anticipation of a coming strug-

He was about to proceed, when a chance light, gleaming through a lower window, illuminated a patch of the opposite wall, within a few yards of the spot where he then stood. In the full light of this sudden gleam he was a little startled to see a human form—it was that of the young, pale faced man in black, whose perseverso much disconcerted him. He was standing lodged. near the wall, leaning upon a cane, and slightly inclined forward in the attitude of one who attentively listens.

'I would stake my life on it,' muttered Tisdal, that same lean fellow in black is watching for me. I don't know what to make of him-he does not look like a thief, nor altogether like a madman. I'll accost him whatever he be;' and in pursuance of this resolution he exclaimed-'You're observed, sir, whatever be your purpose; if it be honest, you will scarce refuse to lead the way out of this dark alley, and oblige a stranger who knows it not; but, if otherwise,' he added, more sternly, and, after a pause, observing that the figure seemed no otherwise affected by this address than in so far as he altered his attitude to one of perfect perpendicularity, and advanced a step or two towards the speaker - if otherwise I warn you to think twice ere you run yourself into danger; I am prepared and resolved.

'I carry no weapon, sir, and mean you no burt,' replied the stranger, in a gentle tone. 'I have expected you here for the petter part of an

'It was preconcerted then between you and the landlord that I should leave his house this way?' said Tisdall, with surprise, still qualified with suspicion.

'Yes,' replied the other, calmly; 'I wish to

' Well-and what then?' urged the master of Drumgunniol, with renewed surprise.

'I know the purpose of your visit to this city,' pursued the young man, in the same gentle tone. 'You have accompanied Sir Hugh Willoughby and his daughter.'

'And if you know all about me, what need is there to question me?' said Tisdal, gruffly.

'I desire to know where Sir Hugh lodges-I his presence. It nearly concerns his safety that I should see him, replied the gentleman in black, way-the strange a little in advance-through the dark and winding lane.

'You know Sir Hugh Willoughby?' asked

Tisdal, sharply.

'No,' answered the young man, quietly. 'Your request is then, to say the least of it, a strange one, observed the Puritan. 'What can be you know enough to do so readily, when I I tell of you or your designs; you may mean well, or you mean muschief; its easier to work serpent' bite, now-a-days, must exercise the ser- sire to be private; we can be so in the next

lancholy tone: 'yet I can scarcely blame you, nor have I any right to resent your injurious doubts. Bethink you, however, and say, were I an enemy of Sir Hugh's, and sought his ruin, could I not ascertain with ease, from other enemies, where he is now lodged? I need not seek this knowledge from his friends, least of all need I seek thus secretly a private interview. You wrong me, Mr. Tisdall.'

ATHOLIC

'Well, then, what do you purpose-what have you to disclose?" pursued the elder man.

'For my purpose,' said his companion, 'it is to place Sir Hugh upon his guard; for the disclosures I may make, you must pardon me when I say, they are for Sir Hugh Willoughby's ear, and for no other.'

They had now nearly reached the end of the narrow lane, and the lights and the noise of the open street were close at hand; the young man stopped short, and said, with gravity-

'I have told you frankly my reason for wishing an interview with Sir Hugh Willoughby;—you can conduct me if you will to his lodging; if you refuse to do so, the consequences be upon your own head. To-night, my information may be important, to-morrow it may be too late. If you please to lead me to his presence, now, I allow you-it not, we part here, and this minute.

Tisdall looked in the young man's face, for the light from the frequented and still busy street fell full upon him, as he stood, with one hand buried in his vest, and the other resting upon his silver-mounted cane, and in the expression of his features, as well as in his attitude, there was something at once tranquil and melancholy, which almost assured the Puritan that his original apprehensions were unfounded.

'Priest, madman, or astrologer,' thought Tisdal, ' he looks harmless; and even were he disposed for mischief, I see not what evil he

'Follow me,' he added, gruffly, as he turned abruptly in the direction of the Carbrie, and gliding cautiously along, so as to avoid observation or interruption, they soon found themselves within the door of that section of the old building in ing scrutiny in the inn-room had some time since which Sir Hugh and his fair daughter were now

The young man, in silence, followed Tisdai up the stairs, and he having knocked at the door led the way into the chamber. The old knight was sitting at the table, with a book before him, and close beside him sat his beautiful child, with her hand locked in his.

· Ha, my trusty Tisdal,' said he, while for a moment, his countenance lightened with a smile, 'and-and, gad's my life-a priest, too,' he added, with a changed look, and in a tone of surprise; for the young man in black had now uncovered his head, and as he bowed, the tonsure but I will hold no compromise with villainy.' was plainly discernible.

'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' said the priest, turning bis full dark eyes upon the old knight, 'I have sought an interview with you, owing to some information touching your personal safety, which I this day accidentally learned; this interview must be private-quite private; and if you desire to know how it comes to pass, that I, a stranger, should feel, as I do, an interest in your fortunes, look at this ring-see in it a token of sincerity, and a plea for my excuse; for the sake of the person who gave me this, I have come here, and though a stranger, have presumed to intrude upon your privacy.

Sir Hugh turned deadly pale as he looked upon this token; his fingers trembled so violently that he was fain to place it on the table again; he raised his hand slowly to his head, and twice speak a few words with you, and cared not to be essayed to speak, but in vain; so he but motionremarked: your name is Tisdal-Jeremiah Tis- ed to the young man to be seated, and rising

hastily, left the room. His daughter sat for a few moments glancing fearfully from Tisdal to the stranger, and from him to the old Puritan again; but at last, overcome with uneasiness for her father, she hurried after him, and reached his chamber door. She beard his voice in broken sentences from within, and his heavy and hurried tread, as with agitated step he crossed and re-crossed the room. She knocked, but her summons was unheard; she ask no more than that you should convey me to tried to open the door, but it was secured within; so she went down the stairs and waited upon the lobby for some minutes. On returning to knock with tranquil earnestness. As they thus spoke once more at his door, she heard, she thought, they were, side by side, slowly pursuing their the old man sobbing bitterly, but the sound speedily ceased, and he came forth, and kissing her fondly, he took her by the hand and descending the stairs in silence, he entered the chamber where Tisdal and the young priest stood.

'You will pardon me, sir,' he said, addressing the young man in a subdued tone, 'and it may harm than good; and he that would escape the composed, and prepared to hear you. You deroom. Will you accompany me?"

table, after an agitated pause, and in a voice so broken as to be scarcely audible, he asked-'Is she well, sir? is she happy? does she need help?

'The lady whose token this was, stands not in need of any aid; she is, I trust, well,' answered the young man; 'and for happiness I believe her chief hopes are fixed in futurity.'

'I will not ask where she is,' said Sir Hugh, burriedly; 'I suppose the question were vain.'

'Vain, indeed, sir-I may not answer itmy promise has been given,' answerd the young

'Well, sir, proceed we to the purpose of your visit,' said the old knight, with a heavy sigh, and after a long pause.

'I have come, sir, it is right to say, with no message or intimation from her, the lady of whom we have spoken,' said the stranger; f but simply to carry to you a caution, grounded upon intor-mation, of which mere accident this day put me in possession. You are prosecuted for high treason. Know you the motives of that prosecution?

'The motives-why, faction, I should say ;with, perhaps, some leaven of personal malice,' replied Sir Hugh.

'There may be, for aught I know, something of those mixed up in it,' answered his visitor ;-' but the true and sustaining motive, the purpose and object of the whole proceeding is the posession of your property; it matters not for whom your property is the real aim of this indictment. This knowledge may help to guide you hereafter. The other matter is of more immediate concernment. Your are to be examined before the

privy council, within a few days at furthest.'

'True, sir; what then?' replied he.
'No pains will be spared to entrap you into perilous admissions; and, mark me well, your words will be written down by a clerk in the adjoining room, and if they can serve against you, wili be brought in evidence upon your trial; so, once for all, be upon your guard. You now comprehend the motives which originated this prosecution. If you be innocent, fear notavarice may be bribed.'

But not by me. I will hold no terms with it,' said the old man, vehemently. 'I stand on n my rights : they be, who would reach at any possessions through my life-I care not how great or how many-I defy them all. I have done no wrong -I have done my duty-I have guarded my house, and my family, and my child's life, as the laws of man, and God, and nature allow me ;and if for this the king will take my life, let him have it-the innocent blood needs no ransom. They may make a traitor and a corpse of me.

The young man's kindling eye told plainly how his own nature sympathised with the words of the old knight; but he shook his head sadly, and

taking his hat, he added-'Do nothing hastily, sir; consider every act, weigh every word; for, be your cause what it may, you will need the coolest caution, the calmest judgment, as well as the promptest energy, and the keenest sagacity to boot, if you would baffle or escape the schemes of that cabal.'

These were the concluding words of the young man; and, as he spoke them, he passed slowly forth. He paused, however, in the outer room, and added-

'I am attached, as assistant almoner, to a regiment of horse, whose head-quarters are at present in your house of Glindarragh. My duty will take me there in a few days. Should you desire any message thither, you may trust its ror and anger fled) pale, helpless and death-like, safety to my charge. I shall see you ere I depart.

Thus speaking, he bowed lowly and gravely so withdrew.

'Alas! alas! said the young man, bitterly and sadly within himself, as he once more found himself alone, and in the chill night air-'alas! for the country in whose name such deeds are done, such passions cherished. Woe's me for the truth, when the children of darkness are foremost in her cause. Was ever country so loyal to her faith and king, so full of virtues, so schooled in afflictions, so willing to suffer and to bleed -were ever poor people filled with holier devotion and loftier enthusiasm, if their leaders would but guide them on with singleness of purpose. and show them honestly what they ought to do. But, alas, instead of wisdom and virtue, I see | nation overcoming every other feeling. but craft and avarice, violence and chicanewith scandal and weakness, and, alas, I fear me, with disaster and ruin behind.

The priest now turned up a narrow and detell you that some remembrances connected with serted street, and, walking at a brisker pace, that token, for a time unmanned me. I am now after two or three turns, he came into a kind of dreary opening, which extended from the termination of the street which he had now reached into the scattered suburbs. The only object dispent's wisdom."

You are suspicious—unreasonably suspicious, The priest bowed gravely, and followed Sir cernible against the deep blue starlit sky was the think well what it is you do?

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closed the door, and placing the candle upon the surrounded by several tall, desolate-looking trees. of this matter,' said Garrett, through his set A garden of some extent, filled with straggling bushes, drearily occupied the side of this mansion. Into this inclosure, the young man admitted himself by a latch-key; and as he approached the narrow portal which opened from the house into the garden, his ear was attracted by the snorting and champing of a horse close by. On looking through the pailing, he perceived with tolerable distinctness, a carriage and horses drawn under the front of the old house, and opposite to the hall-door. For many reasons this disposition struck him as a strange and somewhat unaccountable one.

HRONICLE.

'God grant that the poor lady may not have been disturbed,' he exclaimed, uneasily, as he raised his eyes upward to a window upon the first floor, through whose red curtains a light was duskily visible.

At this moment the light was suddenly moved, and a shadow passed between him and the curtain. At the same time he heard two voices raised in strong excitement. The one was that of a man who seemed to be resterating some command with growing sternness-the other were the accents of a female, pleading, as it seemed, with him, and that under the urgency of fear and anguish, and something of indignation, too. In the midst of this, the casement was on a sudden pushed open; but it was instantly shut again with violence, and the vehement debate

continued as before. At the same moment a window in the front of the bouse was thrown open, and a female voice, burry and violence of his gestures - while his in loud accents of alarm, called shrilly for the watch.

Not knowing what to think or fear, the young man stumbled and scrambled through bushes and over earth mounds, in the dark-speeding through the old garden with all the baste his limbs could command.

To turn the key, spring into the dark house, along the passage, and up the starcase-every moment hearing the angry debate of human voices rise louder and more distinct upon his ear -was but the work of a moment. Without hesitating for a second, either for preparation or ceremony, the young priest pushed open the door, and entered the chamber.

CHAPTER XXII .-- THE FAMILIAR-THE CAS--AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW COAT.

Two figures occupied the room-one was the pale, wasted and melancholy form of the lady whom we have already seen in the antique chainber in the castle of Lisnamoe-the same, too, we may as well observe in passing, whose presence supplied the only female figure who, muffled and weeping, appeared in the saloon in London, to which, in our first chapter, we introduced the reader.

She stood with her hands raised and clasped together in anguish-one foot advanced, as if she had but just stamped it upon the floor in passion; her face, however, spite of her excitement, showed no hue of life through its apparent whiteness. but her dark eyes streamed fire upon the tall, athletic, malignant form before her-it was that of Miles Garrett.

As the door opened, each glanced to see what its revolution might disclose.

'Ha. O'Gara!' exclaimed Garrett, with bitter emphasis, the moment he beheld him; 'then you are the mover in all this precious mischief.'

'I understand you not, sir,' replied the young man, with dignity; 'I have taken no part in any mischief; I have done no wrong; and if I can prevent it, shall permit none,' he added, glancing at the melancholy wreck of pride and beauty, who now sank (the momentary strength of terinto a chair.

'I will not go-I will not go,' she muttered. fearfully glancing from the young priest to Garto the young lady, and then to the knight, and | rett; 'do not let him force me away; I will not

> 'Look you,' said Garrett, striking the table with his clenched fist; 'no more debate: walk by my side down stairs, or I'll lift you to the coach in my arms.'

> 'Sir, Mr. Garrett --- ' said the ecclesiastic. earnestly.

> 'Silence, meddling fanatic idiot,' cried Garrett, forgetting his habitual self-command and stamping furiously on the floor.

> 'Oh, save me, good sir,' said the lady, rising again, and tottered backward.

> 'You shall not touch this unbappy lady, sir; you shall not,' saul the priest, his generous indig-

Out of my way, ungrateful dog ! cried Garrett, with concentrated ire; out of my way, or your black weeds and Spanish diploma shall not protect you.'

'I will not leave this spot,' answered the young man, firmly; 'I interpose myseli-my life-be-

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teeth; 'this lady is in my charge; for her safety I am responsible; thy audacious intrusion I will not tolerate; be advised-be warned.'

'Miles Garrett,' cried the lady, in extreme agitation; you have, and can have, no authority over me.

'We'll see that,' retorted Garrett, with an enithet too coarsely insulting for these pages.

'Stand back, sir,' said the priest, in a tone of stern and fearless reproach; 'how can you break a bruised reed? In the name of manhood I charge you again-stand back.' .

'I tell you what, young sir,' said Garrett, with a sudden accession of calmness more deadly and ominous far than his preceding excitement had been; 'I desire no violence; but if you persist in your knight errantry, you may chance to rue it. Leave me and this lady to settle our own affairs, and depart from the house as you came into it.'

'I will leave the room at this lady's bidding, and at no other,' said the young man, firmly, still interposing calmly between Garrett and the feeble object of his peremptory visit.

As the slight form of the priest confronted the gaunt and powerful figure of the intruder, it were hard to conceive a contrast more striking and affecting.

Garrett stood blazing in the finery of his rich gala suit-his full wig resting on his shoulder in a black cloud of horsehair, itself as well as his lace, and all his rich attire, disordered by the marked and swarthy features scowled with the blackest storm of gathering fury upon the pale, bright-eyed young man, who, with a calm look, half of defiance, half of reproach, serenely fearless, stood in the composed attitude of peace, one hand thrown a little back, as if to check the advance of the lady whom he sought to delend, the other resting upon his silver-headed caue;— and the paleness of his noble features, and the tranquil dignity of his attitude, alike relieved and enhanced by the sable dye and simple fashion of his not ungraceful dress.

The young priest had hardly uttered the sentence we have last written, when Garrett, with a muttered curse or threat, doubling his huge hat, strode towards him. At the same moment, however, the chamber door, which was nearly closed, was pushed partly open, and a mean-looking, prying countenance, grinning and puckered, and apparently belonging to a person who had passed the meridian of his days, peered sharply and inquisitively, with a pair of small glittering eyes, into the apartment.

'Hey-day, Mr. Garrett, stay your hand, sir; prey do, Mr. Garrett,' cried the apparition, in a squeaking voice, and with a good deal of en-

Well, what now? come in; come in, rascal, replied Garrett, half impatiently and half irresolutely, as he turned quickly toward the speaker. Edgeways, and with a look of cringing complacency which contrasted odiously with the fierce and diabolic passions which he well knew had but just startled the echoes of the old house, the stranger entered; he was meanly dressed, and in his sycophantic smile there was a lurking villamy which combined to render his appearance indefinably formidable as well as repulsive, he bowed round with a low and servile inclination.

'What do you want; in the devil's name, what is it?' pursued Garrett.

'I crave your pardon, Mr. Garrett, and yours. madam,' he replied, again bowing humbly; 'but having come hither upon this business, and in the same carriage, I thought I might be excused if I came up stairs, and just hinted that this discussion has been carried on in so high a tone, that with the noise of the dispute, and the old woman in the attic calling for the watch, if I had not known that this was a mere visit, as I may say, of friendly persuasion, I should myself have almost believed I overheard a riot.'

The old man placed his emphasis so pointedly that were it not for his cringing smile and attitude, and his humble tone, this speech must have been construed as a piece of mere impertinence; as it was, Garrett did not seem clearly to know in what way to take it; he felt, perhaps, that the rebuke which, it conveyed, had come seasonably; he therefore paused, a good deal disconcerted.

'Since the lady prefers the society of her new protector,' continued the stranger, with a covert sneer. as he glanced at the young ecclesiastic, 'surely, Mr. Garrett, you need not fret yourself if that preference leads her into new difficulties, and, perhaps, disgraces-all of her own making. You have acquitted yourself, Mr. Garrett-you wash your hands of the whole business—once and for ever; you have done your duty, and need trouble yourself no further.'

Garrett glanced darkly and irresolutely once tween this unprotected lady and your violence; or twice in the face of the speaker, and the little unarmed as I am, you shall find me resolute; I ill-favored man returned his glance with one will not give way; I entreat, I implore of you, silent look of such diabolical rebuke as MeI regret four determination; but as you decline down, before the listless groups who lounged and therefore, deny that the poor Irish cottier, at this returning to the security of his roof, he can, of gossipped there. The coach drew up at a little moment in Ireland, with his life and death fairly in course, do no more than wish you as much trandistance from this door, and Sir Hugh Willough is not in a worse condition, and is really a more dequillity and safety and respectability elsewhere; by, followed by old Jeremiah Tisdal, descended graded slave, than the Negroes of North America? good night, madam, we take our leave.'

So saying, the little gentleman put his arm through Garrett'e, and infinitely to the amazement of the other two occupants of the chamber, led him waresisting and in silence from the chamber, and so down the stairs.

'Thank God, thank God!' said the poor lady, clasping her than hands fervently together as she raised her eyes to heaven in an agony of gratehysterical paroxysm of weeping.

· Come what may,' she said at last when the I should ever have owed protection to the perse-

sumed with a shudder, 'I do believe he would bavesmurdered me; he looked as if he could; well, well, my life they may take; would-would yield in this; I will not eat the bread of his betrayer; no threats, no cajolery shall prevail. I will not, go back; another home they may find me, but there I will not go.

Meanwhile Garret and his companion, inclosed in the old-fashioned coach, were driven rapidly along the streets. For some minutes the silence was junbroken, except by the rumble of the wheels. The shabby-tooking personage, however, at last remarked.

What a virago that is - mere skin and bone, but animated with the soul of a tigress; you took, a wrong course with her, believe me; the only way with such subjects, is to wheedle and coax; as to resorting to brute force-doing mischief and ultimately falling, as you mightwhy, it were worse than frenzy; besides, the object is not really worth the risk. You apprebend, believe me, too much from her newly-asseried independence.

LI do not agree with you; it's a bad business -cursed bad, said Garrett, sulkily; 'but you're right in saying that force would not do, after that officious dog of a priest came in. I do not know what to say of it.

'Nobody knows but yourself that she's here, inquired his companion.

No; and do you keep your counsel; not a word of it to any one breathing; do you mark and to stagger a step or two under its impulse; me ?! said Garrett, impressing the caution with two or three lazy but emphatic kicks.

Trust me, Mr. Garrett; confidence is confidence, sir, with me,' said the sinister-looking personage from the corner of the coach, where he lay coiled up like a reptile in the darkness.

· I tell you,' said Garrett, suddenly, after another sulky pause, 'I don't like it-it's a bad business; if she makes herself troublesome to certain persons just now, she will ruin my schemes for me; curse her, she's here, of course, about the old blustering knight's affair, though what can she do to help him! I don't like it, ought not to meet are now in town, and here of suspense and excited expectation—the con- firmness and moderation, into an aggregate capable she comes, as if the devil inspired her with the precise and only freak she could contrive to nester and baulk me. I can't afford to lose one particle of my interest at court at this moment: if I do, all my pains go for nothing. Curse the woman! curse her! Look ye, Garvey, you must find some way to keep her quiet-dispose of her somehow; any how, so you prevent her meddling-prevent her showing herself-that is all that I want.

A silence ensued, which was broken by Mr

Garvey's bursting into a short laugh. . A duced comical plan crossed my mind, and not a bad one either; one that will bring the old lady to reason, Mr. Garrett, said be, 'and keep her as close as if the grand inquisitor had her tour bones under lock and key."

1 don't want to know anything about it,' said Garrett, hastily; and then added gruffly-'but remember, the occasion may arise suddenly, and-and you need not be over scrumulous when it does come; but here we are again.'

The coach stopped, and they proceeded to

. A few days after the events recorded in our last chapter, somewhere about the hour of noon, a coach, surrounded by a guard of dragoons, rumbled over the drawbridge, and under the ancient archway, which then, between two grim and dusky towers-massive, sombre, and prisonlike, and under cover of two heavy cannon, upon a platform within-gave admission to the Castle resemblance to the present structure. A suspicious-looking, dingy, ominous building-steruly impressed in every aspect with the double charlounging soldiery—and with every pass, and almost every doorway, guarded by a musketeer; outer walls; and the buildings, whose narrow and unequal gables crowded up the intervals between the towers, formed a spacious quadrangle. sounds of military occupation-the echoing tread of the sentinels, and the challenging of those who passed—and the marching and counter-marching leaving the busy streets, plunged on a sudden transported; they are never shot down by Negrowithin its solemn precincts, with something at once of gloom and excitement—how much more the mind of him who passed beneath its formidable shadows as a prisoner of state.

While this vehicle made its way onward, several carriages and four, having deposited their be entitled to a principle of liberty if they cannot enliving burdens of rank, arrogance, guile, or wis-

by, followed by old Jeremiah Tisdal, descended graded slave, than the Negroes of North America? to the payement; and Turlogh O'Brien dis The landlords at present in Ireland, hold a lever in mounting, whispered a word on two in his ear, their hands like a scrubbing machine for the removal and then led the way briskly towards the narrow of the tenantry; he holds the long arm of this lever, arched doorway, which admitted to the interior and by the least motion and power, he can lift the of the building, in which lay the chamber where con the building in which lay the chamber where King James's privy council were then assem- at this inhuman clearance of the people; and views

crowd of applicants and expectants who haunted tude, 'Oh, God be thanked,' and she burst into a the outer door, Thomas Talbot stood within the shadow of the archway. He caught Sir Hugh's summer, or the ebb of the tide, the crushing result eye as he passed, and a slight and stern inter- is a mere matter of time; and its certain and gradual Come what may, she said at vast when we eye as he passed, and a sight and stern interpolated the violence of her passionate agitation had subdued, 'change of recognition partially revealed the other. I shall never know the bitterness and humdia- feelings with which each regarded the other. I be the poor Catholics of Ireland. It is idle to trace this feelings with which each regarded the other. But the old knight engaged his eye but for a for to the free laws of Emigration; But the old knight engaged his eye but for a for to the changes in commerce or agriculture. The moment—a fittle incident, which might easily sole cause of this awful catastropho is the inappear. have escaped another, attracted and rivetted his able bigotry of England, the sectarian malice of the cutor the murderous persecutor of poor poor, attention. Tisdal was following Sir Hugh at a wronged _____ She buried her face in her brief interval, and as the burly Puritan made his hands, and sobbed and trembled so violently that way through the crowd which beset the enthe young man became almost alarmed for her. trance, some one tapped him sharply on the 'Had you not come in when you did, she re- shoulder; he looked round, and encountered the steady and sneering gaze of the musketeer who kept guard at the door . Could he believe his eyes !- there, in the bright scarlet uniform and leafed, low-crowned military hat, stood with a suppressed grin of triumph stamped upon his unsightly visage, the identical Richard Deverill, whose body he at that moment believed to be mingling in the ashes of the runed Grange of Drumgunniol. Without deranging his stiff military attitude, Deverill kept his eye with a steady significance, which he enhanced by one or two arch winks, and a low titter of suppressed delight, full upon his confounded and horror-stricken acquaintance. Tisdal returned his pleasant glance of recognition with a stare of such obvious agitation and dismay, that it was impossible to witness the intensity of fear and amazement which it portrayed—an expression so powerfully contrasted with the dogged and masculine character of his features—without a sensation at once of curiosity and suspicion. Tisdal stepned, or rather staggered back a step or two, with mouth agape and a scowl of horror-but mastering his emotion with a strong effort, he recovered his self-possession; he glanced quickly round him, to see if he had been observed, and darting another burried look at the object of his fear, he hastened into the building, and followed Sir Hugh up the stairs. This recognition, and its time than would have sufficed to receive a blow but though no other eye observed it, the keen glance of Talbot, who, as we have said, had trance, instantly noted the occurrence. It might mean nothing-but it might be important —so without a moment's delay, this crafty and energetic man, inwardly resolving to turn the incident, if possible, to account, took his own

> Meanwhile, Sir Hugh mounted the broad staircase, and passing a crowded lobby, entered the apartment, where he was to await the pleasure of his majesty, King James, then sitting in landlords of Ireland could be comoined with success, council in the adjoining chamber. The feelings few moments, those public men, whom, upon earth, he most dreaded and hated -- the feeling that he was about to stand, for the first time, under the eye of royal suspicion and displeasure, that he was momentarily approaching a scene which must prove one of the most memorable and momentuous of his existence-all these reflections and emotions combined to denress, excite, and agitate him to a degree that was absolutely painful. Thus he awaited with breathless anxiety and suspense the summons which should call him through the crowded ante-chamber into the royal presence.

decisive measures thereupon.

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

United States, August, 13. Fellow-Countrymen .- The statement in the late Causus of the decrease of the Irish population is thrilling. The reduction of upwards of two millions of souls, within twenty years, is a record of cruelty and extermination unknown in any other country in Europe. The cold-blooded extinction of the Irish race is an old practice, in reference to the forcible removal of the people: but in the modern plan of carrying out this wholesale demolition of our race, there is rather a new scheme. Heretofore, the rope, the axe, the sword, the transport-ship, banished the poor defenceless children of Ireland: but now, the ejectment, the sheriff, the police, are introduced in the room of the former sangulnary extirpation. The Irish are now dead and buried by law: or, like a rabbit-warren, they are ferreted out by process-servers out of their wretched cabins, and thinned and of Dublin. The Castle of those days bore small killed, to suit the interest, the taste, or the whim of the landlord! One set of landlords receive them. give them leases, permit them to build houses, and encourage their existence and propagation. Another set of proprietors, the successor of the first class acter of a fortress and a gaol-swarming with persecute, eject, and exterminate them, The men of the past, and of the beginning of the present century have brought these poor creatures on their lands; and have given them leave to live: while the deold brass cannons of marvellous length, peered scendants of these comparatively indulgent propriegrimly from the time-worn embrasures of the tors have, within the last twenty years, swept milpoorhouse, the ocean, and the grave. The Irish are now planted and thinned, or uprooted like trees or cabbage; and the old, faithful inhabitants of their whose irregularity and gloom, coupled with the lown beautiful country are let live, or are legally murdered, by the Government of the Nation!

Of course the Negro slaves of America are far happier than the poor Irish : these black creatures are well clad, well fed, well lodged, well cared in a doof the files of soldiery, at stated times, relieving mestic and medical point of view. They don't know guard; all impressed the mind of the man who, what is a poorhouse for their kindred: they are never Orangemen: nor are they ever doomed to be chained in gangs in foreign islands, living on bread and water, while constructing quays and harbours, till they sink with labour, torture, and despair, into the works where they lie buried in an ignominious death. Of what advantage is it for the persecuted poor Irish to

My friend and natron, Mr. Garrett, he conthe council chamber, were moving slowly away the handlords, beyond all contradiction, the power of the council chamber, were mounted lacqueys were expulsion over their poor tensuls; and is not this for thicteen years, and was received back into the timed, in the same humble tone, and with the and two or three mounted lacqueys were expulsion the very definition of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the time of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the same humble tone, and with the and two or three mounted lacqueys were expulsion the very definition of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the same humble tone, and with the master's horses slowly up and and death over the poor dependants? Who will, priest, the Rev. Joseph M Guinness. Patrol. on the highways. The House of Commons looks on without concern, or pity, or relief, this plain, public As Sir Hagh was about to pass through the cold-blooded murder of millions of men, women and children!

This system, if steadily persevered in, will soon annibilate the Irish people. Like the departure of Irish laudiords, and the incurable vengeance and malice of the Protestant Church. All other peoples have suffered for their vices-the Irish are persecuted for their virtues. Others are punished for their crimes-we are killed for our honour and fidelity.

Other races have incurred the auger of their rulers for their revolution and disloyalty, but the Irish have in flood and field, fought by the side of the English and won their share in all the bistory of her triumphs and her glory. This fact is the invincible logic it were ended, and so all over; but I will not bandolier, with shouldered musket, and broad- which places England before all the nations as the most perfidious, the most cruel, the most persecuting rancorous, bigoted ruler perhaps ever known in all the history of the civilised world. In order to put a total stop to this universal massacre of the Irish people, the Parliament has only to construct a counterlever on the soil, and mulct the proprietor for every tenant he inequitably removes. The government passes stringent laws to protect young trees, to encourage the breed of fish, to take care of game, to punish the destruction of foxes; and who can describe the inquity of the same class in making laws eventually tending to efface the whole race of the

Irish Catholic poor? There is a great omission in Ireland of not publishing through Europe this cruel bigotry of England. Oh, if Austria, or Naples, or Spain, expelled only one dozen, aye, even one Protestant, through the action of bigotted laws; what an uproar would not England raise against Popish intolerance; and therefore, why should not all. Europe be made, acquainted with the flagitious laws of England, in mercilessly blotting out a whole Catholic people in Ireland. Public opinion has ever been the medium through which England has propagated her lies through mankind: why not employ this public opinion to publish the truth in the misfortunes of Ireland. The one sermon of the Bishop of Orleans has enlightened the people of France on the iniquities of the Protestant Church in Ireland more than a century of private remonstrances could effect: and an organized combination of writers in the various cities of Europe would do more to expose and check the tyranny of England than the agitating effect upon Tisdal occupied little more united voice of our most zealous and powerful press at home. But Ireland cannot be made to believe this fact; and she expends in rancorous divisions, the talent, the power, and the time which could be used with success if directed in the proper channel of foreign exposure. The poor Trish have, through all paused for a moment in the shadow of the en- past time, done everything that men could do to maintain the liberties of Ireland; they have ever followed the Irish leaders, to the loss of all they pos-sessed, since the year 1826; they have borne for religion and their country, persecution of the most crushing, persevering severity. Most certainly, these Irish martyrs should receive the best efforts of all future Ireland to pay them back for the sacrifices they have made, and to make some amends for the sufferings they have endured.

I do believe, from a thorough knowledge of Ireland, that the number and the influence of the good if judiciously arranged and worked; I believe that a public body of this class could be united, with ture: and if you add to this grave assembly, the urgent voice of the united Hierarchy, I do believe, I do firmly believe, that ireland possesses, as yet, a suffi-cient power to induce or to compel the Legislature to do justice to the people, and to save the faithful, defenceless poor from atter annihilation. I am convinced that several Protestant noblemen and gentlemen would willingly join any confederacy having this sole object in view; and abandoning all past causes of quarrel, strike out a new course of Tenant Right for the protection and security of the whole nation. In all your best plans on this subject, the opposition of purties has ever ruined final success; but if failure has heretofore attended this discussion at several times, I still repeat my conviction, that an aggregate, legal temperate, confederacy, composed of the tolerant, liberal landlord interests, aided by the united voice of the Irish Hierarchy, could not fail to secure, in this one particular grievance, a large measure of justice to the poor cottier tenantry of

Neither would I hold public meetings on this subject; and of course I could not think of presuming to drag the Hierarchy into these assemblies of disunion, discord, jeulousy, and abusive animosity!
No, I would procure such an array of eminent names as Ireland has not seen before on this subject: I would then appoint a deputation of such power, temperateness and resolve, as never before argued or supported this question: and I do believe that this plan, well managed and presented in the proper quarter, would secure the desired legislation of justice, as well as of present national expediency.—Your attached friend, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Tuam Herald announces the return of the Rev. Peter Conway to Headford. The reverend gentleman intends to set about building of the new Catholic Church in that town immediately.

Intelligence reached town (Enniskillen) yesterday evening, 22nd ult., that that respected and much-esteemed clergyman, Very Rev. Daniel Boylan, Dean of Clogher, and P.P. of Enniskillen, expired, after a short illness, at Liverpool, in the early part of the day. The reverend gentleman had during the last few years rather suffered in health at various times, but with these exceptions, managed to attend to his parochial duties with all the zeal and alacrity of his earlier years. A beautiful new convent, and cemetery attached will best convey to future times his unceasing energies to promote the interests of Catholicity in a town with such a high Protestant character as Enniskillen, and be, no doubt, the greatest evidence of his diligence in, and attention to, the cause he had so much at heart-forming, in fact, a suitable monument to his worth as a Catholic priest. Father Boylan sought to exercise no influence over his parishioners in the political contests between Mr. Collum and Mr. Whiteside, which disturbed this borough on two or three occasions within the last decade, and was a favorite with all classes. He was returning from Belgium, where he had left a young rains, the writer regrets that thorough draining and niece at school, which he was overtaken by the fatal summons which terminated his earthly labors. We understand his remains will arrive here to-day from Liverpool .- Fermanagh Mail, 23rd ult.

RETURN TO CATHOLICITY .- CONNEMARA .- On last living burdens of rank, arrogance, guile, or wis- from this legal freedom; but the mere poor are cer- burden, as the case might be, at the entrance to tainly excluded from its free provisions. Have not im as Cosgrove publicly and penitently renounced Dublin News.

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE .- Just as we-(Connaught Patriot) are going to press, intelligence reaches us a fearful attack made on the Catholic Church, Lord Plunket's property in Partry, on Monday night lust, on the advent of his Grace, our Archbishop, to administer Confirmation in the parish. The stones being found inside, and some of them in the very sanctuary. This wicked outrage was perpetrated while Father Lavelle was engaged on retreat in this town. No language of ours can convey the feelings of indignation and horror which swell within us while we contemplate so atrocious and impious an act committed in this Catholic county by a handful of the very dregs of society-vagabonds - imported into that afflicted district, but our commentary we reserve for next week.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW AT THE CURRACH.

On Saturday last Queen Victoria held the Grand

Review on the Curragh of Kildare; one of the chief features in the programme of her movements in Ireland. Although a very poor display compared with

those so often seen by "our faithful allies, it was the

largest assemblage of troops witnessed in Ireland since the Russian War. About sixteen thousand roops of all arms were on the field; although, owing to the immense size of the noble plain upon which they were manœuvred, they made far less show than much smaller bodies in the Fifteen Acres. Never before, however, did the Curragh behold such an immense concourse of civilians. At least thirty thousand persons, with some thousands of rehicles, gathered from all points to see, the grand military spectacle. They came some from great distances on foot and from all the towns adjacent on horseback, and by every kind of conveyance. Tattered and weather beaten "mail coaches,", that, had lain, by since they ran between Dublin and Cashel, long before the glories of Kinge-bridge and the reign of Mr liberry began. Hotel omnibusses, with hope in-spiring, hunger banishing hampers propitiously perched on the roof. Shabby genteel turnouts, of squireen aristocracy; the unfortunate horse takenfrom the drudgery of farm work to pull the creaking jingle, with the master and the young ladies, all over the county Kildare to see the Queen! Battalions of jarvies had come down the night before from Dublin, and made a golden harvest—thirty shillings, and in some cases two guiness being charged for the day's hire on the field. But what a golden harvest did the Great Southern and Western Railway reap on Saturday! I calculate that at least fifteen thousand persons left Dublin on Saturday.: in these enormous 'specials" that one after another, each a furlong in length, left Kingsbridge freighted to the full. From Kilkenny also, and from Limerick Junction special trains, heavily laden, brought their contingents, while all the ordinary trains, stopping at Newbridge and Kildare, up and down, poured out a heavy contribution. Over one hundred engines were at work that day on the line. Every office of the company's traffic and passenger departments, was called out and eagaged. The Chairman and, I believe, every member of the board; Mr. Taylor, Secretary; Mr. Molloy, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Ilberry, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Shaw, Assistant Superin-tendent; Mr. Miller, Engineer in Chief, with his assistants—all were to be seen on the alert; and, indeed, the manner in which some fifteen or twenty thousand persons were transported over the line on Saturday last, amidst excitement and hurry, without accident, failure, or break-down, maintained the high prestige of a line admitted to be the best and most safely worked in Europe. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon the troops commenced to take up their positions on the northern slope of the rising ground on which the Curragh Camp stands. At five minutes to eleven a salute from the artillery, and the Royal Standard of England hoisted on the Camp flagstaff; announced that the Queen had arrived. She was received in a respectful manner, but with the most marked absence of enthusiasm. This was the case already in Dublin; and the Press of Europe, no doubt, will not omit to notice that the Government newspapers are, at this moment engaged in a pologetically explaining the frigid reception of her Majesty in the metropolis, by suggesting the "machinations" of the nationalists. These same machinations would seem to have penetrated Kildare and the adjucent counties; for while there was evidenced the greatest curiosity to see her Majesty, and a respectful and even courteous demeanour towards her, there was Reformatory started from the Royal Irish Academy a coldness no one could fail to observe in a striking | House in 12 carriages, at 10 o'clock. The bu degree. The attempts at cheering were like the wails | consist of the old barracks, which are occupied by of disheartened cricket players. At any meeting of a the director and his staff. A new building has been hundred persons in the Rotunda a more hearty, earnest, spontaneous cheer would greet a favorite speaker. The Royal children accompanied their parent, and to my mind, judging from the little I could see of them, are worthy children of one whom her enemies-if she have any, and I don't believe she has one, personally -must admire as a woman, a wife, and a mother. I know this is a point on which she is praised ad nouseam. I know there are millions of wives and mothers in Ireland as exemplary of whom we hear no praise, and I certainly don't think it is a title to a throne not to be an unfaithful wife or a licartless mother. But when we recollect what bud examples Quoen Victoria had in her royal predecessors on the throne of England, and how thoroughly she has discarded their odious precedents and followed the path of a popular father and a virtuous mother, she deserves all honoring and respectful commendation. The Queen was accompanied by a distinguished and brilliant party. -Indeed amidst the crowd present might be seen ail the nobility, most exalted and public functionaries of Dublin. Scarcely a Dublin name of any note in imperial politics was absent. What her Majesty wore I cannot attempt to tell you, not being "up" ou millinery. Doubtless a certain contemporary will supply all minute information of this sort, as well as a column's length of a description recounting the fierce engagement, dashing charges, splendid retreats and glorious victory of the sham battle. For my part, I think of all the shams a sham battle is the most unvaried and uninteresting. To see sixteen thousand men fighting an imaginary toe, is very pretty, artistically speaking but very incomprehensible to general spectators. The usual course for a special reporter is to get an old book of campaigns, and into a mass of verbiage sprinkle a score of "echellous," as many "deploy," numerous "countermarches," a great many "exciting manœuvres" and unlimited "dashing and daring" but bloodless-charges by the cavalry. I prefer to say simply that a great quantity of powder was expended in bombarding some furze bushes up to which the troops eventually advanced-meaning that the enemy was supposed to have been crushed with terrific slaughter. Her Majesty, about two o'clock retired to the hut of the Prince of Wales, where she partook of some refreshments; and about four o'clock left for Dublin in the Royal carriage by which she arrived. Soon after the monster concourse, military and civilian had scattered and disappeared, and ere evening's close the Curragh presented little trace of the busy and stirring scene of which of it had a few hours previously been the theatre. The last whistle of the last Special, the last puff of the last engine, died away in the distance and the Sentry's challenge and

It is something new to find the Times objecting to the extirpation of Irish tenantry, and the conversion of their tillage land into pasture, but "better late than never." In the Irish column of yesterday's Times, in speaking of the damage done by the late subsoiling have not been more commonly practised, and recommends this improvement to the landed proprietors and agricultural societies. This, he adds, would be found much better for their own interests, From A. Berger 198

'all's well" alone broke the silence of the Curragh

Camp. - Morning News.

SOUPERIBE AND KIDNAPPING. The court-house of Ardee, at the petty sessions on Tuesday last, was the theatre of secones such as are witnessed in few places except wherether souper-squad "play such ministic tricks before high heaven, as make the angels weep. The court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the jucidents connected with the kidnapping of a child named Mary Postley who was carried off from Dundalk, and placed in the care of a saint near Ardee, and who was afterwards captured by the man who had acted as her foster parent from her birth. On the beach were four magistrates—Mr. Caraber, Mr. Hatch Major Ruxton and Mr. Taaffe. Mr. Caraber occupied the chair, and a clear-headed, intelligent and excellent ma. gistrate he seems to be Mr. Taaffe and Mr. Hatch are mild and gentle in temper; but the gallant Major appears to us to have a great deal of spleen in his composition, and he exhibited bad temper on one occasion towards Mr. Denvir, solicitor, who met it in a very proper spirit, and the Major was quiet afterwards. This is only another proof that military men are unfit for the duties of social life; and when the Demonracy obtain supreme power, we hope, should we see the day, to have a law exacted that will keep all military men out of civil offices. They are accustomed in the army to be obeyed at once, and they have not patience for the slow and quiet habits of civil life, and, consequently, they are totally unsuited to mix in our every day affairs To the right of the magistrates, and immediately under the bench, are two Protestant ministers, sitting close to Mr. Dickie, solicitor. These ministers are the Rev. Mr. Studdart, and the Rev. Mr. Youngthe latter, of Forkbill notoriety. - For a wonder Mr. Young is not mixed up in this affair; but Mr. Stud-dart has had something to do with it. Mr. Young, however, has a peculiar taste for getting "Roman-ist" children into the souper ranks, and he is here to witness the issue of the trial. Opposite to them is Mr. Denvir, of Dundalk, a young solicitor, who promises to take a leading part on the legal theatre in Louth. He has his books and papers before him, and he is evidently studying the best course to take in defending his client, Michael Carroll, who stands in the dock. We need not here detail the incidents of the trial, which we report in detail elsewhere. The witness, Chanman, seems to be a curious blade He appears very properly named, as he is a trafficer in souls; and although he spent most of his years in earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, he can now dabble in Scripture, and as he stated at a trial in Dundalk court-house, some months ago, he reads the Bible for Catholics and contrasts it with the "errors" of their Church! This glib, souper made some queer statements, which, contrasted with the evidence of the little girl, Eliza Postley, compelled the Chairman, Mr. Caraher, to say he could not believe him. Indeed, it appeared to many present that his swearing was of a very "hard" nature when he said that Carroll made no objection to the children leaving him. We could not believe such a story ; and we may state that the rumour prevalent in Dundalk on the subject is, that Chapman and the child were locked up in the waiting-room at the railway station, still the train was ready to start, when Chapman rushed with the child into a carriage, and was soon out of Carroll's reach. The whole story impressed us with the conviction that this reckless desire of purloining children to recruit the failing ranks of the Establishment is most discreditable. What is the use of; making such efforts to prolong a nuisance which must shortly be removed? But, we believe, they will play out their game to the last, or as long as the English fanatics send them the cash. We suppose the little girls have already figured on the reports of the soupers as converts from "Popery," and that it was after a hard battle they were "rescued from the euraged Priests! !" They are not, however, gone into the souper camp as yet; and if we can rely upon what we are told, it is likely they will never receive the ranters' stamp on their foreheads .- Dundalk Democrat.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, writing on 30th ult., says :- "The managers of the Social Science Congress, following the example of the British Association, arranged for a number of excursions, which took place yesterday. The weather proved most unfavourable. It rained nearly the whole day. Unpromising as the morning was, the several parties started at the appointed time, hoping that the critical hour of noon would bring a favourable turn, and that, as it had been raining so long, the chances were in favour of its ceasing. The excursion to Glencree erected by the labours of the inmates. It is a twostoried range, more than 300 feet in length, the lower story being divided into a refectory, workshop, washing-room, &c. The whole of the upper story is occupied by the dormitory, with four rows of beds, placed as close as possible in line. Each boy has a bed to himself. The aspect of the place is clean, and it is perfectly ventilated. A person remains up the whole night watching over the boys, to prevent any misconduct. The Rev. Mr. Lynch, and his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Marphy, with the "Lay Brothers" by whom they are assisted, belong to the order of "Oblates," and are specially devoted to the Blessed Vir-The "Fathers" are evidently superior men, gin. and the "Brothers," each of whom teaches some trade and has charge of a section of the boys, seem very attentive to their duties. Immediately after the arrival of the visitors all the inmates, 240 in number, were paraded before them. Some wore a green tunic, with marks on their arms showing the degree of honour they had attained; others of inferior degree wore gray tunics, and the majority in the lowest class a dress of dingy colour. Some of the boys in the section of honour have been taught music, and form a band, which performed in a very creditable manner. They all work at shoemaking, tailoring, cabinetmaking, and on the farm, digging drains, blasting rocks, and gardening. The building stands at the foot of a hill almost covered with heather; this belongs to the Reformatory, and will, no doubt, be soon reclaimed and converted into a model farm, for 240 ablebodied boys, from 12 to 16 years of age well fed, and constantly employed, can get through a great deal of work of that kind in the course of a year. The dietary seems to be good and what we saw was certainly abundant-a pound of bread for each, with meat, soup, and potatoes. They get meat on Sunday and Thursday, bread, soup, and vegeta-bles on other days; and for breakfast and supper they get an ample supply of stirabout and milk,-a very nutritious kind of food. About three hours daily are allowed for literary instruction; one in the morning and two in the evening. I noticed some fine looking boys among the inmates; but the prevailing types of head and physiognomy were repulsive, and spoke of early neglect and bad propensities. Some had a very idiotic aspect. The managers however, speak of the effect of the training as most satisfactory. The silent system is enforced during the day, except during the bour after dinner allowed for play. There is no solitary confinement. The in-fliction of some privation in the way of food, or placing the offen ler in an attitude of degradation before his companions during meal times, is found sufficient for the purpose of enforcing discipline.

DONNYBROOK FAIR .- An endeavor has been made this year to revive Donnybrook Fair on a small scale in the piece of ground near the old green. Some tents and stalls have been erected, and people who, probably, are glad to have an excuse for doing nothng are to be seen there during the day, walking about, trying to persuade themselves that they are enjoying some fun: In the evening the number who attend increase somewhat but, on the whole, the "Fair" is a very dull affair indeed. The only thing worth talking of in the amusement line is a traveljoy it. The wealthy may and can derive benefit Return to Catholicity.—Connemand.—On last as well as those of the State, than turning off their ling circus which has pitched its tent, here. The from this legal freedom; but the mere poor are cer- Sunday, in the Catholic Church of Ballinakill, Tho- tenants and converting their tillage into pasture.— usual precautions have been taken by the police to provent a disturbance of the public peace.

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njesty, accompanied, by the members of the Royal party, suite, &c., left Killarney on Thursday, arrived at 6.45 p.m., and immediately, proceeded. Con, board the Royal yacht, which was to sail for Holyhead early on Friday morning, 30th ult.

REJUCINGS IN BALLINA THE TRIBE BRIGADE. Under

the above heading, Connaught Patriot gives a glowing description of the return of a Papal Volunteer. This town (Ballina), says the Patriot, was the scene of the greatest excitement one Thursday night, the 8th instant, it having become known that young Major Howley, of Beleek Castle, had returned home, after honourably serving (and with distinction in the cause of the Most Holy Father, whose service he so nobly embraced, even at the sacrifice of every temporal consideration. Being senior lieutenant in her Majesty's 11th Hussars (although only about twenty four years of age), he threw up his commission to join the "good and holy cause." This young gentleman is nep hew to John Ennis, Esq., M.P., chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, and a director of the Bank of Ireland. Although late at night, when his return became known, the people collected from all parts of the town, and proceeded with the barrels lighting, to Beleek Castle, the princely residence of his father, Edward Howley, Esq., D.L. and J.P. for Mayo and Sligo, where they cheered with most stentorian voices for the young hero of the Cross. After Mr. Howley had expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him, he introduced his son, who, in dignified terms, thanked them, "not for the personal compliment so much as for the deep feeling munifested for the Sacred cause in which he was engaged." He paid a high tribute to the mili-tary genius of Major O'Reilly, which was received with the most deafening theers. After which the immense concourse withdrew in good order to their respective homes .- Connaught Patriot. THE HARVEST .- If the Queen had brought good

weather, as usual, the nation's joy produced by her visit would be very much enhanced. If anything could damp the public excitement it would be the continuance of rain, and the gloomy anticipations, not of the farmers only, but of all classes, regarding the crops. In every part of the country the tone of the press is desponding. According to the Northern Whig,-" The disastrous continuance of wet weather is filling the minds of the farmers with gloom and disappointment. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted by each day's rain; every symptom of a change is welcomed with eager anxiety, for the fate of our harvest this year is trembling in the balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is not to be fulfilled." The hay has suffered greatly by floods, and in some districts the whole of the crops have been destroyed. In the north-west there have been excessive floods in the Poyle and its tributaries, by which farming produce of every kind has been destroyed to an immense extent. From the mountains beyond Omagh on the one side, and Bally bofey on the other, down towards the city of Derry "the total destruction of property is calculated," says the Derry Standard, "at not less than £20,000, many of the small farmers having lost their entire crops. From the South and West the accounts are equally alarming. In the county of Waterford the corn crops may be said to be all cut, but for the most part in a very unripe condition; and they are, besides, very deficient in quantity. The process of saving has been found very difficult, owing to the tremendous falls of rain which delage the fields almost daily. "In fact," says the Waterford News, " Everywhere winter seems to be upon us, the sky wears continually a leaden aspect, the lands are flooded, and the roadsides are filled with the sere and yellow leaf." In Wexford and Carlow counties, remarkable for their good tillage, the crops have ripened early and have been tolerably well saved. But in Tipperary a large portion of the grain crop is still unfit for the sickle. In some instances the farmers are cutting oats which are quite green. Turnips, mangolds, and green crops generally are excellent; but the potato crop which was most luxuriant, is visited extensively by the blight, which has so often proved fatal. In Mayo and the western counties the potato crop has suffered greatly, except along the sencoast. In all lowlands the floods have destroyed an immense quantity of every description of produce, sweeping away acres of hay, and drowning the grain and potato crops. In most cases farmers have left their meadows uncut. No wonder that those who witness this wide-spread desolation have the most gloomy apprehensions as to the yield of the harvest. The owners of well-drained land enjoys a great advantage in seasons like the present, and it is surprising that, notwithstanding the amount of agricultural instruction conveyed to the farmers through various channels, so large a proportion of the soil is still left undrained. In a great part of the country there is sufficient fall to carry off the water; but vast tracts in the midland and western counties have no fall or outlet, while the subsoil is close and impenetrable. Consequently, when there is much rain, those districts present the aspect of a series of lakes, especially in winter. This state of things retards cultivation, and renders it comparatively unprofitable. An effective system of thorough draining and subsoiling would mitigate this evil, if it cannot be wholly removed, and would save many a district from destitution in a season like the present. It may safely be said that the produce throughout the greater part of Ireland would be on an average of years more than doubled in quantity, besides being greatly improved in quality, by thorough draining and subsoiling. In no other way can the frequently disastrous effects of our moist and variable climate be prevented. To accomplish this improvement, then, should be the great aim of the landed proprietors and of the agricultural societies. This would be found much better for their own interests as well as those of the State than turning off their tenants and converting

their tillage land into pasture.

WEATHER WISE.—A Protestant clergyman, writing in a Protestant journal-the Kilkenny Moderator-accounts for the late wet weather in the following enlightened manner:-"Should the rain continue to fall as it has done lately, it does not seem an exaggeration to call it in the words of the Prayer-book. a plague of rain and waters. The question has been forced on my mind, has anything lately occurred which might seem to be a sin of such a nature as to call for chastisement. Without asserting anything positively, is it not worthy of remark that two circumstances have lately occurred, both indicating a diminished respect for the Fourth Commandment? One is the compulsory opening of the Glasnevin Garden on Sunday, an act forced upon us by the Government, and submitted to by those from whom we would have expected more consistency and firmness. The other is the visit of the Prince of Wales to Maynooth on Sunday, of which it is difficult to say whether the act, or the choice of the day, was the more

deserving of censure."

BARBAR-OUS DESPOTISM .-- In the olden days, au Irishman who wore his beard after the National fashion ran considerable risk of being knocked on the head, or getting his throat cut. At least, any Anglo-Saxon adventurer who amused himself by shooting such Irish wild game had only to pay "marks," by way of license. England has given up that plan of hunting down the Irishrie long ago. Our native distinctions of dress and social custom have been destroyed, and we may wear, or not wear, our beards now just as we like. Newer and more improved ways of eliminating the mere Irish have since been discovered, as Lord John Russell (of famine fame), or Bishop Plunkett, or Mr. Adair, or fifty others, could easily prove to you. But, on the Continent, they have not yet reached the English perfection of policy in this regard; and they are still in terror of coats and boards. For example, we find a Russian functionary issuing the following extraordinary proclamation in Russia's Ireland, poor Poland :- " Many functionaries, particularly the younger ones, wear nered caps. Some even have been seen to wear Mr. Sykes, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

AZE THE OFEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM BELAND THE HEI Ma- moustachious, imperials, and more than that full moisty, accompanied, by the manufers of the Royal beards!!! These airs of independence (sie) the government of his Majesty the Ozar cannot be expected to tolerate in any one. How then could it be for a moment supposed that it would leave its own functionaries unpunished when, instead of edifying the self when the others were on deck, and enjoying a other by their faithful obedience, they walk in the smoke in the most out of the way rereats, that a streets decked out with such a display of rebellious. Yankee asked Major Cowell the reason of such conhostility, and even come and defy government in the same trim in its own offices?" Marvellous, truly!-In this nineteenth century of ours there are thickwitted functionaries who still believe that men may be subdued and enslaved by fashioning their caps and trimming their beards! The Emperor of all the Russians should make his tailor and barber Ministe s of State. - Irishman.

> THE BURNING OF PORTLICK CASTLE. - MULLINGAR, 26th August, 1861.-An unusual stir was created in this town to-day, by the arrival at the county jail, under a constabulary escort, of Captain Sydney Smith, the unfortunate gentleman whose eccentric career has just culminated in the total destruction of his brother's residence, with all the furniture and property it contained. Your readers will not have forgotten the description of the burning of Portlick Castle, nor the extraordinary circumstances attending it. The Castle, a very pretty structure, situated on the shore of Portlick Bay-a beautiful inlet of Lough Ree-and distant about two miles from the village of Glasson, in Westmeath, was the residence of Capt. R. Smyth, D.L. His brother, Captain Sydney Smyth, the author of this terrible calamity, whohad been some time since confined in a lunatic asylum, resided with him until lately, and was treated with much kindness. The marriage of his elder brother, however, appeared to have produced a most unfavorable effect on the mind of the latter, who refused to live at the castle any longer, and betook himself to some friends in the county Roscommon, meditating-revenge for some fancied grievance. An opportunity soon presented itself of carrying out his intentions, of which he was not slow to avail himself; and the blackened ruins of what was once Portlick Castle, testify to the completeness with which his desire was fulfilled. Fortunately the in-mates escaped, but the value of the furniture and effects destroyed are estimated at £3,000. Immediately after the destruction of the building, the lunatic fixed his residence in an elevated part of the ruins, where he has actually remained since the 21st of July, successfully opposing all the attempts made to capture him. Armed with a sword, of which he had managed to possess himself, and furnished with a formidable supply of stones and missiles of every description, which he was ready to hurl on any hostile intruder, he succeeded for more than a month in defying the power of the civil authorities, who have been unremitting in their endeavors to effect his arrest, which it was found impossible to do without a certain loss of life The only persons allowed to approach him were two men belonging to the place, by whose means food was conveyed to him. It was proposed to render him insensible by mixing opinies with his drink, and then securing him; but the at-tempt was not more successful than several other stratagems which resulted also in failure. At one time he seems to have entertained the intention of escaping and making his way to his former residence but the constabulary took such effectual measures as to frustrate his object, withdrawing the boats from the neighborhood, and guarding the roads-in fact, subjecting him to a regular seige. The number of police engaged in watching him on one occasion amounted to thirty, accompanied by the County In-spector, a Sub-Inspector, and Resident Magistrate; when Sub-Inspector Kirkland, of Glasson, and his party, succeeded in capturing him and bringing him before Mr. Cronin, R. M., who has committed him to jail to await his trial. He is unquestionably insane, and persist in his threats of further vengeance against his brother .- Irish Times.

> EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENTS OF LONDON THIEVES. -On Thursday, Sergeant Brett, of the City detective force, who had been selected by Inspector Hamilton to proceed to the north of Ireland for the purpreventing a gang of first-class London thieves from pursuing their nefarious operations ou the occasion of the recent fete and visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to Belfast, made his report to his superiors. It contained some curious information respecting the movements of London thieves, and there is no doubt that but for Brett's presence many robberies would have been committed. The arrangements made by the thieves were of an elaborate character, and showed that they had made the journey from town with the fixed determination of "doing a good stroke of business." Upon arriving in Belfast Brett associated himself with Mr. Campbell, of the Dublin police force; Mr. Smith, Glasgow; and Mr. M'llroy, Belfast. Captain Shaw (the newly appointed superintendent of the London Fire Brigade), the head of the Belfast police, at the same time rendered very valuable assistance. On the sccond day of the agricultural show a person "got up" to appear like a well-to-do English farmer had attracted a crowd around him while he descanted upon the merits and defects of some of the prize cattle. Brett walked up just to look what was going on," when in a moment he recognised under the dress of the rich English agriculurist no less a person than "Jim Belcher," a notorious swell-mobs-man and garotter from London. Belcher saw he was detected, and exclaimed, much to the merriment of the bystanders, 'Oh, Mr. Brett, pray let me go-I'm only here for pleasure; I will do anything you wish so that you don't lock me up." He was locked up, notwithstanding, and at night was put upon the boat for London and sent away. The next night was fixed for the grand ball, at which the Lord-Lieutenant was to be present. From information received, Brett had reason to believe that a gang of London "cracks" had taken tickets, sold at two or three guineas each, with the object of easing the nobility and gentry of some of their valuables during the excitement and confusion of the ball. Brett was soon on the alert, and stationed himself on the steps leading up to the ball-room. His look-out was of short duration, for he soon perceived two persons, expensively but not fastly dressed, approaching the entrance, engaged in an apparently amusing conversation. They walked arm-in-arm, and were about presenting their tickets when their eyes fell upon the officer. They turned and fled, much to the surprise of the other visitors. They were, however, pursued, and like their friend the farmer captured and lodged in prison. They were sent home by a boat which left the wharf at twelve o'clock the same night. Brett ascertained that they had been staying at a first-class hotel, paying 5s a night for bed, and indulging in all the luxuries the house could afford. They were accompanied by five other "gentlemen," who had left a deposit of five shillings to secure their beds for that night, and had placed their luggage altogether in one room. The fact of the apprehensions got wind, and no one of the five returned to the hotel, neither was any of the luggage claimed during Brett's stay at Belfast. At the close of the fetes no robberies were reported-a fact owing, no doubt, to the apprehension of the suspected persons at such an early period of the testivities. These thieves keep regular disries of all the events " coming off" which are likely to attract numerous attendances and they make the journey from town for the express purpose of pursuing their unlawful calling. They are in many instances supplied with large sums of money, and spare no expense to carry out their de-

GREAT BRITAIN.

signs in a successful manner.-Morning Star.

Convensions .- The following have lately been received into the Catholic Church:—The Rev. W. E. I. Owen, M.A., of Glanogwen, Bangor, by the Very. Rev. Oanon Egan; the Rev. W. Burns, of Hayle, Brandebourgh coats, scarlet cravats, and four-cor- Cornwall by the Rev. W. Cassey, of Camborne; and

His Royal Highness was so exceedingly taciturn and distant to the passengers generally, dining by himduct. He was gravely informed that "the Prince was acting under special instructions from the British Embassy at Washington." Subsequently Major Cowell inquired of the Yankee touching American matters, but was informed by him, in reply, that he must excuse him saying anything, as "the United States' Government had particularly requested him to be reserved on such topics." Major Cowell could not but appreciate the lu quoque. - Liverpool Albion.

The Great Eastern is still-lying in the Mersey, and was visited last week by nearly 30,000 persons. She will continue on view during the whole of this week, after which she will begin to take in cargo for her next trip, which will take place early in September. The directors have, in consequence of theidemand for first-class berths, fitted up new state rooms.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INTERCOMMUNICATION. - AD idea of the importance of the communication between France and England may be formed from the fact, that in the first fortuight of the present month 2,649 travellers arrived at Dieppe, and 1,668 sailed from that port for England-total 4,315.—Evening

The week has been painfully marked by an accident on the Brighton railroad, more fatal than any which England has ever experienced. The deaths are already twenty-four, beside many wounded. The inquest is still sitting; but it is plain enough that whatever accidental causes may have co-operated in the way of disordered signal machinery, and signalmen who lost their presence of mind, the real cause is that the railway put on three enormous trains close together, the appointed times being 8.5, 8.15 and 8.30 respectively. The third of these ran into the second in the Clayton Tunnel, some five miles from Brighton. It appeared, moreover, that the signalman, though he had come on duty only an hour before the accident, and therefore was not at the moment over-wearied, was to stay at his post fourand-twenty hours, from Sunday morning till Monday morning, during which time the safety of some thousands of passengers must depend wholly upon his never remitting his vigilance. With such arrangements the only wonder is that accidents are not far more frequent. It is this cause which produces collisions of ships in the channel. The men on watch are often too exhausted with long-continued work to keep their eyes open. This explains why it is that accidents of the same sort never happen to Queen's ships. We cannot but hope that the present catastrophe will lead to some efficient reform; but it is at best to shut the stable door after the steed is stolen. -Weekly Register.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr Rowland Williams to a gentleman who proposed collecting funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the prosecution instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury against Dr. Williams :- "Sir,-My most cordial thanks are due to you for your generous sympathy, which is the more welcome, since peculiar circumstances have laid me open to misrepresentation even from professed Liberals. The point of difference between myself and an eminent reviewer, who has thought it worthy of him to pay compliments to a bishop at my expense, and at that of truth, is not that the reviewer considers any of my literary positions unfounded, but he wishes them to wear a becoming veil of German or of Latin notes; whereas, with myself, it is no part of Christ's faith that we should misrepresent history or criticism, nor do I vet believe that the people of England, whose national conscience is the living imponent of our Articles, pay their clergy to deceive them. If any religious theory requires correction, the clergy are the men most bound to correct it. The application of such general principles to details would, I conceive, be best eft to literary discussion. There must be a possibility that attempts to stifle research by penalties without first inquiring whether the results of research have been correctly given, may turn out to be ignorant trampling in the dust, not only of the general rights of conscience, but of our special Ordination Law. Thus, if it be only conceived possible that my own deliberate report of Hebrew prophecy, after many years of thoughtful study, should turn out both true, and the most conservative view consistent with truth, it will follow upon that hypothesis, that the evasive contumely heaped upon me by bishops and the ill-advised suit against me in the Court of Arches, tend in effect to force a gigantic misrepresentation of Holy Writ upon the clergy by violence, and upon the laity by disguise. I do not expect that words, or deeds, of such tendency will approve themselves to the judgment of the nation, or of the Church as soon as the cloud of misrepresentation is cleared away. My case is now the hands of lawyers. I am not distrustful of the result, nor yet am I so free from anxiety as to the instruments and progress of the contest that offers of aid, such as you have been good enough to originate, should be indifferent to me. f you will communicate with Charles Goodwin, Esq., of the Temple in whose hands that part of the subject is left, he will be glad of your aid. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your obliged and faithful ROWLAND WILLIAMS." servant,

PROTESTANT RESULTS. - Popery never spreads so rapidly as when attacked by men who live by lecturing, and by the sale of books published rather to benefit their own pecuniary resources than from a healthy desire to caution and enlighten the Protestant public; and we conscientiously believe that if the Rev. Mr. Maguire, the present incumbent of St. James's Clerkenwell, had never lectured in Islington the number of Catholics in the parish would have been hundreds less than at the present time.-Highgate Express.

A CARD FOR PAN .- The Lord Warden is affectionately entreated to recollect that he is in some sort a Churchwarden, and must not entirely delegate his functions to an avowed Sidesman, like Lord S .-When the Warden has next to choose a bishop, let us for one have a hierarch who succeeds to something of the knowledge of Languages possessed by the first bishop. The successor to the Apostles should not be Apostle-Spoons. It is not pleasant to read at the Museum the notice, " Bishops learning Greek are requested not to dogsear the Delectus."- Punch.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS .- A return recently made from the metropolitan police-station states that within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross there are 2,637 miles of streets. Since 1849 the number of houses has increased by upwards of 60,000, and the | that a United Italy would very soon be found in aclength of streets by nearly 900 miles.

PROTESTANT EMIGRATION .- A vessel baving been chartered to convey a cargo of 500 Mormonites from Liverpool to the United States en route to the settlements in Utah territory, about 70 men, women, boys, and girls, forming the contingent supplied by the London district, assembled on Saturday morning at the Euston Terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, under the charge of "Elder" Joseph Gibbs. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal.— Many of their relatives attended at the station to bid them farewell. From the report of a conference recently held at the Great Salt Lake City, it appears that the Mormon rulers are enumerated as follows: First Presidency, 3; Apostles, 7; Seventies, 2,086; High Pricets, 715; Eiders, 994; Pricets, 514; Teabhers. 475; Deacons, 227. There are 331 Mormon missionaries from Utah in different portions of the earth, and 156 were elected at the conference, who were to be despatched immediately.—London Times.

M. D'Alberte, of London, has challenged Blondin for £500 to cross the valley at Matlock, from the High Tor to the Heights of Abraham, on a tight rope 4,000 feet long and 700 feet high. The Press. lation of New York and Pennsylvania is 6,813,550 World, Aug. 26.

PRINCE ALTRED - Among other on dits affort re- 1 At the last meeting of the Leicester board of specting: the Prince's, recent trip, to Liverpool on guardians a person named Norman, gave the follow-board the Arabia is one to the following effect:— ing sapient reasons for refusing to appoint a clergymen as chaplain without stipend to the workhouse. He told the meeting that "he had searched the New Testament since they last met, and could not find in any portion of it's sentence which authorised the appointment of a religious officer either with or without stipend, and as they had no precedent for such an appointment in the Holy Book, he should oppose the motion." Mr. Norman did not state whether he found a precedent in the Bible for the appointment of a board of guardians.

> A PEEP INTO THE OFFICE OF THE LONDON "TIMES." -A French tourist, who has visited the office of the Thunderer, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining. the editorial room-which is large, well lighted, and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing—is a dining-room for editors, and the archive room, where are stored all the files of the Times since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proof readers' rooms, where are hundreds of dictionaries and encyclopedias in all languages and relating to all subjects. A dozen proof readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating-room adjoining that where they work, and their meals are provided at the expense of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subscription to the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees to the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundred and seventy news-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisements for remuneration. The wear and tear produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immense establishment are so great that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthen once every two years the lower storeys of the building.

The triumph of the Tories in South Lancashire is tantamount to a declaration on the part of the people of England that the days of the Palmerston Administration are numbered. The battle fought at the hustings last week, and which ended so disastrously for the Ministry, was one of the most decisive that could have been fought. in any country or borough in the United Kingdom. The candidates were fairly matched-the advantage personally being rather on the side of Mr. Cheetham. The constituency was large, enlightened, and independent. Both the candidates numbered among their supporters the leaders of the two great parties in Parliament, and the election itself was regarded as a great Whig and Tory trial of strength. As Catholic landlords are the proprietors of more than half the soil of Lancashire-notwithstanding the immense possessions of Lords Derby and Sefton-the friends of both candidates exerted themselves, to the utmost to obtain Catholic support. And here it was that the dishonest Italian policy of Lord Palmerston told against him-here it was that Mr. Gladstone's fables about Neapolitan prisons, now known to be fictions, palmed upon the too credulous Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mazzinian conspirators, and his recent most ungenerous attack upon the Grand Duke of Modena -were remembered to the prejudice of the Liberal candidate. In the present evenly-balanced state of the Liberal and Conservative parties in England, the votes of the Catholics are sufficient to turn the scale; and these votes—which the policy of the late Daniel O'Connell had made over the Liberals-are henceforth in a danger of being recorded, as the majority of them have been in South Lancashire, on the side of Conservatism. This is entirely owing to the conduct of Lords Palmerston and Russell upon the Papal and the Italian questions. Twelve months ago the tide of popularity had set in strongly in farour of the Italian Revolutionists, and Lord Palmer-ston was the popular idol. His Lordship could then afford, with the country at his back and a majority in the House of Commons eager to vote as he wished, to make a mockery of the remonstrances of those who truly represented that England was disgracing herself by the moral support which she gave in Italy to anarchists, revolutionists, and rebels-men in arms against legitimate authority, and guilty of every crime against society, the rights of projecty, and the sacred interests of religion. But the tables are now turned. The Premier's jokes delight no longer. Honest Liberals equally with Tories are elegaic, the damnatory and gossiping: "Betty tundiscovering that in the case of Naples they were nego," says the writer, "is dead. D-n old abe lineived, and that they have be sanctioning the wholesale slaughter of the Neapolitans for resisting the attempt of that Royal brigand and sacrilegious usurper, the King of Sardinia, to rule over them. In England the correction of a great popular error is a slow process; but there are occasions when such repentance is not too late. Not only in Naples but in Tuscany the usurped sceptre of Victor Emmanuel is escaping from his grasp. But it seems that, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, the Neapolitans are threatened with something like direct hostility on the part of England, unless they consent to be butchered into submission to the Sardinian monarch by his ferocious Lieutenant-General Cialdini. The Naples correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated the 13th August, is exultant at having to record that Captain Paynter, of Her Majesty's ship Exmouth, landed 500 of his crew, in seven companies, with field guns, near Caitellamare, the men all armed with rifles, evidently with a view of showing the Sardinian authorities that if the Royalists were approaching they need have no fear of them. "I believe that I may state," says this writer, "that now that the fleet is withdrawn from the Syrian coast, a large force will come here. There are obvious reasons why it should be here, if we mean to back up the Kingdom of Italy with our moral force! If France supports brigands on the frontier, why should not England support Victor Emmanuel in the bay of Naples?" So here we have what is meant by moral force! The landing of 500 men at Castellamare, with field guns, rifles, and the munitions of war, by way of giving notice of English neutrality to the loyal subject of Francis the Second! These are the proceedings which explain the secession of the Catholic electors of Lancashire from the ranks of the Liberals, and the support of the Derby candidate at the late election. The farce of compelling the people of Naples to accept as a Sovereign an intruder who they detest, has roused the Marquis of D'Azeglio, recently a member of the Cabinet of Turin, into a solemn denunciation of so flagrant an injustice. More thinking heads have also been busy of late calculating what would be the effect upon England of a united Italy-if that Mazzinian dream could possibly be made a reality. And, so far as we can learn, they agree generally in opinion cord with France upon the policy of decreasing the maritime power of England in the Mediterranean; and that this country would then discover that, in assisting in the overthrow of the Temporal Power of the Pope, she had been disabling the most faithful and the most valuable ally that this country ever had on the Southern side of the Alps .- Hull Adver-

UNITED STATES.

tiser (Protestant.)

The following appeared in the telegraphic correspondence of the New York Tribune from Washington. "A REGIMENT OF LANCERS .- Col. Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was here a few days since, and obtained power to raise a regiment of 1,600 Lancers, and to arm and equip them like the 16th English Lancers, with sabre, carabine, pistol, and a lance, the shaft of which is to be sixteen feet long, and blade fourteen inches. The rendezvous will be at Detroit. They will be in the field by December, and commanded by experienced officers."

The aggregate free population of the eleven seceded States amounts to 5,581,649. The total popu-

-being 1,232,921 more than all Secessiondom. The fighting men of the rebellious States-or those between eighteen and forty-five years of age number 1,116,000, while in New York and Pennsylvania they aggregate 1,359,000.

THE FANATIO FERVOUR AT THE SOUTH. - If the moneyed people hold back there can be no doubt the churches are coming to the rescue, and as the congregations melt away into the ranks their pastors follow them "a-colonelling." Bishop and General Leonidas Polk, of the Southern army, has been followed by a number of his clergy to the camp, and one of them lately wrote a most affecting letter to one of his reverend brethren in the North, in which he declared, with the unction of a Covenanter, that he would smite hip and thigh the aforesaid reverend brother if he encountered him in the flesh on Southern soil. The religion of the South is fervid. No Canaanite was ever in worse case in Israelitish hands than will the black Republican be who may find himself in the grip of good, God-fearing Georgians or Carolinians. There has been a blessing of liags and a cursing of enemies all over the States, the like of which has never been seen since the time of the Crusades-let us say in a general fashion -As one of the coloured brethren observed of a celebrated Baptist minister, whom he followed in Savannah, "We don't care much for him blessing; but his 'cussin' is jist bewtiful and makes we feel awful happy."-Mr. Russell's Letter from Washington,

Some LETTERS .- We are not in the habit of defending any expressions of affection whatever. We consider the process of yearning an exercitation which ought to command respect. The finer emotions are articles upon which sooner than lay an ungentle hand we would bleed copiously' with the utmost pleasure. But some letters addressed to soldiers in the confederate army have recently reached us through the agency of an intercepted mail upon which we cannot forbear comment. They seem to have been penned by fond fathers, sighing sisters, swooning sweathcarts to lost lovers, big brothers and stubborn sons in the ranks. They breathe a mingled atmosphere of tenderness and brimstone. The recipient is adjured in a sentence to take particular care of himself, but by all means to kill a Yankee, processes which strike us as in a mild degree incompatible. They are of every tone, from the rigid and paternal to the fluent and amorous. "Mi Dear Suns," the first communication before us begins (rather a luminous prelude,) "I set myself," &c., &c. How the old gentleman could back up his "suns" more gracefully than by "setting" now and then it would be difficult to imagine. This particular letter is exempt from any specific brutality of phrase such as blemishes its auccessors, and contains a little sound advice: "Obey your Ofisers," says the parent, "and if they speak Crabid don't take no offense ner grumble nor mormer." In a military point of view this counsel is excellent, notwithstanding its etymological frailties.

The next on the list is signed Louisa. "We enjoyed ourselves," says Louisa, " at your Pa's, eating his fine cherries, but I was so afraid the Yankees would catch us. You kill them so slow. Why don t you kill them all at once and then come home?— Make baste and kill them all. I cannot live without you. Nothing satisfies me now and I am afraid never will again. There have been several deaths here letely." Several deaths in the vicinity and Louisa not satisfied! What would satisfy the young lady, we should like to know. This sanguinary must be a Nero in petticoats, whom nothing short of the extinction of the human race can satiate. " We are," she continues, " to have preaching at the Arbor on Saturday, but I have no Jim to take me."-Alas! no Jim! What is life without a Jim? What is "stated preaching" without a Jim? Vanity.— James go home. Lay down your musket and streak it. The voice of glory calls in one direction, the

voice of Louisa in another. Obey the latter. Bolt! We are inclined to regard Socrates B -- in the light of a complete letter-writer. He has, as the country parson would say, such a way of "putting things" "Dear Friends," says Sormes B., "I take my pen in hand and seat mysel?" (there is a power of wind and prolixity in this exordium of So-crates B——'s). "I here you are bad of fur close and Sues." (Just Nemisis! a soldier bad off for Sues, or Bettys for that matter. Where are the commissary officera? "I want you to rite me about it." There is a little further on a cheerful blending of the -d yankey you cin; John Elkoo Kill every d is about Crazy for Caroline; he follors her every whare she goze i must close."

There is something lugubriously lental about the following, from a young lady to her lover: Edgefield District

Mathew Dear-Did you fast to-day? I think not if you had mutton to eat. I could eat a whole quarter. I wrote you I did not mean to eat a mouthful and I did not till my stomach could bear it no longer. It is clear that the salvation of the Confederacy is not to be brought about by dietic penance. The gastric yearnings are too many even for the bowels of faith; with the afternoon, even of days appointed to the uses of stomachic chastisemen', come qualms of a biliary character, indulgence and remorse. We should like a record of Mathew's carnal struggles on that eventful, but hungry day. Did he tast faithfully, or succumb to mutton? We should like to

know. Come, Mathew, own up. Josephine writes to Mr. Jorl Grager : - " I embrace this opportunity to rite you a few lines. I have nothing new to write. I give my love to you. I think of the (we infer from itslies that Joel must be a very definite article, indeed) 'think of me. I cum to a close. Josephine is not, we are glad to see, disposed to err on the side of verbiage, but with true womanly instinct she insists on her little postscript: "I hope to see you again in this world but Dont I hope to meet in another.' From appearances, Josephine, we should judge you did. It does you

credit. The list is enriched with an epistolary outburst of volcanic character signed D--, and dated Dragsville. The writer is in love. Even the rude clangor of war (he is in the ranks, and seems to have been a looker-on at Vienna) does not silence the still, small voice within him : "When this you see," says Dremember me, though many miles apart we be; if you love me as I love you, no knife can cut our love in to," sing too-rall-loo, &c We have taken the slight liberty of making a rhythmic addition to D—'s remarks on cutlery, but he will give us credit for a melodious motive. "Janey," continues this sprightly correspondent, suddenly roused from his spondaic bewilderment, "I write a little more to let you know we have had a small battle at Viana. We killed six of the yankees and wounded one more.— Oh, Janey dear, Here is my heart." Beneath the concluding line are several pen-and-ink diagrams bearing a close resemblance to the pattern of a new und neat thing in lozenges; they are intersected by right angular lines like a village map, and the first impression derived from them is that D., in a sudden rage of devotion, has served up his noble entrail minced.

Now, let no one say that, in laying aside for a moment that just and considerate reserve which exempts the outpouring of private affection from public gaze, we have been actuated by any other than a kindly design. We wish to exhibit the ghastly and hideous moral distortion of letters which breathed balm and fire in a breath- We do not see how the gentler affections make themselves comfortably at home in hearts which rage and rave for blood thus ruthlessly. It may, however, be an incident of the superior civilisation which prevails at the South. But, on the whole, sooner than see our own progenitors turned each into a raging Old Man of the Mountain, our virgins transmuted into blood-thirsty Messalinas, we prefer to put up with that inferior orticle of civilisation which is our portion at present.-New York

True Colitness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE reports of an increase to the military forces in Canada are confirmed by the last steamers .-Three regiments are under orders, and will probably be brought lather by the Great Eastern, which is expected to sail about the middle of the present month.

The news from the Continent is of little general interest. It is rumored that Austria and Spain had declared their intention to place troops at the disposal of the Sovereign Pontiff, should the French garrison be withdrawn from Rome. The struggle betwixt the Neapolitans and the Piedmontese still continues, the former avoiding as much as possible all general engagements with their better disciplined enemies, who are now eighty thousand strong. The position of Austria with regard to Hungary is extremely delicate, and we may expect at any moment, to hear of the insurrection of the latter.

The real nature of the war, and the hideous a rocities perpetrated by the Piedmontese mercenaries upon the Neapolitans are now admitted, eron by the warmest advocates of the former, and the loudest revilers of the Neapolitan patriots. The Naples correspondent of the London Times, whom no one can suspect of any prejudices against the Predmontese, writing under date 27th August, gives the following revolting details :-

"The most recent 'act of justice,' the countermassacre in Pontelandolfo, was one at which humanity shudders. What the precise number of those destroyed was I do not know, but this I know, that the report presented to General Cialdini was, that not one of those who remained in the town was spared.' There were women and children probably, as well as men, but all were indiscriminately burnt or slaughtered.

After a lame attempt at an apology for the foreign troops, by whom this massacre of the Neapolitans was perpetrated, the same authority thus continues :-

"I have heard, too, of other military executions for which even so much cannot be said. On one accession, I am told, General Pinelli shot 48 of his prisoners in cold blood after the battle. One of them, who had been the prisoner of the Reacagainst the order. pelholds "bleidolt and in his agony loudly called out to be heard, but the commanding officer, turning his back upon him, was inexorable. The same informant states that on another occasion 300 persons were burnt in a wood near Potenza. Now, I cannot vouch these facts in a court of justice I could not swear to them. but they are reported to me by one who is as well informed as any man in Naples, who was long a sufferer in prison under the late dynasty, whose sympathies are strongly with the cause of an united Italy, and who closed his report by saying "the Bourbons committed great cruelties, but we must be silent.' In short, my impression is that the sacrifice of human life has been much greater than the world has any idea of, and I do not speak of those who have fallen in the field, but of those who have been made away with by a rough and sum-mary kind of justice. If I write as I now do. it is to induce greater caution, and to put a stop to excesses which, however characteristic they may be of the savage enemy, are a disgrace to an army of gallant soldiers fighting for fraternity and unity.

The writer admits also, that these " ucts of justice" against men whose only crime is that of asserting their national independence with arms in their hands, have failed of the desired effect : that they have not intunulated; but have-as in the case of the atrocities perpetrated by the troops of the first Napoleon upon the Spanish insurgents-merely stimulated the hatred which the people of Naples entertain towards the invaders of their native land, who, like the demons of the Convention, are preaching the gospel of "Union, Fraternity, or Death."

"And now for my report of the 'state of the country,' as it is called, and I fear that my view of it is justified by facts. There is no real improvement.— The very multitude of the events renders it impossible for me to enumerate them. We hear officially of incendiary fires in the province of Aquila, and others again near Castellamare, of the invasion of Mercogliano, and the disarming of the National Guard and the opening of the prison; of several places in Campobasso being attacked; of an attack on Guardia Reggia, near Isornia, and the burning of the archives; as also on St. Egidio, in the province of Salerno, where the National Guards were compelled to give up their arms. The authorities, of course, endeavour to make light of these events, and say that, if it were not for this and not for that, the brigandage would be put down in a fortnight;' but it is not put down, and the end is yet far distant, because the causes which led to it still

I still hold to my opinion that if this country is to become a part of an united Italy it must be held as a conquest, and my reasons for thinking so become stronger every day. The army, which from the very elements of which it is composed, and the recentness of our political changes, is looked upon more as Piedmontese than national, has been compelled to take such a hestile position as to render a voluntary fusion impossible. In the provinces-let it be disguised as much as you choose—there is great irritation, and 50,000 or 60,000 disbanded soldiers have not intellectually emasculated by the discipline of

the victims of their own crimes and of the impetuosity, in many cases just impetudaity, of the Were it possible therefore, it would be soldiery. Were it possible therefore, it would be desirable to increase the regular force, putting little dependence on such aid as Southern Italy itself can furnish."- Times Naples Corr.

This be it remembered is the confession of a Liberal, and not the accusation of an enemy of the Italian revolution. By what means that revolution is forwarded, and what its objects, are thus before the world, and can no longer be denied or ignored. The revolution in Italy means "conquest," not voluntary union; the means by which it is promoted are murder, rape, and arson; and such is the cause, such are the means on which the Great Briton looks approvingly because the victims are Catholics, and the foreign oppressors are the enemies of the Pope!

The affairs of the United States present no appearance of a speedy settlement. Meagre and most contradictory, are all the reports which reach us from the seat of war. We hear of desperate and bloody battles, lasting from early morn till dewy ere, with the loss of some fifteen killed and seventy wounded. There are marchings and countermarchings, which it is impossible to understand, and most tedious to read of. In the North a regular " reign of terror" prevails; all classes of citizens are at the mercy of the mob; and it suspected even, are liable to be thrust into prison. Amongst the names of the many victims of this odious tyranny, we find that of Mr. McMaster, the talented editor of the late New York Freeman. The President has disavowed General Fremont's proclamation in so far as it declared free the slaves of all masters in Missouri in arms against the North; and it is said that Fremont, who is one of the few men of talents of whom the Federalists can boast, will resign his command in consequence.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CATECHISM OF POINTE AUX TREMBLES .- It is an easy matter to make little children, dependent for their clothes and victuals upon the good will of their teachers, repeat parrot-like any nonsense that the latter may think fit to teach them. But it can scarce be doubted that, when no longer dependent upon these teachers, when no longer obliged to repeat the daily lesson, and to swallow the vapid dose of cant to which in their youth they were accustomed, the pupils of Pointe Aux Trembles will be the first to resent the insult offered to their intelligence, by their former Catechists. And it is to be dreaded that, when they shall perceive the absurdity of the principles in which, at the Pointe Aux Trembles Swaddling house they were indoctrinated, they will cast off all the restraints of religion and morality. The same process by which a Catholic is converted into a Protestant, must inevitably, if logically carried out, convert the Protestant into the infidel, or denier of all revealed religion. Were Christianity nothing better than the farrago of nonsense taught at Pointe Aux Trembles, its rejection would indeed be no loss, but rather a gain. morally and intellectually; and the converted pupil arrived at years of manhood, and capable of judging for himself will probably be of the same opinion,-and reject Christianity at the same time as he rejects the absurdities of his "souper" education.

We will give some few extracts from this Evangelical Catechism, as a specimen of the nabulum with which the tender mind of the interesting converts at Pointe Aux Trembles are

Q .- " Was the Virgin Mary without sin?

A .- " No : for she calls God her Saviour, and none hut sinners need a Saviour."

Such an answer may suit the tender age and undeveloped intellects of the pupils into whose mouths it is put; but to the more mature intelligence the answer would suggest itself that-as he who by his advice, or restraining arm, prevents or preserves another from falling into the water, may by the latter be addressed as "his saviour," with as good reason as if he had been dragged out of the water when almost drowned -so, the Blessed Virgin might have been preserved by, and account of, her divine Son, from all taint of sin, whether original or actual; and might therefore have spoken of Him by Whom she was preserved from sin as "her Saviour" with as good reason as if He had delivered ber from the stains of guilt actually contracted. If because of her divine Son, Mary was preserved from all sin, then most certainly that Son was "her Saviour," or preserver, and might have been so spoken of by the sinless Mother.

Q .- "Should we pray to her as an intercessor? A .- " No: because there is only one mediator between God and man; the man Obrist Jesus, and Obrist is the advocate with the Father."

For the same reason Protestants should not pray for one another, or request the prayers of their co-religionists; for surely, if the Blessed Virgin's prayers, or intercession in our behalf, be repugnant to the one mediatorship of Christ, the prayers or intercessions of Brother Stiggins for Brother Snooks, must be equally repugnant to that one mediatorship, and for the same reason Q .- "If we pray to her could she not hear us and does she not know all things? A .- "No: because she sought her own son three

days, not knowing where to find him." Here again it would suggest itself to any one

in a material point of view, are this earth and its pressly deny, any article of the Anglican Church: inhabitants, in comparison with only the actually they merely put a new spiritual gloss upon old visible portion of the material universe around texts hitherto carnally interpreted. As the F. of all that is taking place in, and amongst the literally asserted in the Bible, the "Essayists?" Catholic Church—they are subsequently to retail. denizens of, the former, without being endowed deal with other supernatural facts, such as the with omniscience an attribute which the Ca- Resurrection. They do not deny, nay, they will tholic Church nowhere assigns to any creature; and that it is possible that the faculties of the sense. Christ, they will tell us, did not rise, Blessed Virgin may, as well as those of the other, carnally or materially, from the grave; but after saints reigning with Christ, have been so aug- His death He rose spiritually in the hearts and mented or extended as to enable ber to know and perceive many things which she could not Protestants deal with the words " this is my understand whilst subject to the laws of mortality. When this mortal shall have put on immortality, and this corruptible, incorruption, we other set deal with those texts which assert may presume that the sphere of our intellectual vision shall also be greatly and indefinitely, have as much show of reason on their side as though not infinitely, extended.

Here is more of the same kind of stuff:-Q .- " Is Jesus Christ continually offered as a sarifice in the Mass?

A .- " No ; for ' He was offered once for all.' This answer may satisfy the catechumen; but will hardly prove conclusive to him who knows that the words " for all" are an interpolation, or forgery, by the Protestant translators of the Bible, and are therefore given in Italics in the "authorised version" of the work; and that the book in which those words occur, the Epistle to the Hebrews, is one for whose Apostolic origin and inspiration, or supernatural authority, no Protestant can assign even the shadow of a reason. All that Protestants can affirm about it is, that it is a work of which no original exists—as it was peccant work, the Reverend Rowland Williams. certainly not written in Greek; and that its dispute amongst Protestants-such as Calvin and Luther-who differing in all else, agreed only in this: that it-the Epistle to the Hebrews-was not written by St. Paul.

Q .- " Is He present in the host or wafer ? A .- " No; for ' He ascended into heaven,' and ' the heavens must retain him till the restitution of al

Here Protestants show that they cannot quote even their own Bible either correctly or honestly. The word "retain" was a forgery, originally foisted into the sacred text-Acrs ini., 21-as an argument against the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence; but so glaring was the cheat that, in the modern version, and in that known as the "authorised version" in use amongst English Protestants, the word "retain" has been long ago abandoned; and the word receive," as in the Rheims Testament, has been substituted in lieu thereof. The original forgery proved too much; for in that it was designed to establish that Christ's body was in heaven, in such a manner that it could not be on earth, it proved that Saul, when travailing to Damascus, as recorded ACTS ix., 4, 5, 6, could not really have seen the very body of Christ; and that consequently St. Paul's testimony, as one of the witnesses to the fact of the bodily Resurrection of Christ, as 1 Cor. xv. 8, is utterly worthless. The witnesses to the Resurrection are valuable, only in so far as they testify to material facts, of which they had sensible cognisance; and unless St. Paul actually saw the body of Christ, that body which suffered, rose again, and afterwards was received into heaven, he, St. Paul, had no right to claim a place as witness to that stupendous fact, in the same order as Cephas, the twelve, the five hundred brethren, and those other witnesses who actually saw and bandled the material body of Christ upon earth. We are therefore forced to conclude, either, that the body of Christ is not so in heaven as to be incapable of being really and truly on earth; or that St. Paul was an arrant impostor in claiming to have had sensible demonstration of Christ's Resurrection in the same sense and order as that accorded to Cephas and the other witnesses.

This is a great mystery no doubt, and has provoked the admiration of the saints in all ages of the Church. "O tou thaumatos," exclaimed St. John Chrysostom many long centuries ago, and before, according to the Protestant tradition, "Romish corruption," had commenced-" O tes tou Theou philanthropias." O marvel! O loving kindness of God! who sitting on high with the Father may be held in the hands of all, and gives Himself to be received. Such, in substance, is the exclamation of the great saint and Bishop of Constantinople,' who upon such matters will be esteemed by many to be at least the equal of, and as well informed upon the question at issue as the editor of the Montreal Witness, and the erudite doctors of Pointe aux Trembles.

These extracts will give some idea of the reigious training to which the poor children at the above named institution are subjected, and of the want of honesty, or want of capacity of their religious teachers. Though well adapted to inspire the juvenile mind with prejudices against Catholicity, the course of study is still better adapted to instil doubts of Christianity, and all supernaturalism. Carry out the logical processes of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and you arrive at the conclusions of the now notorious "Essayists," the septem contra Christum, as they are irreverently spoken of by

all their relatives, and so have those who have fallen | Pointe Aux Trembler, that seeing how triffing the English evangelical press. These do not ex- order, is however in practise reversed amongst assert this doctrine of Christianity, but in a new affections of His disciples. As the one set of have the tormer; and though the F. C. M. Society may not design it, the only result of its labors in Lower Canada will be to give us a Protestantised population, such as France could. boast of about the latter end of the last century. The French mind is too logical for the ma media of evangelical Protestantism.

> NOT TRUTH BUT POPULARITY .- The controversy in the Anglican Establishment, upon the merits and demerits of the Essays and Reviews wages as fierce as ever. The Government Bishop of Salisbury has determined to bring matters to an issue, by instituting legal proceedings against one of the most prominent authors of the

But here the question presents itself-" By authorship has long been a matter of serious what standard shall the tribunal test the orthodoxy of the reverend defendant?" Not by that of eternal truth; for no Protestant sect 15, or even pretends to be, in possession of such a standard. Not even by the standard of the 39 Articles; for, as the Protestant world well knows, the questions which to-day agitate and distract the thinking portion of the community were unknown in the days of the reformers of the XVI century; and no reference to, no decision upon, those questions can therefore be expected in their works. Since the days of Luther, and Calvin, of Zuinglius, Cranmer, and John Knox, the grounds of religious controversy have altogether changed. Men no longer care to dispute about the meaning of Scripture texts. but address themselves to the question of the authority of the Scriptures; it is not the contents of the Christian Revelation that to-day furnish matter of controversy, but it is the fact of that Revelation itself, but it is the possibility even of any Revelation, ab extra, which is now called in question. The writings of the Reformers throw no light upon these dark controversies, which had not even emerged when they commenced their revolt against the Catholic Church.

How then shall the cause be tried?—what law shall be applied to it? This difficulty the Times solves, or attempts to solve, by an appeal to public opinion; by applying the test of popularity, since that of accordance either with truth or with the 39 Articles, is manifestly impossible. It proposes that the teachings of the accused authors of the Essaws and Reviews shall be submitted to popular opinion; and condemned or toerated by the Church of England according as they are at variance, or in harmony with that unerring standard of the Protesting Faith.

"The question is," argues the Times, " what is, as a matter of fact, the belief of the Church of England on this question, and by the belief of the Church of England, 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

. What is the actual belief of the body of people who compose that Church, and this, we say, is a simple question of fact which we must decide in the best way we can. But whichever way it is decided, this is the fact which must determine whether Dr. Rowland Williams has opinions suitable and proper for a minister of the Church of Rogland or not. . If Dr. Williams can show the Judicial Committee that the body of the religious community in which he is officiating accepts the ideological interpretation of Scripture, it will listen with the greatest attention to any evidence he can bring forward, and he will prove his right to officiate in that body.' -London Times.

The Times has the frankness to add, speaking in the name of that great Protestant community whose religious opinions it faithfully eflects, that it will not even enter at the moment into the question whether he-the Rev. Dr. Williams-is right or wrong. Truth is but a matter of secondary importance; the one thing needful, indeed essential, in the Protestant minister, is, that he should believe and teach in strict | tion, all supernaturalism, employ against Christ accordance with the belief of his congregation. regardless of the truth or falsity of his faith and 2.21.212

A more humiliating confession was never made, and a more damaging accusation than this was never brought against Protestantism .-Hitherto it has been professed, even in the Protestant world, that the business of the minister. or religious teacher, was to impart the knowledge er, are by the more advanced Protestants of the of divine things to his hearers; now, it is un- present day, ridiculed as useless, or even work blushingly owned that his duty is to conform his than useless; because tending to prolong ignor religious opinions to those of the congregation to ance, to increase superstition, and to deter mu which he preaches. The minister was once sup- from reliance upon their own energies. Accord posed, by a beautiful Protestant fiction, to be ing to this school, "all statements of blessing the teacher, and the congregation the taught—as obtained by means of prayer, are of a nature

the former ; and their ministers are expected humbly to receive from their respective congregations, the doctrines which from the pulpitus-the Blessed Virgin might well be cognisant C. M. Society deals with the Real Presence, so the "Chair of Truth," as it is called in the

If this arrangement has its advantages—and certainly it dispenses with all theological training-it has also its inconveniencies. There is a custom in vogue amongst the Protestant sects... known as "Exchanging Pulpits;" and either this must be henceforward given up, or the ministers still availing themselves of it, must be very careful to make themselves acquainted with body," and fritter away their meaning till they the faith of the new congregations before which are so spiritualised as to be unintelligible, so the they have to preach, and very particular in explaining the religious opinions of those which Christ's resurrection in the body. The latter they make over to the administrations of their reverend friends, with whom they for the nonce "exchange pulpits." We can fancy some such questions as these passing between reverend gentlemen upon such occasions - "What do your people think of Paul?-do they sanction a belief in an actual resurrection of the body, and a state of future retribution ?- are they Trinitarian or Unitarian?" and responded to by mutual injunctions to be very careful not to say or do anything at variance with the popular and generally received opinion upon such points as the Incarnation, or the Vicarious Atonement.

'To this then has Protestantism, even in its most Christian or least Protestant phase, arrived at last. Truth in the religious order it confesses to be unattainable; nor even, by its best and wisest, can it propose any better test of doctrine than that of popularity. It cannot fall back upon the symbols and formulas even of the Reformers, for these are discarded and obsolete. "It does not," says the great Protestant champion, "directly follow that because our Reformers had certain ideas, therefore the Church of England as a religious body has exactly the same ideas now." Certainly not. Error by its nature is ever shifting; truth alone is one and immutable-the same to-day as it was yesterday, and as it will be to all eternity. No one expects, therefore, any correspondence of ideas upon religious subjects betwixt the Church of England to-day, and the leaders in the great apostacy of the XVI. century, by whom that church was found. ed, and its Articles composed.

If the Essays and Reviews, the savorable reception they have received from the public, and the controversies to which they have given rise -indicate the actual condition of Protestantism in England, and its future tendencies, so also the following, which the Westminster Review. the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire, quotes from the works of the Reverend Edmund Scherer, formerly Professor of Theology in the University of Geneva-satisfactorily exposes the position and prospects of Protestantisin in its Continental strongholds:-

"The days of Protestantism are numbered; I mean the days of Protestantism as a positive system -a an institution; for as a principle it is immortal."

And as old and as ugly, the author might added, as original sin.

" Are not statements of cures effected by means of a Fater and an Ave of a nature to keep alive ignor-ance and superstition?"—Montreal Wilness.

The above question is not, as our readers might at first probably suspect-copied from Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilization." neither is it the dictum of any professed infidely or denier of a superintending Providence. We found it some weeks ago in the columns of the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist); and we find it again amongst the "extracted matter" of the Montreal Witness of the 11th instance; from whence we presume-and mus believe, until assured by their own months to the contrary-that our evangelical cotemporaries and that evangelical Protestants generally, hol in common with infidels, that it is a sign of ignor ance and superstition to believe that God hear and answers prayer; or that He will so far in terfere with the "laws of nature" as to restor the sick to health by the special interposition of His divine will. The cures mentioned in th New Testament are of course but the fable which delighted a rude, superstitious, and ignor-

In this there is nothing new; for in their controversies with Catholics, evangelical Protestants use, and are by the very nature of the case compelled to use, the self same weapons which ultra-Protestants, or those who deny all revels ianity. By the mexorable logic of the latter, a prayer from man to God, from creature Creator, is proved to be a fond and silly concer a remnant of agnorance and superstition. pray for health when sick, to pray for peace time of war; to pray for rain in seasons drought, to pray for fine weather in time of tem nest-these, and all other kinds or forms of pragis actually the case amongst Catholics. The keep alive ignorance and superstation," Upo

* De Sacerdotio lib. III.

this point there is perfect coincidence of belief betwixt the editor of the Montreal Witness, and the more advanced Protestants - infidels some men call them of the KIX century.

Their argument—grant but their premises is incontrovertible. The actions of man, whether of the individual or of the race, capricious though at first sight they may appear, are all governed by "law;" by law as fixed and immutable as that which regulates the motions of the earth, the moon, and other planets. So too with the seasons, and the human body. The force and direction of the winds, the condition of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain that falls, are the results of law; the phenomena to which we give the name of health and disease, as the case may be, are but the operations of one general fixed law, to which Cholera and Diptheria are as much subject as was Newton's apple to the laws of gravitation. To pray, therefore, for rain or for drought, for peace or for health, is as ridiculous and as useless as it would be to pray for the revision, revisal, or repeal of any other of the physical laws. And-so say the prophets of this school-the time will come when the sick man will no more think of praying for a restoration to health, or the storm-tost mariner for deliverance from peril, than the astronomer now dreams of praying for an acceleration in the movements of some distant comet, or for a change in the relative positions of the satellites of Jupiter.

To this consoling belief the evangelical Montreal Witness has already attained; though his conclusions are perhaps, deduced from different data to those upon which his brother Protestant of the infidel school bases his arguments. The Witness would draw a distinction betwirt his "doxy," and another man's "doxy." He would contend probably that it was only against the prayers of Catholics that his argument was intended to apply; and that however ignorant and superstitious it might be to believe that God would hearken to, and grant, the prayers of a sick Papist for restoration to health, it was in accordaace with reason and revelation to believe that the prayers of a Protestant for similar objects would be heard and granted. Evangelical Protestants must in short have two contradictory sets of arguments; one wherewith to attack Papists, the other to defend themselves against infidels. The logic that is good against Catholicity is irresistible as against Christianity, and indeed against all supernaturalism; and hence it is that evangelical Protestants, as they call themselves, are ever obliged to keep on hand two distinct and contradictory sets of principles.

We are well content that it should be so; for there is no more certain or conclusive evidence of the falsity of any system obtainable, or even desirable, than that which evangelical Protestantism furnishes against itself. Inconsistency is an infallible proof of falsehood; and what more inconsistent than the conduct of him who, calling himself a Christian, holds up to derision, and as a mark of ignorance and superstition, the belief that, in answer to the very prayer which Christ Himself taught, and enjoined His disciples to use when they prayed-" Pater Noster," " Our Father"-God has been pleased to restore health

It is also a signal proof of the diabolical origin of Protestantism, or of its Satanic parentage, that it is akin to avowed infidelity; and in its hostility to Catholicity scruples not to avail itself of the arms of the Siecle, by denying-by implication-the objective value of prayer; and above all of that prayer which par excellence is called "Our Lord's," and of that angelic salutation wherewith the Archangel approached the Virgin of Nazareth. There is however one consolation in store for the Witness. If his Protestant ears are shocked by the sounds of " Pater" and of " Ave" upon earth, his troubles will not be of long duration. In the birthplace of Protestantism, such words are never uttered. God, if there addressed at all, is addressed with imprecations and blasphemies, and not by the loving title of " Pater Noster," " Our Father ;" and its inhabitants, we may be well assured, entertain the most thorough Protestant abdorrence of the Blessed Virgin who has trampled on, and crushed their head beneath her feet, and whom the Archangel saluted-" Ave! Hail full of

We copy from the Montreal Witness of Saturday last :-

"We have been exceedingly careful not to propagate the reports against Father Chiniquy, which from time to time reached us concerning his large collections and the application of them, deeming that they were probably unfounded; and, that the reputation of one who had been honored of the Lord to accomplish so great a work, should be held in special regard. It was only when he sent an appeal to Canada for funds for his proposed College, to be published in the Witness, that we felt constrained to add, that we could neither support nor oppose it."

" And thou too, Brutus !-" and thou, too, oh ! my son !" may poor Chiniquy well exclaim, as the above lines meet his eye. This is indeed the hardest blow that has as yet been dealt to him; and coming as it does from such a hand must prove what by the profane is termed "a stunner." To account for it, we must explain that in a previous correspondence, to which the article in the Witness is a reply, poor dear Chiniquy had graceful outrages of which Cobourg has been the spoken contumeliously of the colporteurs; or "scripture readers," of the French Canadian Missionary Society, whose "deplorable ignowe suppose, the wrath and cruel sarcasms of the evangelical Witness.

BISHOP MACDONNELL OF KINGSTON.—The remains of the deceased Prelate will be conveyed to Kingston from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Leaving this City on the morning of Friday, the 20th instant, they will reach Kingston on Wednesday, the 25th, and the solemn funeral service will be celebrated the following day-that is on Thursday next, the 26th instant.

natural bitterness, and still more forced, or very unnatural humor, pretends to take us to task, for our grammar and our morals. For the first, pecause we used the word "gallows" as a noun plural; for the second because we argued that Jesse Patterson, the "abortionist-marderer"richly deserved hanging, according to the sentence one redeeming trait, or reason why mercy should be extended to him; and that by his reprieve, therefore, the gallows have been defrauded of their, or its, legitimate prey. With respect to this district. - Quebec Correspondent. these strictures of our erudite cotemporary, and in support of our grammar and our ethics, we will cite-1st the testimony of " Worcester's Dictionary"-and 2nd the words of the Judge by whom the abortionist, Palterson, was sentenced to death.

Worcester says :-"Lexicographers and grammarians are not agreed in relation to the number of gallows; but as Hiley remarks, 'it has generally a singular verb.' Webster and Smart consider it as singular, having the regular plural gallowses Johnson says, 'It is used by some in the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural, gallowses. Johnson himself writes a gallows." - Worcester's Dic-

From the above it is clear that the word " gallows" may be used either as a noun singular, or plural, for there is high authority for both. We trust, in all charity, that neither as a noun singular, nor plural, the editor of the Herald may have any other occasion to use, or cause to be used, the thing signified.

For our ethics we will content ourselves with repeating a few words from the address of the and almost finished, during the last two years. The Judge who sentenced Patterson to death; from which it will appear that the opinions expressed by the TRUE. WITNESS with respect to the impolicy of respiting the criminal, were but the the emblematic flag of man's Redemption was nailed echo of those pronounced from the Bench by the securely on the highest point of the framework of highest legal authority. These are the terms in which the Judge addressed Patterson:-

"Jesse Patterson, in charging the jury, it is necessary to state that the law is so clear that there can be no doubt of your offence. All the question for the jury is, as to fact—Was the death of deceased owing to the act of the prisoner, directly or in-directly? Certainly, no man present here but would upon oath, have been obliged to give the same verdict, the facts are so serious.

"Your offence is worse than that of the wretch who hired you. How mean you must feel now! to think that for \$30 you consented to do the work of murder. I know of nothing on which an application to the Government for mercy can be founded; all has been done so coolly, so premeditatedly; no heat, no anger, to plead in extenuation."

Thus taking our Law from the Judge, and our grammar and orthography from Worcester's Dictionary, we can afford to smile at the impertinent personalities of the Montreal Herald.

pleasure of listening, on Wednesday last, to an exposition of the reasons which compelled this gentleman, for many years an ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopalian Church in the U. States, to become a Catholic. Many of the clergy were present, and the lecturer was introduced to the audience by M. Doherty, Esq., the President of the St. Patrick's Society.

Of the lecture we cannot speak too highly, but we trust to have the pleasure of laying a synopsis of it before our readers in the course of next week. Mr. Wytcher is about to visit Quebec, where we bespeak for him a hearty reception; and upon his return to Montreal, he will deliver a lecture upon Thursday evening of next week. The subject will be the "Present Crisis in the United States."

CYCLORAMA OF IRELAND .- This entertainment is spoken of in the highest terms by the eral privations. But with unflinching faith in the Toronto press of all shades, and deserves the warmest patronage of Irishmen in particular, the scenes and humors of whose native land it reproduces with fidelity and consummate skill. The descended upon the Apostles in the shape of fiery performances of "Little Barney" and Mr. tongues, continues to descend and sustain with forti-Whiston are beyond our powers of praise. Go and see them.

The Cobourg Sentinel, though an Upper Canadian journal, has evidently but little confidence strenuous labours in the cause of Religion, brought siding within a few miles of Newburgh, called yesin the moral superiority of his section of the Province. His remarks upon the subject are time that they would have the previlege of hearing well worth recording. He says :-

"In Upper Canada, more particularly, where a superior race (?) a more moral and enlightened people (?) boast themselves as the champions of civil. political, and religious liberty, we are gradually descending into the most desperate depths of illiberalism and mobocracy.

"Let any impartial man take up and examine the records of our country during the past fifteen or twenty years, and he will find nothing in the history of any new country, equal in population and resources, to surpass, in malignant violence, the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal, the treatment, by a mob, of our future Sovereign in Kingston and Belleville, the burning, in effigy, of the representatives of the Queen, and the recent dis-

. This, and all the other outrages cited in illustration, were the work of the English-speaking and rance" he insisted upon, and exposed. Hence, Non-Catholic portion of the population of Canada; profusely. which also furnishes, in proportion to its number, by which also furnishes, in proportion to its numbe which also furnishes, in proportion to its number, by far the larger portion of the inmates of our jails and

the privilege of being present, on Thursday, August 22d, Octave Day of the Feast of the Assumption; at the ever beautiful and touching ceremony of acteligious reception and profession, at the Convent of Notre Dame de la Congregation, in the city of Montreal. Seventeen young ladies received the holy habit on this occasion, and fourteen made final profession and adopted the sacred cross of the community Among the latter were two young ladies from Que-bec, a Miss Mary Ann Hawthorn, in religion, St. Marie Gonzague; and Miss Mary Ellen Lane, in religion Sister St. Paula, daughter of our respected fellow-The Montreal Herald, with a good deal of citizen, Mr. John Lane, senr .- The interesting ceremonies took place in the new magnificent chapel of the Convent dedicated to our Lady of Pity. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Messire Faillon, who officisted on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Granjon and Rousseau. Among the clergymen present in the sanctuary we remarked the Very Rev. C. F. Cazeau, V. G. of Quebec; Rev. Mesers. Charest and Catellier of St. Roch's de Quebec; Rev. J. N. Campbell, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Rev. Mr. Bonneau, St. Laurent, Isle d'Orleans; and the Rev. Mr. Drolet St. Sylvestre. Besides the parents and relatives of pronounced upon him; that his case presents no of the postulants and recipients, the galleries of the chapel were filled with members of the laity, many of them being from Quebec. We are unable to give the names of the other young ladies who made profession on this occasion, but Miss Lane and Miss Hawthorn, we understood, were the only ones from

> For Red River .- On Sunday morning, an Ordination was held in the Ottawa Cathedral, when His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. M. Richer. On Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Richer took his departure from this city for the Red River settlement.

> The proceeds of the late Pic-Nic in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum amounted to the very handsome sum of Six hundred and sixty-six dollars. Of this success our Irish friends may well feel proud.

> > (To the Editor of the True Witness. Carrick, County of Bruce, C.W., Sept. 2nd, 1861.

DEAR Siz- It might be interesting to many of our Catholic friends throughout the Province to hear of the progress which we are making in the cause of religion. The Townships of Normanby, Carrick, and Calross, &c., have been settled within the last ten years. Many of the settlers are Catholics, especially in Carrick, where the language and customs of Germany are fairly represented. Four churches, within an area of filteen miles square, have been erected frame of a church was lately raised in the village of Neustadt, on the town line between Normanby and Carrick. Germans and Irishmen united cordially, and attended in large numbers: during the two days the steeple, the Reverend Father Laufinber, S.J., who superintended the whole proceedings, delivered appropriate thanks to those who aided, by labor or money, in the erection of a sacred edifice, where the fortunate and unfortunate, the poor and the rich, the intelligent and the ignorant, could unite in paying heart-felt tributes of adoration to the Almighty God and to that organisation which Jesus Christ established, and with which He promised to abide until the end of time. The Lutherans generously aided their Catholic neighbors' in their laudable undertaking. A bell will be purchased as soon as possible, and every arrangement matured, in order to impress on all persons the duties which they owe to God and to their neighbors.

The Rev. Father Laufhuber, whose missionary jurisdiction during the last two years extended over the Townships of Carrick and Culross in the Co. of Bruce, has lately extended his prerogatives to a Rev. Father, who arrived here last week from Oincinnati. This arrangement has been entered into through the representation of Father Laufhuber to his superiors. His extensive mission prevented him from attending the death beds of many of the faithful. who in consequence were launched into eternity without the onsolations of that great Sacrament, which united the last scene of life with the hope of eternal hap-MR. WYTCHER'S LECTURE.-We had the piness. Father Laufhuber and his Rev. successor are Germans; the former is a native of Central

Austria, I believe, and the latter, of Tyrol.
I attended Divine Service yesterday, in St. Mary's Church, situated in the north western part of Carrick, on the townline of Culross. Father Laufhuber delivered his farewell sermon. Old and young, in large numbers, from different parts of Carrick, Culross, Brant, &c., were in attendance, in order to ex-tend to him their last tribute of respect and friendship. He alluded to his native country-to the mountains and valleys, the weather-beaten, mosscovered monasteries, and time-honored Cathedrals and Chapels of his German home; implored his hearers to obey the commands of God and of His Church, and to be especially careful in the education of the rising generation. He hoped they would be always united, in good works as well as Faith. He again alluded to a land beyond the ocean-to the romantic scenery of Central Europe, and to the firm faith of thousands of her children, who in religion have planted on the shores of the New World those virtues that constitute the basis of rational liberty and Christian forboarance. He also dwelt with feeling and energy upon his labors and experience in the United States and Canada, where, in the service of his Divine Master, he travelled through swamps and over mountains; in heat and in cold, with occasional personal comforts, and genpromises of our Saviour, he pointed towards the firmament, and exclaimed in fervency of heart-There is the Throne from which the Priesthood receives power. The great Spirit of Divinity which tude those who have been commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature." He then adverted to the short career of Father Matoga, who, in these settlements, had no other road to guide him, but the path ten by a lady in Newburgh to her brother in King-of the Indian, or the blaze of the pioneer-whose ston:-"Mr. William Asselford, a young man reof the Indian, or the blaze of the pioneer-whose on the foresunners of a broken constitution and an early grave. He stated that it might be the last him, and hoped they would never forget his admonitions. Many indeed would see bim for the last time, for death never censes to labour for the grave. He even intimated that though his heaters might be spared for years, he himself-ever under the universal bond of mortality-might be found dead upon the way side, or sink, to rise no more in life, on the path of the forest. Many an eye began to fill -for the hearers were deeply absorbed in the last important commands which they were to hear from him for many years - perhaps for ever. In taking, in conclusion, a grand and comprehensive glance at his there lay two of its members lifeless; the murdered youth, and his labours in America, as Priest, and the and the murderer. The one leaves a husband and unknown future, his eyes began to moisten, and a large number of step children. The other a young tears—those emblems of sensitive nature, as well as wife and child. We read such calamities with inof Religious sympathy-moistened his cheeks; his language cassed for a moment, and many hearts felt unknown. But when in our very midst and well sensations which they never felt before. In all my known by many, it impresses us as a reality, and travels-and they have been comparatively numerous and extensive-I have never met with any in-

stance that displayed the jewels of our nature so

RELIGIOUS PROPERSION AND RECEPTION - We had ous conversions, and the important labors of those who enlightened and civilieed Europe. Here, in the back woods of Unpada, in an unfinished church of a seven years settlement, filled with robust and unpolished men and women, after listening to the truths of religion, and receiving with the deepest attention the virtuous and pious admonitions of a Jesuit Father-there appeared, in priest as well as bearers, that undoubted emblem of natural sensibility, and that Christian fortitude and tenderness, which all the dramatic power and gilded virtue of Exeter Hall cannot draw forth.

The harvest turned out well in this part of the Upper Province. The soil of this country is excellent. Large forests of Maple and Elm, and beautiful Spring creeks, constitute in a large degree, the subjects of those eulogising expressions, which travellers and others think proper to bestow.

Yours, respectfully,

SONG OF THE PAST. (Written for the Irue Witness.) I'm thinking of the past, Katie! I'm dreaming of the past; Of days and hours of gladsome bliss, Too sweet, too bright, 'o last. I linger o'er my childhood's hearth, My mother's voice is gone, And from my sad and lonely heart, Bursts forth—" God's will be done,

The home that I had loved, Katie! Has passed to stranger hands; Who see but in its wide expanse, Old trees and verdant lands. They know not e'en each shrub replete, With mem'ries of the past; Nor see how o'er my life, old trees, Their shadows deep have cast.

I think of Convent days, Katie! I hear the bell's sweet sound; And pause o'er each dear hallowed spot Within those old walls found. I list for merry voices now, That long have silent been ; And watch for well-remembered forms, On earth no longer seen.

There are two loving hearts, Katie ! I miss beyond the rest; The sisters of my joyous youth, The kindest, and the best. But they have chosen the better part ; And works of Mercy sweet, Like perfunied flowers, they daily cast, At their dear Master's feet.

I'm dreaming of thy home, Katie! And those who there did dwell; I see each form, I know each face, And love them all too well. The aged ones have gone to rest, And some young hearts have flown, Through Heaven's gates, and found such bliss, As Earth had never known.

l think I see you all, Katie! As when Time seemed to fly; And we would in the garden roam, Nor dream of stern "Good-bye." We little thought 'twould come so soon, That silent, last "Farewell;" And shall we ever meet again? Alasi can either tell?

I often dream of thee, Katie? And of our joys gone by: And breathe a prayer that happiness, May o'er they pathway lie. Long years may pass away, Katie! They'll bring no change in me; My heart thou still wilt ever find, True to the past, and thre. MARYE.

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1861.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY AND ROBBERY-Two THOU-BAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, IN MONEY AND GOODS, STOLEN ON SATURDAY LAST .- The office of Mr. Pierre L. Malo, a broker, &c., in St. Gabriel St. was entered on Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, and money and goods to the above mentioned value were carried off. The burglars made their entrance through the office window, which they managed to push open, and probably after a survey of the premises to ascertain what they should carry off, selected as their booty the following—namely, two packages of money containing \$100 each; a note on the Bank of Montreal for \$600 and also forty or fifty gold and silver watches, of the estimated value of \$2,000. Mr. Malo says he can give no account of the watches, as to their numbers, &c. Unable to say who had deprived him of such an enormous amount, Mr. Malo caused a Mr. Pont (who keeps a saloon under the same roof) to be arrested thinking that he might have had some thing to do with the robbers, and Detectives O'Leary and Naigle proceeded to his premises, but after a thorough search no sign of the property could be found. Mr. Pont was therefore discharged resterday morning, there being no evidence whatever to war rant his further detention. It is stated that Mr. Malo left his place but a short time before the robbery was committed. He is somewhat unfortunate, for some two or three years ago he suffered (as he alleges) a considerable loss through a man's swallowing an I. O. U. which Malo held, the man afterwards when brought up for trial denying all knowledge of the existence of such a piece of paper .- Herald.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. - On Monday last, two hopeless lunatics—a male and female—were sent from the Quebec Jail to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at this place, and arrived here the following day. The woman who, we understand, was 75 years of age and bore the name of Mary Laverey, was actually dying when delivered into the hands of Dr. Howard, and only survived an hour after being placed in his charge. The Superintendent had her properly interred the following day. Six additional lunatics from the Montreal Jail were aist, sent here last Monday, making the total number of these unfortunate creatures now in this instituton nineteen - St John News, Sep. 13.

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE -A shocking murder, followed by the suicide of the perpetrator oc-curred near Newburgh on Thursday, the 12th inst., We gain the following particulars from a letter writterday upon Dr. Ruttan, stating that he was labouring under a presentiment that his wife or some other person intended to poison him. The Doctor advised him to go to the hospital and he would soon be relieved of such apprehensions. He returned to Mr. James Wilson's, his father-in-law. Mrs. Wilson stepped outside the door to speak to a friend-Dr. Harey. As she was passing Asselford, upon her return to the door he struck her upon the head with an axe, killing her instantly. He then struck her lifeless corpee two blows with the axe; then entered the house, drew a razor across his own throat, staggered back to where she was lying, and dropped dead at her side. Before the family could interfere there lay two of its members lifeless; the murdered difference, when both the parties and locality are enables us to sympathize with the bereaved. This same family but a few years ago suffered severely from the cholers. The mother and several minor members were its victims almost without a warn-Who can deny that the Catholic Priesthood have ing. But its fell hand was but a slight pang to this

"It is reported that Sin E. W .- Head will leave this. country in October. Before going, we believe he will visit Lake Memphremagog, for the purpose of fishing and again enjoying the charming scenery which everywhere greets the eye from that beautiful sheet of water - Montreal Gazette.

The Toronto Globe has taken the shilling from Secretary Seward, and is now a paid organ of the Federal Government. Another organ is wanted in Lower Canada, but, except some coquetting by the Wilness, seems likely to go a begging: - Commercial

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat. - The market is unsettled, and we hear of few transactions. Our loads and shipping parcels of good Spring Wheat are in demand, at from \$1 to \$1.05. Inferior samples sell at very irregular prices. There is nothing to quote in Fall Wheat. Grain arrives sparingly, and letters from Upper Canada leads us to believe that the new crop will be later than usual in coming forward.

Corn is in demand at 46%c. to 47c., with transaclions.

Oats and Barley are still quiet, there being no transactions of consequence.

Peas .- The old crop appears to be nearly exhausted, and the new has not yet come in. The quantity shipped from this port has been very large. Shipping parcels are in demand at about 70c per 66lbs. Car-loads sell a few cents less. Inferior samples are aimost unsaleable.

Flour - There is no adequate supply of Superfine in the market, and holders are asking a considerable advance, say about \$4.90; but we hear of no actual sales over \$4.70 to \$4.75. The higher and lower grades are in better demand, but we cannot quote

any change in price.

Oatmeal per bri., 200 lbs, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Pork continues dull, but the annual demand for lumbering parties going up the rivers to spend the winter, will probably absorb the supply of fore the new comes in. Mess \$16 to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$15 to \$15.50; Prime Mess, \$14 to \$14.50; Prime, \$13 to \$13.50. Lard 9 to 9½c. for good.

Tallow.—8 to 8; cents. Butter per lb., good dairy 12 to 13 cents. Good store packed, 11 to 12 cents. There is a brisk demand for good, uniform, well packed lots. Inferior

parcels begin to move at 8 to 10 cents.

Ashes. - Pots are rather dull, on account of large arrivals and a declining tendency in England. do not, however, after quotations, which are \$5.70 to \$5.75 for Pots, with 5 to 10 cents more for inferiors, and \$6 40 to \$6.50 for Pearls,

Wool .- 26c, to 30c. for washed The demand for the manufacturers of army clothing in the States is very active.—Montreal Witness.

Rirth.

At St. Germain Street, on the 17th instant, the wife of Thomas B. Consedine, of a daughter. Died.

In this city, on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, James Kennedy, son of the late James Kennedy, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 29 years. On the 14thinst, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, which he bore with Christian resignation, at the "Tanneries des Rolland," at the residence of his brother-ln-law, Mr. James Fox, Mr. Mathew McPhilips, a native of the County of Monaghan, at the age of 27 years .- R.I P.

At Petite Cote, on Saturday, the 14th instant, Hanora Flaherty, wife of Daniel Ryan, aged 36 years. In this city, on the 16th instant, Margaret Mooney, relict of the late James Redmond, aged 44 years. At Buckingham, C. E., on the 12th instant, Catherine, the beloved wife of M. H. Palmer, Esq., J. P.,

aged 36 years. On the 14th inst., at St. Malachy's East Frampton, Michael Quigley, Esq., J P. a native of the town of Wexford, Ireland, aged 67 years.

BAZABR!!

A BAZAAR for the sale of a large quantity of useful and elegant articles will be held in the

METROPOLITAN HALL, BROCKVILLE, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd of Uctober next, in aid of the fund for completing the new Catholic Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Catholic adies of Brockville. Brockville, Sept 6th, 1861.

BONAVENTURE HALL, COMMENCING

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, UNPRECEDENTED combination of ART, SOI-ENCE & HUMOUR! Three great Exhibitions in one: MacEvoy's grand Pictorial and Musical Exhi-

THE CYCLORAMA

A TOUR IN IRELAND,

PAINTED ON 10,000 FERT OF CANVAS. And accompanied by a corps of Musical Artists. The vocal illustrations from Moore's Melodies by the distinguished young Soprano Miss Kate MacEvoy. Master John Spalding, the youthful Vocalist, will represent Barney, the Irish Guide.
In addition to the above, Mr. J. W. Whiston, the

great humorist and delineator of character, will appear in his Olio of Oddities and Gallery of Eccentric Characters.

Lecture by Prof. MacEvoy.

Sept. 12.

Manager and Musical Director Charles MacEvoy. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, for the Granby Catholic Model School, who can give instruction in French and English. For particulars, apply by letter (post-paid) to Patrick Hackett, Esq., Granby, Canada Esq.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Governis intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de ment. St. Viateur.

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Cotean St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.

The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks.

CONDITIONS--For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, S7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance.

Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this lastitution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable insti-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE COTSEPTEMBER 2011 [861] and to continue to strong at create times and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Lightillia and gradult and sound topoli of

particular control motion and control of name the not make managerals, said they live

Few things have been made more of during the week than Mr. Roebuck's statement at Sheffield on the 21st inst. Mr. Roebuck said he would state a fact, " not what he though:, al power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to maintain but what he knew ! He knew there had been her political influence beyond the Alps; which has arcompact entered into by the King: of Italy that the Emperor of the French should have the Island of Sardinia as soon as he withdrew from

This statement called for the following counterstatement in the Moniteur, which we have translated:-

M. Roebuck, member of the British Parliament, affirmed lately in a speech delivered at Sheffield, that he knew of a convention by the terms of which the Isle of Sardina was to be eventually ceded to France. We oppose to this assertion a formal denial. Not only the document mentioned by M. Roebuck does not exist, but the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the European Govern-

It is perhaps scarcely worth while to be critical upon the wording of a paragraph in the Moniteur, for it is scarcely to be doubted that if any other words were considered necessary to effect a purpose they would be forthcoming.-Only as the Liberal press, which harbours a most vindictive feeling against Mr. Roebuck for his outsnoken and fearless language in defence of Austria, has made much of this "contradiction" in the Moniteur, we will just observe that it is no contradiction at all. First, Mr. Roebuck did not speak of a " convention," but of a " compact." Secondly, when the Moniteur says that the "document" mentioned by Mr. Roebuck does not exist, it is well to remember that Mr. Roebuck never said that a document did exist; enter into a compact without drawing up or signing, sealing, and delivering a document in evidence of it. Thirdly, when the Moniteur says that the thought of " entering into negotiations? on the subject " with the Cabinet of Turin," has never occurred to the French Emperor, it says what may or may not be true; but it certainly contradicts nothing said by Mr. Roebuck, for he never said a word about negotiations with the Cabinet of Turin.

We do not know on what authority Mr. Roebuck made his statement, and we do not even know what he exactly meant to convey by it. But, taking it as it stands, it is certain that there is no necessary inconsistency between the assertion of Mr. Roebuck and the paragraph in the Moniteur. It may be quite true, as the Moniteur declares, that no such document exists as a convention by the terms of which the Isle of Sardinia is to be eventually ceded to France. It may be quite true, as the Moniteur de-clares, that the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government. And yet for all that, it may be quite true, as Mr. Roebuck declares, that a compact has been entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French shall have the I-land of Sardinia as soon as he withdraws from Rome."- Tablet.

The Ami de la Religion says that it has received from one of its correspondents at Rome a piece of information according to which the Italian question and the Roman question will shortly enter on a more The two Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh are said to have recently addressed a note to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, in which they call the attention of the Emperor Napoleon to the ers and civil war which at this moment devastate and steep in blood the South of Italy; to the proved inability of Piedmont to establish a regular government; to the revolutionary spirit which is spreading more and more, which is making itself felt in Germany, Poland, and Hungary, and is menacing the peace of Europe. The correspondent says that the note calls on the French Government to employ all its influence to restore order definitively throughout the Peninsula, and to give it the organisation which it has a right to expect according to the treaty of Zurich The note adds that if, contrary to their expectation, this system of violence and disorder so full of danger to the tranquillity of Europe should be prolonged, they would be under the necessity of intervening to place italy in that condition which has been promised to it, and which Piedmont

cannot bestow. The Pays likewise publishes a contradiction to the news brought by the Ami de la Religion :-

A pretended note has been spoken of as having been sent by the Russian and Austrian Governments to Paris, to rewind the Imperial Government of the articles of the Trenty of Zurich, and threatening to interfere if Italy be not organised according to this treaty. The Ami de la Religion has copied this news from a Roman letter. No communication of such a nature has been made to the French Government."

The Patrie publishes the following article on the French occupation of Rome, which by many is be-

lieved to be semi-official :-"We do not hesitate to say that, under present circumstances, the recall of the French troops from Rome would have the triple result of weakening the moral power of France, compromising the Papacy. and subjecting Italian independence to serious perils. As to the Papacy, suspected by Italy, isolated in Europe, where all the Governments, with the exception of that of France, oppose or abandon it, the dangors which menuce its temporal power strike every eye. We must not disguise from ourselves, on the other hand, that Italian unity is not yet accomplished, that it is disturbed by internal conflicts, troubles, and uncertainty for the future; that it is an effort made by a people seeking the definitive conditions of their independence—that it is an experiment not a result. The recognition of the new kingdom, far from being a pledge given to the revolution, has contributed to render more free the political action of our country. And it is under these circumstances when insurgent bands are still infesting all the southern provinces, that France is advised to consider Italian difficulties as solved. The departure of the French troops would be the signal of fatal agitations. because it would give up Italy to the revolutionary movement by which she is menaced, and which is with difficulty restrained by the able hand of her statesmen, because it would throw open the King's councils to the extreme parties who wish to make the crown of Victor Emmanuel the stake of their insensuic enterprises, and would expose the Papacy in its political power to certain ruin, which we ought to prevent, in order that we may not have to repair it. And if our country were to show deference for rash designs, it would restore chances to the lost cause of Austrian domination. Yes, that policy would be at once anti-French, anti-Italian, and anti-Liberal, ; it would be the abandonment of the national and religious interests of which we are the defenders. It is, therefore, necessary that France should remain at Rome protecting Italy against the factions by which she is agitated, and the Papacy against the revolution by which it is menaced. In the problem which is now being discussed two great causes are in pre-

sence, and though the spirit of party may divide

them in its solicitude: One cause is the enfranchise- arms of, their enemies flung themselves od them, and one can be so foolish as to be influenced in the slightment of ltaly from her ancient servitude, the other the maintenance of the Papacy reconciled with the genius of modern times, and protected by the devotedness of people against the menaces of, revolution. The presence of our troops in the Eternal City is the a real Sicilian Vespers. But the reprisals eclipsed guarantee of that double interest France, which the fury of the Nespolitans. On the 14th a column has been for 12 years, at Rome to protect the tempor- of the Italian army surrounded Pontelandolfo, and overthrown the domination of Austria, which has gained the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which has changed to the advantage of Italy the treaties of 1815, and which to obtain those great results has sacrificed 50,000 men, and 350,000,000f., will not abandon, when the destinies of Italy are still uncertain, that post in which she defends alike the Papacy, Italian independence, and her own influence."

The Times correspondent writes:This is brewing time for politics. The winter and spring stock being exhausted, and the first delights of repose and resuscitation having passed with the dog-days, the labor of laying in fresh stock has begun this year earlier than usual. No wonder. There is plenty of stuff for fermentation and brewing .-Italy, Rome, Naples, and the British fleet, Hungary, Poland, Archdude Maximilian, and the Anglo-Austrian alliance, King Oscar and the United Scandinavian Kingdom, Imperial family alliances-there is

material to construct ten "last maps of Europe." The Siecle of Sunday has a long leader on the Roman question, based on a circular letter of the Poutifical Government to the European Governments which have not yet recognized the kingdom of Italy - namely, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Belgium, Bavaria, and Austria. It pretends to have a copy of this note, for the authenticity of which it seems not inclined to vouch, introducing the note with the re-servation "if we are well informed." The note is not given in extenso, only the analysis of it, which is

in the following terms : -"According to this note, France has not gone to Rome to protect the throne of St. Peter, but to surrender it to its enemics. The exclusive protection of the Emperor of the French has made of the Pope, not a protege, but a victim. Consequently the Pope denounces this protection, which ties his hands; he protests against all that has been done, trusting to Divine protection to restore to the dominion of the Church the provinces of which it has been deprived. It qualifies as illusory (ephemeres) all the reservations with which France has acknowledged the kingand nothing is more certain than that people may | d m of Italy. The Pope declares that he looks upon this recognition as the sanction of all the spoliations and unjust aggressions directed against the inslienable patrimony of St. Peter and against his own

person. The leader on this note is a strong appeal to the

Government to evacuate Rome .-"Shall we suffer this new attack? these new accusations? these new insults? There is a limit to everything, even to the greatest generosity. As we are accused of protecting the Pope only to make a victim of him, as we are Pontius Pilate and Judas, why do we not quiet Rome? Why do we not put an end to a protection which is called treason?" The Pays, semi-official or officious journal, pub-

ishes the following contradiction :-" The Siecle speaks of a secret manifesto addressed o various Powers by the Pontifical Government .-Such a manifesto does not exist. The very terms in which the Siecle uses proves that the document is apocryphal. The Pope, who desires the maintenance of our troops at Rome, could not express bimself as he is supposed to have done on the subject of the protection which the French Government affords to the Holy See."

To this contradiction the Siecle replies : -"We can conceive that the Pays might express a doubt, but, not withstanding its semi-official airs, we do not believe that Cardinal Antonelli or even the Pope admits it to their confidence, and, in this case, the note is a secret one. We shall not believe it is apocryphal until it has been disavowed by His Holi-

ness and by the Papal Government." In refuting the other day the report of the intended annexation of Sardinia to France, the Moniteur declared that it was the only official 'organ of communications from the Government. The Abeille du Nord observes on this subject :-

" It is high time to have done with such lies!-Nevertheless, in spite of an experience already ten is Nanoleon deceives thus public opinion, and the skilful actor does not even take the trouble of changing his scenes." I quote these lines of the semi-official journal of St. Petersburgh, to show you how little Napoleon III. is esteemed over

Napoleon III. left abruptly the camp at Chalons. He is said to have been in a bad bumor at not having received there the homage of the small Prince of Baden, and at having been less cheered than usual by the troops.

A question, which is becoming a political one, is that of the demolitions in Paris. The dictatorial rule of M. Haussman injures so many interests, and moves so many stones, that he runs a great risk of having some thrown at him. This building mania, which Louis XIV, so much regretted on his deathbed, has invaded our provinces. At Marseilles absurd expenses are being incurred since the Emperor's visit last year. If His Majesty honors it with another visit, Marscilles will probably be entirely pulled down. The money is now so scarce in the coffers of its municipality that it could not afford a railing round a water-tank which adorns its chief square, hat of St. Michael. Six children have already been

Mires is very much regretted at Marseilles. He is no longer spoken of in Paris except to be compassionated. It is believed that his condemnation will be mitigated, because another person, the son-in-law of a French General, who has been convicted like him of distributing fraudulent dividends, has only been condemned to a fine of 3.000f.

What has been said of the pecuniary luck of Gen. Montauban's army in China is not exaggerated. A mere musician in a regiment has brought back to his mother, at Avignon, 22,000f. (£880) as his legal share of the booty. The book of a M. Keroulee, relating that fairy-land expedition, is very successful. In every page of it are to be found disagreeable insinuations against the English. This determination to misrepresent your countrymen increases extraordinary. Cor. Weekly Register.

The Imperial Court has delivered judgment in the affair of M. Mires.

The Court expunged from the former judgment the charge of fraud, and also the charge of fraudulently appropriating 21,247 shares of the Causse des Chemins de Fer, because M. Mires restored them in time. As regards the other charges, the Court concurred in the views of the first judges; and as the acts on which these charges were founded had been frequently repeated by M. Mires, and had caused great scandal and enormous loss to private individuals, affirmed the sentence already pronounced. M. Mires, was, moreover, condemned in the costs of the appeal. As regards the appeal of Count Simon, the decision

of the first judges was confirmed. A letter in the Gazette de France from Naples, date August 20, says :- "What is Europe doing in the piesence of these massacres which are destroying our unfortunate country? A cry of horror rings through our provinces at the details of these last conflagrations, in which two towns have been consumed, and all the inhabitants driven forth who did not perish in the flames. The 14th August was a day of mourning and anguish. The Pienmontese troops had penetrated into Pontelandolfo, near Benevento, to suppress the insurrection. They were re-ceived with resignation. The soldiers, entered the houses, picked up quarrels by their arrogance, and began to act conquerors over the inhabitants. To be more free to gather booty and to assault the women -they laid aside their muskets. Immediately a cry of rage and vengeance rang through the town. The

slew them, together with their officers. Those who est degree by this misus of terms. Let me relate escaped fled to Casalduni where they were massa a little incident which speak vollimes, and which is cred. The bells continued to sound. All over the country the Piedmontess were re-hunted. It, was, Casalduni, bombarded them with their artillery, and rained upon them a shower of explosive shells. The two towns were on fire speedily. The inhabitants, between 9 and 10 thousand, were for the most part burnt alive; the women and children perished with the men. The pen refuses to describe such horrors. The old quarrels between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines were marked by no destruction so implacable and so complete. Even the vengeance of the English in India has been surpassed. It is dreadful to think that Naples itself may some day be in danger of a similar fate."

A letter in the Monde from Turin, dated Aug. 23d. says: - "In Naples things are going from bad to worse. Our troops have just destroyed 'three more places - Auletta, Casalduni, and Pontelandolfo; Montefalcone, S. Marco, and Rignano had been destroyed already. The Armonia gives the population of these places, from the statistical returns of the Minister Minghetti :-

Casalduni, Benevento 4322 Pontelandolfo, Benevento..... 4949 Rignano, Capitanate..... 1807

Thus within one month our troops have burnt six towns, containing a population of 22,057 souls, part of whom have been murdered, part burnt, and part obliged to wander forth destitute without shelter or means of existence."

AN EVIL AND THE COST OF ITS REMEDY. - The fields in the township of St. Hippolyte (Bas-Rbin) having recently suffered greatly from the ravages of field-mice, the mayor offered a reward of 10c per dozen for their destruction, and in the space of six days he had to pay for 54,000 of them. - Morning Chronicle.

ITALY.

The Corriere dell' Emilia of Genoa, announces that the War Department at Turin has issued the strictest orders to proceed to the arrest of the new refractaires or young men who have absconded in order to avoid the conscription.

Every day confirms us in the conviction that the Piedmontese will not be able to keep Naples, altho' it may still be a question whether the rightful monarch, whom so many desire to see once more among them, will be able to return. You have heard the opinion of the revolutionary Marquis d'Azeglio on this point. We hear that he is immensely annoyed at its publication, on account of the odium which it has of course brought upon him; but it is not the less true or worthy of remark. The fact is that the more respectable and sensible members of the party feel that they are engaged in a hopeless task, and that they are never likely to realize their day dream of "Italian Unity." The wonder is that any one at all acquainted with the actual circumstances and character of the country and people could have imagined such a thing for a moment. Depend upon it, it has as little or less real existence or value than the Anglo-French "alliance" which we all once thought such a fine thing, but which we are much hetter able to estimate now, in the light of subsequent events. than we were at the period of the Crimean war. Italy is, in a certain sense, united to Piedmont-and why? Because of the bloody hand which is keeping her down, and the external pressure, to which she is, in various ways subjected. But let that sanguinary grasp be released for a moment, and then see what the union will be worth! Look a little beneath the surface of things, even now, and see what it is worth and whether it has any of the element of permanence or reality.

The recent visit of Cavour's confessor to the Vatican has, no doubt, afforded food for much speculation and misrepresentation amongst the Great Britons, and I shall not be surprised to hear it has been stated at Exeter Hall that the Pope required a detailed account of the miserable man's confession. I need hardly say that the monk was only called to ruins of these towns whole populations have gather-account for giving the Sacrament to a man whose ed. They have established their head-quarters at account for giving the Sacrament to a man whose sacrileges had scandalised the whole of Christendom on too easy terms, - in fact, for not requiring that he should first make what little reparation was in his power by a public expression of regret for his conduct. No ecclesiastic can doubt for a moment that this was his duty under the circumstances, and this priest has been punished for his neglect of it, which has greatly annoyed the Pope. If Cavour was really penitent, and so fit for the Sacrament, it would have been easy for him to have made a declaration to this effect which could afterwards have been pubished. - Cor. of Telegraph.

REACTION IN THE FORMER PONTIFICAL STATES. -The Lombardo of the 20th instant says-"The men refractory against the conscription in the Romagna are gathering on the old borders of Tuscany, and although they do not attack the troops, yet they do not neglect to fire at the gendarmes whenever they encounter them Public safety in these provinces is neglected, and not only are police agents seen spending their time in taverns, but also lend a hand to the refractory, especially in Cesena. In the Marches the refractory move in bands to assail the gendarmes." No wonder; nearly all the Piedmontese troops are in Naples.

ROME, August 24. - Cardinals Piccolomini and Santucci have died, and several new Cardinals will shortly be created. I am just now some sixteen miles from Rome, and so rather out of the way of news. However, there is not much anywhere that is worthy of reliance, as you may have noticed from the pages of the Armonia and our other papers. This is the period of the year for political speculations rather than political news, and of these we shall, probably, have enough for some time to come. I am sappy to be able to repeat my assurances with respect to the health of the Pope. His Holiness is well, and Rome is very tranquil; although the Government is judiciously exiling one or two seditious and turbulently disposed people. As to the Goyon-Merode affair, you have no doubt heard that much of it was got up by the newspapers, which, on the other hand, say nothing whatever of the exciting accounts we continually receive from the Kingdom of Naples. -Corr. of Telegraph.

NAPLES. - The London Times says : . The present condition of Southern Italy may be described with perfect truth as very deplorable. Renorts will be found, indeed, to vary materially, according to the position or bias of the narrator, but there is a common ground of fact at the bottom.

The same authority admits that the Neapolitans detest the Piedmontese; but asserts the right of the latter to oppress the Neapolitans, because they are the "stronger." Might not right is the motto of all Liberals :-

The truth is that Southern Italy is, and for some time must be, a divided country, but the division is unequal, and it is for the advantage of all that the stronger party should exercise the right of government. Fairly estimated, the interests of the country demand that the succession of the House of Savoy should be established, and the union of North and South confirmed. We are well aware that this union is regarded with jealousy by a considerable party in the South, and that there are classes oossessed with bitter hostility to the Sardinian Govern-

The Correspondent of the Telegraph writes :-"It is really a civil war, -most sanguinary on both sides. and cannot be otherwise described. As

perfectly reliable of Ohiavone (a) name well-known and, much respected here,) the Captain of a brave little band in the Abruzzi, is in every respect a fine fellow; a friend of mice knows him well. He was the King's head forester, and taught the young king to shoot and ride. Now he has the right idea of God and the King, and is simply loyal-earnest alike in his civil and more sacred duties. For this the Piedmontese have shot in cold blood, every single member of his family—every one bearing his name, yes, his mother and sisters, without excep-tion, were all mercilessly shot by these ruffians? I can vouch for the truth of this almost incredible brutality. The enemies of the King of Naples are, no doubt, the enemies of Chiavone, -but what sort of men must they be! And these are the people who talk of "brigands," and are so painfully shocked at any act of severity (real or imagined justifiable or otherwise), on the side of the Royalists. Such examples as these are surely deserving of the attention of Lord Palmerston, if only for the honour of humanity, and the credit of the parties with whom he sympathises. Could anything be more cruel, dishonourable, or detestable.

NAPLES, August 24th. - The Turin Parliament had decreed for the "Neapolitan provinces a conscription" of 36,000 men; but all the recruits have gone to join the insurgent bands.

Piedmontese governors continue to arrive for our provinces. The new comers are, almost universally, as conceited as they are ignorant of our customs and wants.

As for insurrection, the last news are these. Most of the bands have gathered together and extend over a long line, starting from Sora and its wooded mountains, passing along the Matese, a rugged and almost inaccessible country between Isernia, Venasso, and Bojano, then by the chain of Taburno, between Benevento [former Papal States] and Madeloni, and ends Monteforte, near Avellino. At Sarno and in the mountains of Nocera, Amalfi, and Castellamare near Naples, all the towns within that zone are in the power of the Royalist insurrection.

Many Bourbon officers are serving in these bands, which have field artillery. The insurgents are also in force near Ponte Corvo [former Papal States] and fought victoriously at Sanclano in the Abruzzi, and Campo Chino, near the town of Campobasso Mercog-

liano, near Avellino.

The bands of the Pulia occupy Montefulcone and Toseta, near Lucera, and moreover Viesti, Vico, and all the heights of the Gargano [St. Michael's Mount]. from which they come down and extend themselves through the whole province of Capitanata. It is announced that only yesterday 700 peasants from Prota [province of Avellino] enrolled themselves among

In the province of Salerno, the small town of Sant' Egidio was occupied on the 23rd by the insurgents. The whole coast line of Amalfi, Castellamare, and

the bands.

Sorrento, is in insurrection. The local National Guards having refused to fight against the bands, have been dissolved. Domicilary visits have been made throughout the whole country. Arms, ammunition, and white flags, have been found in quantity. In Sorrento, these flags had been embroidered with gold by the young ladies of the town. Twenty priests have been arrested there, and forty-seven at Castellamare, and twenty-two at Amalfi. The day before yesterday the National Guards of Naples ventured upon a reconnaisance outside the city. On arriving at the Campo Santo, [the city burial ground], they were surprised by a volley of musketry. It came from a hand directed by Ci-priam, which had been detached from those on the Vesuvius. Several National Guards were killed. On the heights of the Vesuvius, at Somma, was a band against which the troops and the National Guard were directed. But in the middle of the night a sudden firing was heard that knocked down dead several of the Carabinieri, and the others beat a retreat. Every day the bands multiply so, that it seems an exaggeration. The Piedmontese governors tremble in their positions and do not know whom to trust. Pinelli is thunderstruck, and is no longer spoken of.

The catastrophes of Pontelandolfo, Cassalduni, and Auletta have produced their effect. Near the San Marco di Cavoti, where the troops dare not to attack them. All the communes of the neighborhood bring them food, arms, and ammunition .-Every day trains of hundreds of Piedmontese wounded traverse the streets of Nanles, and are directed to our hospitals. Such is the fraternal warfare which the ambition of a few Piedmontese ruffians have managed to bring amongst us .- Cor. Weekly Register.

Sardinia is approaching nearer towards the Patrimony of St. Peter, alleging in excuse that it is necessary on account of the "brigands." The absurdity of thus describing the Royalist population who are fighting in defeace of their king and country, is becoming every day more apparent. Even the safety of the Piedmontese forces in Naples itself is actually threatened. In every part of Naples, the desire to expel the intruder becomes more general, and the insurrection is fast spreading. A postscript of a correspondence from Naples, addressed to the Osscrvatore Romano, on the 23 Aug., says:—

" A violent reaction is taking place in the Samnium. A great defeat of the Piedmontese is announced. The Turin correspondent of the Monde writes on

the 25th August :-

" This morning twenty-four battalions, that is to say, the three brigades of Modens, Casale, and Acqui, were sent off in all haste to Naples. We had already in the Kingdom of Naples fifty-four batta-lions of line infantry, and thirty-two battalions of bersaglieri (riflemen) without counting eight battalions called in there from the Marches and Umbria, two regiments of cavalry, and nearly half of our artillery. The Piedmontese army of occupation in the Kingdom of Naples amounts then to 80,000 men." This is besides Garibaldian volunteers and the National Guard. Francis II. had only 60,000 men of his own. The Royalist General Chiavone has been victorious in an encounter in which the Piedmontese lost upwards of 300 men. Cialdini, the Sardinian brigand-general, demands fresh troops that he may make a general and simultaneous attack on insurgents. Not without reason does he cry loudly for help. He entreats the Piedmontese Government to allow him the assistance of his fellowbrigand-chief-Garibaldi. A Turin correspondence of the 21st, addressed to the Ami de la Religion.

says :-The last despatches of Cialdini have struck terror

into the Ministry.
"If I am not at liberty to make an alliance with the Garibaldians, if I am not given carte blanche to stifle the reaction, I leave Naples immediately," were his last words. The Ministry (with one exception) did not expect such a declaration. The Council of Ministers met and sat en permanence. The King was invited to attend, but was in very bad humor, and did not appear once. Victor Emmanuel was preparing to go out hunting to Monza when he was made to understand the necessity of going to Florence and then to Naples. It is reported that he is going, and yet I am told by a member of the Cabinet that he absolutely refuses. He wants to send to Naples Garibaldi as his alter ego. The rising in the Neapolitan provinces is general. The most serious fact is that which took place at Castellamare, where 1,500 Piedmontese were completely defeated by the "brigands," and left eighty of their dead on the ground. The effect in Naples was so great that the British Admiral feared that the reaction would come and astablish its head-quarters at the very gates of the

them, the traditional policy of our country unites bells sounded the Tocsin, and the citizens seizing the it is simply contemptible, and, I should think, no under the pretext of going through their exercise,

and that this in reality was an occupation of the town by the British. The Naples correspondent of the same paper declares that the English fleet has taken up its position in the Bay of Naples, at the request of Baron Ricasolt, and that, after a long conference between the English Admiral and the military authorities at Naples, it has been decided that the English forces shall aid the Italians to repress the Neapolitan insurrection ... He adds that the offer of the Admiral to "occupy", the Castel del Nuovo with his artillery was "for the present" declined by Cialdini, who contented himself with the loan of some ammunition. This intelligence is certainly astounding, if true. At all events, the presence of the English fleet in the Bay of Naples: can be construed in no other way than as a menage. Even the Duily News Paris correspondent, avowedly a strong partisan of the revolutionary; party, has stated that it is believed in Paris, that England had so far forgot its policy of "non-intervention" as to recommend to Ricasoli the employment of Garibaldi to put down the insurrection. If, however, report be correct, the English Government will be interrogated as to its proceedings. Austria, it is said, has already demanded an explanation on the subject of the presence of the English fleet at Naples which cannot also be viewed with any great favor by France. Altogether things look gloomy enough for the intruding military power which at present strives to crush the Neapolitans. On the next great Festival a collision is expected, and in fact the greatest agitation prevails everywhere throughout Na. Besides this, even the Sardinians are desertples. ing, no less than fifty-three soldiers having in a sin-

rice is very sickly, and the grapes dry up without ripening. Weekly Register. It is impossible to ascertain the truth about the horrible tragedy of Pontelandolfo and Casalduni .-The Democrazia, an ultra-Liberal journal, says:—
"The Bersaglieri, welcomed at Pontelandolfo amid signs of joy by all the population, laid aside with confidence and security their terrible rifles to go and lodge with private families, believing themselves among true citizens on Italian soil. The unfortunate men were murdered there with the last infamy."

The official journal, on the other hand, says, "The

gle day passed over to the Austrians. To make

matters worse, the harvest is scanty. From want of

water the mills cannot grind. The olive crop is lost,

Piedmentese soldiers fell into an ambuscade, were taken by the Royalists, and shot by way of roprisals." The correspondent of the Gazette du Midi says :-The Piedmontese, enticed by a mock retreat of the Royalists, marched into Pontelandolfo as conquerors. They entered the houses in the character of masters. and their greedy eyes had already selected the fairest women and best booty to their taste, when, at a given signal, a new Sicilian Vespers began, and all these fancied conquerors were massacred."- Tablet.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

VIENNA, Aug. 29 .- A very violent debate on the address took place to-day in the Chamber of Depu-

The speakers against the address, especially the Poles and Czechs, demanded the modification of the constitution.

PESTH, Aug. 29 .- The Stadtholder, in an ordinance publisheed to-day, declares that the Comitat of Pesth, by its protest against the dissolution of the Diet, has attacked the rights of the King, and orders the immediate discontinuance of the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat.

The conscripts have been ordered to assemble on the 9th September. Auy person preventing the soldiers from obeying the order will be tried by court martial and severely punished.

POLAND.

Thorn, Aug. 29 .- The Warsaw journals of yesterday publish an Imperial Rescript, addressed to General Lambert, the tone of which is conciliatory. The Emperor gives orders to General Lambert for the pacification of the kingdom, with the co-operation of intelligent citizens, and promises that Poland shall in future enjoy greater independence. His Majesty also declares that he will entirely forget the events of the past.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Times Says :- " With a view to carry on the War in New Zealand with new energy, and to provide properly for the great public objects which are inwe have assembled at that remote and rolved in it. costly dependency some five or six men-of-war and some 5,000 troops, a number which, not being considered sufficient for the emergency, is, we are informed, shortly to be increased to 7,000.

UNITED STATES.

The Tribune's special says, last evening the Confederates approached our left in force, and destroyed several grain ricks and other property, and poisoned number of cattle belonging to Union farmers. later in the evening, on a false alarm, Gen. Slocum's brigade was under arms in four minutes. It turned out that several contrabands had arrived on their masters' horses, and some of our men had straggled

The N. Y. Herald's despatch says that while the Government of the United States are doing the best they can under the rules of war to take care of and protect the health of the Confederate prisoners now in their possession, Jeff Davis, or Beauregard, or Johnson, or all of them, have sent our prisoners to Castle Pinckney, the nearest fort to the city of Charleston, S. C., where fever prevails extensively at this season of the year. If our officers whom they have taken prisoners and confined in Castle Pinckney, survive the present season, it will be contrary to the well-known theory of Southerners, for they have always asserted as a reason why slave labor must be employed, that Northerners could not survive malaria and fevers that prevail in that section.

STATISTICS OF SWINDLING AND VICES IN NEW York.—Sergeants Binny and Croft with the co-operation of the Mayor's squad, have been active, lately, in the collection of the following interesting statistics, showing the amount of vice at present, existing in the metropolis. Our reporter was shown long lists of names of each class, in the possession of the Squad, and was assured that every one of them was known to the police. It is the opinion of many men experienced active officers, that with fifty men, under a proper organization, and backed by the authorities, three fourths of these establishments could be successfully broken up.

ı			4 4 4 4	noney
1		No. shops.	Persons	
. 1		δc.	engaged	, Annually.
1	Ticket swindling	. 9	27	\$45,000
ŀ	Mock auctions		100	60,000
1	Lottery dealers	36	119	1,000,000
	Policy dealers	450	2000	3,950,000
1	Gambling hells		305	
f	Low houses of prosti		•	
٠,	tution,		3000	3,000,000
3	Bogus hotels,		7.10	16,000
١,	Fortune tellers		26	36,000
-	Obscene publishers			20,000
9	Street prostitutes		500 -	570,000
1	Runners for above		300	300,000
- 1	Professional stree			•
•	beggars		220	60,000
•	Low grogeries	4000	7000	4,000,000
t	Total	4862	13593	\$12,771,000
	Lower	1002	10000	Φ123, 1 x 3 4 6 6

By the above statistics it will be seen that the estimated average receipt of persons engaged in the various walks of vice and minor crimes is nearly \$1,000 a year each. If this be hought too high, and the half were estimated to be a fair average, it would make the amount of the depredations of these to calling of royalists "brigands," and so forth, con-sidering on which side the great robbery has been, British Admiral had actually landed 500 sailors counterfeiters, shoplifters, &c.) equal to over six classes, of persons (which does not include burglars, millions of dollars annually .- N. Y. Tribunc.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE. SEPTEMBER 20 1861.

MARTIAL LAW.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Montreal Presbyterian referring to the "Martial Law.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Montreal Presbyterian referring to the "Martial SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, He further says.—"For years this city has not been so quiet and orderly as now. Perfect safety to life and properly exists by day, and night, and this leads one to inquire whether all our cities that are not one to inquire whether all our cities that are not day, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.W. well administered, might not take a lesson from this.

There is too much freedom in American cities generally; a perfect license to do as is right in one's own eyes? And this is what is called Democracy. Where, on earth did that sort of liberty work well? In what hand and age of civilized men was it ever seen as in ours? The ignorant, victors minority always have the rule in such cases

PARALLEL FEST OF ARMS .- The Prince Napoleon has been visiting the historical battle grounds of Fairfax and Manassas. Considering the alacrity that the Prince has frequently displayed in leaving scenes of danger, he must have been profoundly moved on the spot see much so that we can imagine his being tempted to parody the well-known speech attributed to the Comte d'Artois, when he returned to France, and saying pathetically to the distinguished Yankees collected round him, " Mes amis, il n'y a rien de chonge ici. Vous n'avez parmi vous qu'un smericain de plus." If Plon-Plon had only been at Bull's Run, we will warrant be would have been the very first to distinguish himself—we mean in the same direction that others distinguished themselves.

Nothing so much disgusted Captain Lemuel Gul-

liver as his being claimed as a fellow by the Yahoos. The English Establishment feels much the same when the Irish branch of the United Church claims equality with it. The gentlemen to whom Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give Ecclesiastical jurisdiction subordinate to her own in Ireland, and who are pleased to call themselves Eshops of the ancient Irish sees, have taken fright because the English Convocation has been allowed by her to alter a canon of 1603 about Godfathers and Godmothers. They address Her Majesty "praying that all matters involving any alteration in the doctrine, discipline, worship, and government of the Church may be referred to a general synod of the United Ohurch of "England and Ireland." At this the English Establishment is wroth, and its weekly organ, the Guardian, while declaring "our respect for the Episcopal office may plead an excuse for declining to criticise the document from a merely literary point of view," does "not feel disposed to wish the Bishops success in the suit with which they approach the Throne." It plends that there is less resemblance between "the two sides of the lrish Channel than the two shores of the German Ocean." This is most true : Ireland is Catholic and England Protestant. But however little Ireland may resemble England, there is a mighty resemblance between the Irish and English Establishments. Both are creations of Roya! authority; both possessed of enormous endowments given by the plety of Calbolics of old to the Catholic Church. Both are subject in all matters of acctrine and discipline to the sway of Parliament. Both usurp the names of the aucient titles and dignities of the Catholic hierarchy, and (what is most directly in point) both have been absolutely united "tor ever" by the same authority which called each of them into existence. Under these circumstances the "Irish branch" may justly demand not to have any legislation on which it is not consulted. In fact, this intimate union suggests, what people so often look for in vain, a real object and purpose for the Irish Establishment.-Who can say that its existence was not allowed, in the beniguant design of Providence, in order that it might be indissolubly tied to that of England, and might thus drag the other down with it to destruction; as in our ancient laws a murderer was tied to the dead body of the murdered man, and buried with him. This would be a real use for the Irish Establishment, and the first we ever heard of, if it is to be the means of ridding the earth of another nuisance naturally of a more robust constitution the Establishment of England. On one point the Guardian may set itself perfectly at rest. It says—" One of the greatest obstacles to the success and popularity of the Establishment amongst the Irish people is that the bulk of them persist in regarding it as an alien and intrusive institution. These prejudices are much weakened, and will, we doubt not, gradually vanish altogether. It would give to them a new lease of life if the prayer of the Irish Bishops should be granted by the Crown. dency 1 ntever in anv portion of the Irish people to forget that the Protestant Establishment is a mark and brand of alien invasion. In fact, this is, as far as Ireland is concerned, the best thing to be said of the Establishment. We are, of course, against it, because it is false, heretical, unjust, and mischievous; because it sets race against race, and class against class; because it makes domestic pence impossible, and lessens the value of property; above all because it is a standing insult and brand upon the people of Ireland. But merely as Catholics, and speaking only of its strictly religious effects, we have always held them to be, on the whole, good—i.e., it impresses upon every child in Ireland the great truth that Protestantism, besides being false, is also anti-Irish—that it is an alien religion forced upon the Irish nation by foreign invaders, and that the Irishman who allows any wordly temptation to allure him to profess it is false to his country, as well as to his own soul and bis God. The Guardian may assure itself that there is no need whatever of the existence of any synod of the "United Church of England and Ireland" in order to impress this important truth on the people of Ireland .- Weekly Register.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S ENGLISH AND FRENOH CLASSES,

No. 15 Constant Street,

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT. The approbation which this institution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the Courses of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it.
Montreal, August 14, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

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

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

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

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO SCH()OL TEACHERS, competent to teach French and English. Should male Teachers apply, it would be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary-Treasurer,

School Commissioner. St. Patrick of Sherrington, Canada Rust.

SHORT HAND.

PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE casy LESSONS from a person now in this City, young Lady, who can produce the most satisfactory tormerly a Raporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a little practice. Enquire, and please leave address at this Office. Witness.

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 Sbbool.

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

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, DIRECTED BY THE

RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT,

LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

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

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

ing to the condition of the Pupils.

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

COURSE OF EDUCATION

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

broidery, 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 bour 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 Half-Boarding..... 9 5 Washing.... Music Lessons (ordinary) per month 0 2

which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d

per year. 0 2 6 The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed 1 10 0 complete for

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

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

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.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of

Montreal. Cote Street,

No. 19, THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institu-

tion is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER. In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen, (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance.

Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate

For particulars, address the Principal at the Aca-

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

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

PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON,

Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science,

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

No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

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

References,-Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. References,—Rev. Dr. Leach, Lb.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alexr. Molson Esq., Hon. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1861.

J. M. ANDERSON.

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 Conventoverlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray—the Museum and Estanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented—the firstclass Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns-the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it; -nll tend to render this Establishment one of the best in the country.

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

WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER in a family, by a For further particulars, apply to office of the True No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Car-

To a which topped up

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. Dawrence 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 Keep-

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Commercial Course,....

(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 nairs.)

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

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

with a bedstead and straw mattress. REMARKS:

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

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

The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the Infirmary. August 8.

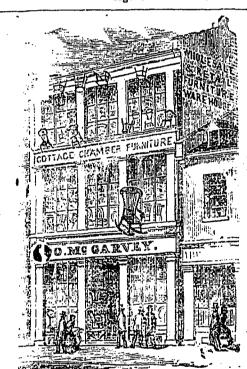
"THE LAMP,"

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

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

The very low price at which this most interesting publication is supplied, places it within the reach of all classes, and it is hoped that it will be found in every Catholic family as no better work can be put in the hands of children.

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



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary Oak, Chessnut, and enamened Ontainer best, anying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to S18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantitles as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assoriment of the following Goods: - Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Gine, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

HORSE-SHOEING

JAMES MALONEY, riage Factory.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.

HON. ALBIN BEARD. Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H. HON. JOHN ABBOTT,

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,

Mayor of Concord, N. H. HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE. Mayor of Salem, Mass.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE. Mayor of Norwich, Conn.

HON. J. N. HARRIS. Mayor of New London, Conn. HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,

Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E. HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY-

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,

Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of Louisville, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES MCFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of Augusta, Me. HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,

Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME. HON. JAMES S. BEEK,

Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B. HON. WILLARD NYE. Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HOGDEN. Mayor of Dunuque, IOWA. HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,

Mayor of CHA TANOOGA, TENN. HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of Utica, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,

Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured

them Ayer's Sarsaparilla Aver's Sarsaparilla

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Aver's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community. Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence

of the community. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Spring Discuses. For Purifying the Blood. For Scrotula or King's Evil. For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sures. For Eruptions and Pimples. For Blotches, Blains, and Boils. For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysip-

For Tetter or Salt Rheum. For Scald Head and Ringworm. For Cancer and Cancerous Sores. For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors. For Female Diseases.

For Suppression and Irregularity. For Syphilis or Venercal Diseases. For Liver Complaints. For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists overy where. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS.

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

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

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

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

Price 25 cents per box. Frice 25 cents per nox.

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

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. May 30.

L'UNIVERSEL.

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

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

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

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

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant,

No. 2, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.
Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS,

INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.

Montreal, May 4, 1861.

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 CURI-OSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amuse-ment is attached to the Establishment. Among the novelties, a SPLENDID BABY LION,

Can be seen; also VENUS

With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confinementin America. Those who have seen them sa

it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother. J. E. GUILBAULT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

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

will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island 9.30 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.30 A.M.

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

åt,.... 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,

Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, S.45 A.M.

will leave the Point St. Charles Station every

Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M.

† These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railronds for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, 6th June, 1861

INFORMATION WANTED

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

OF MARY JANE McALPIN, who left her Mother in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, early in April last. She was about nen years of age, fair hair out short; and slightly freckled. Any informstion respecting her will be thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Corcorang, Boot and Shoe maker, last house in St. Catherine Street, near Shoe maker, last house in St. Catherine, Street, mear the Papineau Road.

Exquire, and please leave address at this Omce.

Alexandria Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjalu N. A. Coste Aylmer—J. Doyle Anligonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat.—Rev. Mr. Girroit. Brockville—C. F. Fraser: Belleville-M. M'Mahon.

Barrie Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magino.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHALM SINOWIAN

Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Convert—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly'. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. B. Dunphy Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Haisesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eustern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Roy. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville -- J. Flood.

Gunanoque—Rev. J. Rossius. Guelph—J. Harris Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—G. M. Faul.
Ingersoll—W. Funtherston.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay -J Kennedy. Lansdown -M. O'Connor.

Langaoien—A. O Connor.

Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.

London—Rev. E. Bayard.

Lochiel—O. Quigley.

Loborough—T. Daley.

Lucolle—W. Harty. Muidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Murket—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.

Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Oarroll. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.

Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham—M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh.

Thorold-John Heenen. Thorpville—J. Greene
Tingwick—T. Donegan.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

THE CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of

the present Season. Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate. A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this 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 Mesers. Alfred Savages 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, Draggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 29, 1861.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and reducit have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

i mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

O. J. DEVILIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: Marie . Will . W. Land 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PIERBE R. FAUTEUX,

MPORTER OF

DRYGOODS.

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 Soll, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

April 6, 1860.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

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

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

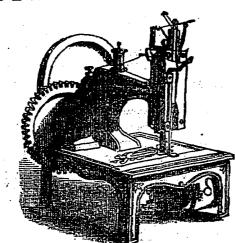
J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Montreal, Aug. 22.

BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

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 usefor 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 Ma-

chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, - of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq.

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

well. PRICES: Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MA HINE IS WARRANTED.

All communications intended for me must be pre-

paid, as none other will be received.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Advocate, 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL,

Will attend Oircuits at Beaularnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Lutle St. James Street, Montreal

M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 30, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little

off Oraig Street. THE above Estat lishment 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,

Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Olothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

> No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while 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, Reyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, 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, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 19,

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who 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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 (payatle

July 21st, 1861.

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.

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.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL 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 for-

mer prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES **EVERY DESCRIPTION**

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING! Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the

> United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy, Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country Mcrchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING,

GASAND 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 Life Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

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

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

pimples on the face.

worst case of ringworm.

improvement in a few days.

ton :-

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

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

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

to eight bottles will cure the worst case scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten 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 Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

cozing through the skin, scon 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 beir 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 Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM. Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the 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 dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

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

ANOTHER. THE SHOPE OF THE 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 ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

Hamilton, C. W!