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VOL. XII.

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

OR. THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.

Triwas not until they had nearly reached the statue by which she had taken her stand, that the king became aware of her presence.

Whom have we here? he said, with goodhumored surprise, as he paused within a few paces of the girl, and gazed with some curiosty, and obviously not a little admiration upon her; par ma foi, c'est une joire fille,' he contined, looking towards his grave companion, who had lowered his eyes demurely to the ground. The king turned his gaze again tull upon the shrinking girl, with that bold look of undisguised admiration which had earned for him, in his earlier days the reputation of being the most conspicuous ogler at court. By my word, good father, I incline to think the true divinity had descended in person to shame these counterfeit Graces of of lead and stone, and tempt me from your colder orthodoxy into the charming follies of the antique worship. What say you, father : are you, too, a proselyte?' he added, gaily, laying his cane upon his companion's shoulder ; ' are you, too, in danger ?'

Father Petre answered not, but lowered his head, it might be about an inch more, with an almost imperceptible shake of grave disapprobation

' My liege,' said the girl, while the color which his bold criticism had called to her cheek again retured, leaving her features almost as pale as marble, and at the same time approaching and extending a folded paper in her hands, ' if your majesty will gracionsly be pleased to read this petition, you will learn briefly the subject of my numble supplication."

James removed his glove gallantly, and taking the paper in his finger and thumb, held it up, and waved it warningly at her with a smile, as he said :

'I see how it is, I would stake my life on't : a place for some clever young fellow who needs but experience to turn out a capital financier; or, let us see, rather a commission for a brave gentleman, who asks but opportunity to prove a hero and a general? What say you, father, have you read aright our fair petitioners memoher eyes ?'

where she stood, until the king, in his own good time, might please to release her from the anguish of her doubts. Unhappily for her, James with bis walking-cane, upon the gravel walk, and and thrilling agonylectured thereupon, with a good deal of emphasis -pointing from time to time to different parts jure you, stay and hear me.' of his tracing, while his two companions listened with real or affected interest, and occasionally dropped a question, or remark which furnished the king with new matter of discussion. Nearly ten minutes had elapsed ere the poor girl saw them approach so near that she was now able to

overhear what nassed. 'It was not exactly so,' said the king, again stopping short, 'though pretty nearly so: 'tis easily explained. Opdam lay to our leeward, within half-musket shot, as it might be, there .----I was standing at the moment by the bulwark, on the quarter-deck, as thus-and had just raised my glass; Muskerry stood, as it might be so. where you, Talbot, now stand; Falmouth scarce a step behind, as it might be, there, where you are, father; and Mr. Boyle, some pretty distance backward, not three steps from the binnacle; all happened, thus, in the same line-at which moment came the enemy's shot, and killed mercy. Oh, my liege, hear me, pleading for my those three brave gentlemen; the ball, as I calculated, must have passed some four, perhaps five inches less than two feet from my shoulder.'

' I've heard it reckoned by those who had the honor to serve on board with your majesty,' said Tyrconnel, 'at something less than a single foot.'

'I will not be positive,' said the king, evidently not displeased with the suggestive correction ; I will venture to aver, however, the distance was not more than I have said.'

' 'Tis such narratives,' said Father Petre, with a shake of the head, and a well-acted shudder, which realise to us, timid sons of peace, the true dangers and terrors of battle; one such escape, methinks, might find a man gravity and caution for the remainder of his days.

' Tut. tut. father.' said James. gaily but withal proudly, ''tis but the fortune of war, and a sailor who has been in a few hot fights, if he be fit for his calling, will witness such casualities as coolly as he would the shooting away of a spar, or the cutting of a shroud; not indeed,' he added, in a graver tone, and crossing himself with an expression of devotion, in which, it must be confessed, a very obvious irradiation of vanity still lingered -- not but that a good Catholic, wherever he be will, in all deliverances, look up with gratitude and love to Almighty God, and to his blessed saints. But, by my faith, we had clean forgotten the matter of this petition of Sir Hugh Willoughby's,' he said, abruptly breaking off, as his eye chanced to encounter the form of Grace Willoughby, who now stood close by him.

James spoke this formal, and, to the poor girl, most terrible address, with much gravity and discreet emphasis, but withal, as phlegmatically, as appeared now to have fallen upon a subject though it were no more than a mere lecture upon which peculiarly interested him, for his gestures the abstract question of divine right and royal prebecame animated, and he drew in illustration of rogative; and, having concluded, he was turning the matter of his discourse, a sort of diagram coldly away, when she cried, in a tone of sudden tone so pileous, that it touched the young sol-with bis walking-cane, upon the gravel walk, and and thrilling agony-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

'Stay, my liege; in the name of God, I con-

The king turned upon her, once more, the same forbidding look of cold displeasure.

'Young woman,' interposed Tyrconnel, imperiously, ''tis neither seemly nor respectful thus to importune his majesty; do you not seecan you not perceive this urgency is unbefitting not to say indecent.'

'Nay,' said the king, waving his hand back-ward in gentle reproof; 'if the young lady has any matter to urge, as yet undisclosed to usand pertinent to this petition-God forbid we should turn from her, and refuse a hearing .---Proceed, then,' he continued, turning again towards he, 'if there be any matter of fact or argument omitted here,' and he tapped the paper which he had just perused, 'let us have it, i' God's name, and speedily.'

'My liege,' she said, 'I am unskilled in argument; take pity on me; I can but pray for father; and in your own troubles, may God incline your children to plead for you-

'His majesty has already restricted you, young lady, to arguments and facts,' interrupted Tyrconnel, who dreaded the effect of an allusion to his children-the only topic by which, through but wasting his majesty's time and patience, in thus recurring to mere importunity."

'He speaks the truth,' said the king; ' we desire to know, simply, whether you have any new matter to add to that statel in this paper. We have conceded much in suffering this irregular intrusion thus far; we cannot consent to be detained by mere solicitation.'

' My liege,' she continued, with imploring earnestness, 'the great God, the King of kings, the spite of all my struggles; and, in my dreams, Judge of all the earth, before whom, at the last day, you and he shall stand to receive your everlasting doom, He knows that my father is entire- do, passionately, with my whole heart, fondly ly innocent of this crime. My liege, my liege, love you.' have mercy, and may your judg you.'

'I have been seeking you,' said Turlogh O'Brien, for he was the speaker-' I have been seeking you, Mistress Grace Willoughby, and grieve to find you thus sorrowfully. It is, then, as we feared ; the king has rejected your suit.' 'He has rejected it,' said poor Grace, in a fear-I greatly fear it is all over.'

'Nay,' said Turlogh, in a tone that was almost tender-' do not despair : it is but a first defeat-and many resources remain yet untried. I have friends-powerful friends; all their mterest and my own-every influence that I command-shall be to the utmost exerted.'

She looked up. to thank him, and, as her eyes encountered his ardent gaze, they dropped again, and, instead of speaking, she blushed, and every moment more and more deeply.

'You have too long misunderstood me, Mistress Grace,' he continued in the same ardent and melancholy tone, and, at the same time, seated himself upon the high bank beside her, that his softened voice might distinctly reach her .--'A descendant-the last, it my be, of an ancient and unfortunate house, referring their outcast and ruined fortunes, in some sort, to the deeds and daring of your ancestors ;---nay, I will say it-educated, as I have been in the abhorrence of your race-I came hither with a heart charged with wrath and vengeance against your family -full of the darkest passions of that ancient feud ; but all-all-all that is changed now.'

As the sweet and melancholy tones of the young man's voice fell upon her ear, her head was turned a little away; but he saw that she selfish channels enough, it must be confessed, the blushed and trembled more and more every moheart of the king was easily assaulable; 'you are ment, while her white fingers straying among the moss and grass, unconsciously plucked the wild flowers that grew beside her.

'It is, indeed, all changed,' he continued, passionately - ' changed almost from the moment when I saw you first. You must not be angry with me-you are not angry? I cannot-cannot refrain from speaking; having spoken so far, must speak all. From the time I saw you first, you have haunted me in my waking thoughts, you have been alone all the joy, and all the sorrow of my existence. Yes, dear, dear Grace, I

He had taken her hand, and held it iervently,

pouring its radiance through wet leaves and drooping boughs; where, as the eye wanders,

No. 12

lost in the clear perspective of the opening glades the birds sing sweetly, and flowers shimmer bright as though they had never been overcast by the terrors and the gloom of tempest. Thus, for a moment, in the thrilling joy of that happy, happy interview, were forgotten the troubles, the fears, the agonies of the hour before.

But, perchance, we have already tarried too long over these gentle passages of love. It is, after all, but a cold task, recording scenes like these. Words will not do it, because no words spoken in such moments ever yet equalled the heart's emotions, from which they sprung-feelings which are, indeed, unutterable - which eyes and tones may tell, but common language never. What more was told by words and looks in that sweet, passionate conference, it were idle to record ; suffice it to say, that when they arose to depart, they had exchanged the inutual troth of lovers.

CHAPTER XXXIV .---- THE MESSENGER.

Meanwhile, in his gloomy chamber, Sir Hugh was not alone. His faithful agent, Caleb Crooke, sate with him; deep and anxious was their consultation.

'It is important-most important,' said the attorney, toward the close of their conference, that the deed of settlement should be placed sately in my hand. It is the only security-the only provision your poor child possesses. Should these vilhans, whom I suspect to be at the bottom of your prosecution, urge their victory to its murderous issue, this document secures your daughter against spoliation'-and as he spoke he wrung his old patron's hand, - ' God grant-God in his mercy, grant it may not be so; but it is ever safest to look at the worst aspect of affairs, and guard not only against what is prohable, but what is possible too. I'he deed is now in Glendarragh; can you say exactly where?'

'Yes, the very spot,' said Sir Hugh ; ' but how to get a bold and trusty messenger --

'Hush-whom have we here ?' interrupted the old knight. ' Ha, my poor girl,' he continued, fondly, but at the same time bitterly, as his daughter, followed by Turlogh O'Brien, entered, the sombre chamber; 'I see full well how you have sped-even as I predicted. Put not your trust in princes, my child; there is One, and but One, to whom we may look with confidence, even in the worst of troubles. He can deliver me, if it be His will, though all the power of this world were leagued against me ; and without the shield of His protection, with kings and armies on our side, we are not safe. Therefore, upon the God of all might and all mercy, in this sore extremity, 1 only and entirely rely." Too much agitated and embarrassed to speak, Grace remained silent ; but Turlough O'Bricn, in a few brief sentences, put Sir Hugh and his companion in full possession of the result of the young lady's mission; and, this done, once more their deliberations turned upon the unportant document, and the choice of a trusty messenger. 'Would I could offer my services,' said Turlough; ' but I must, even to-night, set forth for Londonderry ; such are the king's commands.' The now familiar sound of the grating of the bars and bolts which secured the prison door, interrupted him. All eyes were turned anxiously toward the narrow portal; and, to their mingled surprise and relief, Fathe: O'Gara, the young priest whom we have had so often occasion to mention, entered the gloomy apartment. The opportune appearance of this young man, in whom the old knight felt a degree of confidence, for which, even in the momentuous conference which he had had with him before, he could scarcely fied a warrant, seemed to his excited fancy like a providential solution of his present difficulties ; and this impression was, perhaps, heightened and confirmed by the further coincidence, that Glindarragh Castle turned out to be the immediate destination of their visitor. In accordance with the promise he had made Sir Hugh, when last they met in the Carbrie, the young priest had now sought an interview with him, previous to his departure from Dublin, to join the regiment (Turlogh O'Brien's), of which he had been appoined assistant chaplain; and which, as the reader is aware, was now quartered in the hereditary mansion of the ill-fated knight of Glindarragh. Here, then, was a messenger, in all particulars adapted to the mission, secured against the violence of the peasant marauders, by that sacred character, which even the most reckless of the rapparees never failed to respect; and protected from the insolent interruptions of the soldiery cast eyes, and fell softly and silently among the by his own demi-military office. Such advantages, backed by his frank offers of service, and by his already approved good will, in such an How absorbing was the proud, unutterable emergency easily overbalanced whatever scruples, was sitting dejectedly, with drooping head and rapture of that minute - how unlooked for, under circumstances less urgent, might have sugclasped hands, upon the rude moss-grown frag- through the desolate darkness of that hour, shone gested themselves to the mind of the old knight, ment of rock which she had chosen for her seat; out this sudden; tender gleam of deepest hap- and determined him finally to entrust to his exsuit; and rather than encounter, even in imagina- case, to suffer the law to take its usual when she was recalled from her reverte by a deep pness. Like an unexpected momentary glow of ecution this, to him, most momentous commis-

' My liege, it is no such matter,' she began. By my faith, then, we are at fault,' said the King, raising his eyebrows, and good-humoredly shaking his head; 'you have baulked our penetration, and for a penance, we will have thee open the matter to us by word of mouth."

' I will do so, may it please your majesty,' said the girl, spritedly. 'I am the daughter-the only child - of Sir Hugh Willoughby, a true subject of your Majesty, accused of treason by false witnesses, and now condemned to die.'

The king's face darkened ominously as she spoke, and he interrupted her by saying, coldly-We will read the paper-we will read it.'

James walked slowly away, as he deliberately unfolded the petition and paused, while he read it; then walked on a pace or two further, and read a little more.

In all the sickening uncertainty of suspense, meanwhile, did poor Grace Willoughby watch his movements, striving to read in every look and gesture some ground of hope. James had walked some twenty yards away, in this desultory and broken fashion, when, at length he turned to the Jesuit who accompanied him, and placing his arm within his companion's, continued to walk down the trim alley, evidently conversing upon the topic which was, at that moment, making the heart of the poor girl flutter and throb, as though its pulsations would choke her. She saw them again pause, while the king read the petition through, and while he was thus employed, to her extreme surprise, the Duke of Tyrpreached his royal benefactor.

They stopped and conversed together, in a James having said a few words more, folded it, and coolly placed it in his pocket.

It is decided now, one way or other,' exmay be favorable. O yes ! yes-it must be so laugh so pleasantly, were it otherwise." due respect and so perhaps, fatally prejudice her. obliged to refuse the prayer, and in your father's tion, a risk so tremendous, she waited patiently | course.'

He took the paper from his coat pocket, along with a pocket-book, in which, with a pencil, he seemed to take a note of its contents, and, after folding it up again, with a few brief remarks, he advanced slowly towards the poor girl, with a look of dark and haughty severity on his face. which ominously contrasted with the gaiety and affabilty with which he had accosted her before. We have read the petition, young lady,' he said, with cold gravity, 'which you have given into our hand, praying that we would extend our royal clemency to your unhappy father, Sir Hugh Willoughby. It is a bold prayer, considering, alike, the straits and troubles of these times, and the nature of the crime for which he stands convicted; and yet so far from wishing him, or any other of our subjects ill-there lives not that soul, even amongst the greatest and most unnatural of our enemies, against whom we harbour, so God be our stead, the least malice or revenge; and were we merely to consult the connel entered the walk, and with the suavity of promptings of our own heart, we would, indeed, a courtier, and the confidence of a favorite, ap- | rather say to all our rebellious subjects (and God wot they are many), live and repent, than die m your iniquity. But alas! it is not with little knot, at the far extremity of the terrace. governors and rulers, as with other men; the The king handed, the paper to Tyrconnel, who safety of the body politic, and the discipline of returned it, with a brief remark or two, and the national manners, good government, law, subordination, peace, and prosperity, all hang upon the acts and words of kings; what might be gentleness and mercy in common men would claimed the poor girl, as she walched, with an be but weakness, nay, criminality in them; and intensity of suspense little short of agony, the as the king is the annointed of God Almighty, proceedings of the little group. God grant it and, by Him, consecrated to his high office, it beseems bim, as God's chief magistrate on earth, God-they are laughing; thank God-thank in distributing his judgments, to have a strict re-God-they could not. I think they could not gard to that spirit in which the Almighty administers his own, namely, for a warning and Her agitation was so extreme, that she was on prevention ; by the terrors of occasional punishthe point of harrying to the spot where the king ment, to coerce the ill-disposed into the ways of Was standing, to hear at once, his answer to her peace and honesty; this is as much the duty of prayer. She feared, however, that the least the king as to forgive. Wherelore, and conprecipitation might be construed into a want of sidering all the attending circumstances, we are

course.

The king turned petulently from her as she spoke; and in the wildness of her agony she threw herself upon her knees before him.

' For pity's sake-for God's sake,' she cried, almost frantically; ' consider-think; it is innocent blood they seek to shed-the in nocent blood that crues up before the throne of God for vengeance. My Lord Tyrconnel-good priest sued his impetuous discourse :----oh, sirs, speak for me, he will bear you-

Tyrconnel raised his eyes, and Father Petre lowered his meekly; and at the same moment loving you again; as I have loved but once and the king interrupted the girl's melancholy appeal by saying, curtly-

' It cannot be; once for all, young lady, we tell you it cannot be; and desire you plainly to take your answer.'

'Oh!no, no, no, my liege-for pity's sake !' cried the poor girl, distractedly.

'Nay, damsel, this is scarce seemly,' said the king, peremptorily, and at the same time disengaging the skirt of his coat, which in her agony she had grasped, 'and only to be excused on the score of your unripe experience. We decide no matter with undue haste, and, having decided once, and upon sufficient reasons, we do not lightly change. It is determined in this case the law shall take its course; and, if we urge not the execution of the sentence on an early day, we expect not to be troubled for our forbearance.'

The king turned austerely away, and terrified by the dreadful threat faintly implied in his closing sentence, she made no further effort to detain him.

Heart-sick and trembling, she followed him and his companions, with her eyes, as they slowly passed onward upon the broad walk which formed the royal promenade, and marked their careless gestures and easy laughter, as they renewed their light conversation ; and then, scarce knowing whither she went, she turned in the opposite direction, and finding herself, after a few minutes alone, in a sequestered aller, she sate herself down upon a block of stone, under the shadow of the dark evergreens, and found relief in a burst of bitter tears.

CHAPTER XXXII-SWEET WORDS AND TEARS, AND FLOWERS.

We left Grace Willoughby seated mournfully in the Castle garden, in a lonely alley, among the trim, dark yews. She had dried her tears, and

while her color shifted momentarily from deadly pale to glowing crunson. She attempted to withdraw it, and arose, while a thousand, thousand thrilling thoughts and emotions were crowded into that brief interval of silence; and still holding her hand, while his cheek-that cheek which had never blanched for all the terrors of battle-was pale as death, he passionately pur-

'Yes, I love you, dear, dear Grace; I love you, as you will never meet another capable of never, never can love more. Nay, do not, do not turn away; nay, suffer me to hold your dear hand for this brief minute - the first time - it may be for the last time-in my life. Hear me thus, then, tell you how I love you-even though the tale be told in vain; and say, dearest, ah, say if you can ever-dare I hone it-ever, ever love me in return."

As he concluded, she withdrew her hand. Such were the confusion and tumult of her feelings, that she dared not, and could not frame an answer: but one look in her pale face told him truly he was loved again. He took her cold, trembling little hand once more ; he held it fondly-for she now did not draw it away-but she tried once more to speak; and, instead of speaking-poor, pretty Grace-she fainted away.

Uninoved, unconscious, the loved burthen lay in his arms; and, as he looked in her pale face, and saw the color returning, Turlogh O'Brien had never known what it was to be really proud and happy before.

'Is it-is it all a dream ?' at length she softly said.

'No, dearest, ao,' he said as softly, but with most passionate tenderness ; ' no dream-no illusion-but truth-reality-to me the proudest and the brightest that has ever been. Look, dearest, look up into my face ; it is I, Turlogb, your lover-I who stand beside you-Turlogh O'Brien, your own true lover, who would rather lose a thousand lives than this dear hand-aye, who would rather perish where he stands than forget even one sweet look of yours."

As he thus spoke, her full heart at last found relief, and the bright tears gathered in her down no na state na − na − wild flowers in her lap.

when she was recalled from her reverie by a deep piness. Like an unexpected monitorial storm, and sign.

FIE PROPAGENESS AND TATHOUR CERONICEE

omplice was heard upon the stairs ; that sneal

2

The

leisurely along.

disasters.

for it.?

friend, Garvey.

lask is imposed and undertaken;

silent joy and gratitude-and then, breaking from

his happy reverse, with a half sigh, and remem-

bering, perchance, the melancholy isolation which

had outlawed him, as it were, from the free and

bappy sympaties of nature, he drops the bridle

on his sober palirey's neck-and, with a sadden-

ed look, draws down the broad leat of his slouch-

ing bat, and opening his silver-clasped breviary,

-craft and villainy are plotting behind thee .-

the instrument of his own abasement, turns all

At about the same time, in a small, dark room.

closetted with Miles Garrett and his humble

'Then the matter, briefly told, is sumply this,"

said Talbot, with gloomy bitterness, 'our pairs

are all gone for naught: the land's not his; and,

Just so your worship,' rejoined Garvey,

'l know-just so,' continued Talbot : ' so that

when the old gentleman is hauged, his estates go

to the girl, instead of the Crown. S'death,

what management ! Well, Garrett,' he resumed

with dogged contempt, after a brief pause-

'what have you to offer upon this dilemma ?---

Of course-but answer my question,' pur-

cobweb-or is all lost ? One thing is clear-as

the old fellow is attainted, his life estate, at least,

is in the crown, and that is worth something .---

plaintively : 'a life-estate, with a limitation in

hang or drown, it's all one to us.'

tail to the issue of his body.'

Onward, onward, ere the pursuits begins.

full and accurate / directions - with oft-repeated mgrascallis one charged and instructions; and, commissioned in the sauseful fellow in his way, said Garrett: more offer, with two letters for Percy Neville handling of that deeds to him; let him help, you one from Sir Hugh himself, the other from a correspondent in England, and which had reached the Cathrie hu neivate hand, the young priest has the Carbrie by private hand, the young priest has portant party ourself yourself, mind you sufor taken his melancholy leave, and now rides slowly, that trascal might pocket the settlement, and through the quaint streets of Dublin, toward the keep it over our heads atterwards to extort mowestern suburbs. And now the rustling of green ney: so burn it yourself.

leaves, and the merry songs of small birds. are . Meanwhile,' soud Garrett, ' you undertake to around him, village smoke and lowly thatch rise have the old man reprieved, lest this should fail. rivers rush and glitter under thick shadows of ear,' said Talbot; but if you and Garvey do stooping copsewood. He threw his eyes around your business properly, he may hang as high as him over the varied landscape, with a gush of they please, by this day week.'

(lo be Continued.)

THE POPE-" PETER'S PENCE."

The following pastoral letter and instruction of his Grace, the Most. Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, directing the establishment of the Confraternity of "Peter's Pence" was read on Sunday in the churches and chapels of the archdiocese : -

"Amidst the manifold calamities which are daily reads his appointed pages, while his steed treads befalling the world, it is, dear brethren, a source of great consolation to witness the splendid manifesta-Good priest, it would befit thee better to spur tions of devotion to the Holy See, and unshaken fideon-life and death are in the issue of thy mission lity to the great centre of Catholic unity, the chair of St. Peter, daily elicited throughout the entire world by the many and most severe trials which, in the inacrutable designs of Divine Providence, have fallen to the lot of our most beloved Father and Pontiff, the gloriously reigning Pius the Ninth. Twice, The ways of virtue are the ways of wisdom, it is unnecessary to remind you, during a reign of fifteen years, has the hand of violence been 'raised no less than the ways of pleasantness ; and fraud, however craftily conducted, leads, oftener than against bis sacred person and rights-at one time men will easily believe, to mere self-confusion, forcing him into exile, and now again detaining in complication, and defeat. Many a time the its rapacious grasp the greater portion of the territowicked find themselves reduced to strive, in the ries of the church; while the unjust aggressor and his abettors mature their designs for the seizure, if vain attempt to obviate those very consequences, such be permitted them, of the remainder. Nor is to produce which their best exertions were orithis all -but in the first place as a preparation for ginally given. Many a man has seen, in his acthe intended robbery-and then, in the vain attempt tual experience of life, hundreds of examples of to justify so flagrant a violation of divine and buman laws, the organs, both at home and abroad, of an this mysterious law of retribution which makes anti-Catholic and infidel press, have, without ceasthe very craft of the ungodly, in which he glories, ing, fabricated and poured forth calumnies, the vilest as well as the most baseless, against the Holy Fahis wisdom into foolishness, and proves his fancied ther, his government, and all his most tried and successes, in reality, but so many reverses and faithful servants; while, for the scenes of sacrilege, of incendiarism and bloodshed, which are daily en-

acted in the invaded provinces of the church and the neighboring kingdom of Naples-scenes unparalleled in Thomas Talbot's lodgings, that gentleman was save in our own sad records of Cromwellian barbarity-these same apostles, as they would fain have us believe them, of humanity, of liberty, and good go-vernment, have not one solitary word of reprobation. Against the captivity. or exile of fifty-eight Neapolitan bishops, forcibly removed from their sees against the now almost daily perpetrated and cold-blooded murders of unoffending priests-against the burning of whole towns, with their defenceless populations of aged, infirm, women and children, not a voice of execution is heard on the part of these selfconstituted and self-styled sympathisers with "onpressed nationalities" all over the world. Wherefore, then, dear brethren, this difference of opinion, this obviously unfair standard of judgment, by means of the public mind is sought to be influenced in such different and opposite directions in its estimate of public events? Are the hardy peasantry of the Abruzzi and the Calabrias, bravely fighting for their attaint the girl, eh? or something as profound and practicable.? hereditary monarch, for the purity of their religion, which is dishonoured, and the freedom of their country, which is oppressed by a foreign invader, altoge-· How the devil could I tell there was a deed ther undeserving of sympathy? Or-to borrow our of settlement in the way?' retorted Garrett illustration from a domestic source-has Ireland, dewith asperity; ' there's no good in blaming me populated by famine and emigration, and whose poor are condemned to intolerable privations and insult in workhouses worse than the jails of the felons-has Ireland still groaning under the monster grievance sued Talbot; 'come, come, can cou darn the of being obliged to maintain, as a primary charge upon her industry and her resources, the established church of a small fraction of her inhabitants, ceased to be a blot on the bloated social civilisation of England in the nineteenth century? Or again, has Po-land, writhing under the worst of all despotisms, the

So, egad, we must not shuff him out, till we are sure of some advantage by his death, at least. religions tyranny of successive Russian monarchs, which seeks to accomplish her denationalization by As the matter stands, hanging him would but dethe ruin of her faith, no claims on the moral support of all right-thinking and liberal-minded men? But "That's plain enough,' said Garrett; 'he is the reason, dear brathren, of this disparity of judgment is obvious; it must be present to the minds of all. It will, however, be useful to record it here, in the words of an unexpected witness-of one of the leaders, in fact, of the pocial and democratic revolution, so long and so industriously at work to undermine social and religious order in Europe-who, in a letter published not many days since in a leading French journal, speaking precisely of the case of the oppressed Poles, thus expresses himself :-- ' . . Poland is Cutholic-the focus of modern Jesuitism, the last bulwark of the Papacy. . . . And what interests have we democrate of France, of Italy, of Belgium, of Germany, and elsewhere, in the rescuscitation of Poland, if this should have no other object but to consolidate the faith and the aristocracy of Poland against the tendencies of the revolution.

boned for, and will, while pressing but slightly on the resources even of the humbler classes, in the end realise abundant results, and entitle us to's share in the bonor, the merit, and the reward of the more systematic and continuous efforts, that, in the revival, under the form of a religious association, of the timehonoured institution of Peter's Pence, are now being made in several localities, and gradually becoming diffused over the entire Catholic world. It is therefore, dear brethren; that, confiding in your well-tried devotion to our most Holy Father, in your generosity and zeal, we are resolved, after having consulted with the principal members of the secular and regular clergy, upon establishing canonically in our diocese the religious association, or Confraternity of Peter's Pence, the members of which shall be united in pious communion of prayers and good works, to implore God to console and strengthen our beloved Pontiff in his afflictions, and shall join also their coutributions to aid the 'exhausted resources of his treasury. For this purpose we direct and declare as follows :--"1. On and after this, the first Sunday in October, the solemnity of the Holy Rosary-the auspicious day upon which the church celebrates the victory gained through the intercession of the Blessed Vir gin, by the army of Christendom over the onemies of the Christian name at Lepanto-the pious Sodality or Confraternity of Peter's Pence is hereby established in our Pro-Cathedral Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlboro'-street, and we invite the faithful, and those in particular of the parishes annexed

St. S. Date Balac

to the above church to associate themselves with it. "2. We direct and exhort respectively, all parish priests, heads of religious houses, and others of the clergy charged with the administration of churches and chapels throughout the diocese, to erect branch associations in the churches and chapels placed under their care, herewith according to them all necessary faculties for the purpose.

"3. The conditions of aggregation are the daily recital three times of the "Our Father," the "Hail Mary," and the "Glory be to the Father," to implore the Almighty to put an end to the calamities which threaten religion and afflict the church ; and in particular, to hasten the triumph of peace and justice by the speedy termination of the trials which still continue to afflict our beloved Pontiff, Pius IX., and his restoration to the full enjoyment of his sacred rights and the temporal possessions of the Holy See. The members, those only excepted whose extreme poverty renders them unable, will also contribute a yearly donation or a small monthly offering, according to the devotion of each, towards relieving the necessities of our Holy Father. :

"4. For the purpose of receiving the offerings of the faithful, boxes bearing the name and device of the association shall be fixed in convenient and conspicuous places in the several churches and chapels of the diocese where the association is established. A monthly return shall be made, and all sums received forwarded to the secretaries and treasurers of the central association established in our church of the Immaculate Conception in this city, to be subsequently at suitable intervals sent by us to the trea sury of our most Holy Father.

5 A central or general board of administration. appointed by us, and consisting of the treasurers and secrataries, and some of the clergy and laity of the city or its vicibity, will meet twice in each;month, for the transaction of the general business of the associ ation at the Presbytery, Marlboro'-street.

" d., Having applied for regular letters of aggre gation of our dioceran association, thus happily, we trust, established, to the already existing and canonically crected Arch-Confraternity of Rome, and, in particular of the many indulgences with which the Sovereign Pontiff has enriched its members.

"We exhort you, dearly beloved brethren, to avail yourselves of the opportunity thus afforded, of again testifying your exrnest devotion and attachment to the cause of our venerated and beloved Pontiff, and thereby to bring down upon yourselves a large share in the blessings, spiritual and temporal, with which God rewards abundantly those who show themselves sincerely attached to the interests of his church. To your alms, contributed for so holy and sacred an object, unite in the spirit of this sodality, your works of mortification and the acts of the other virtues, but principally your prayers-prayer in behalf of our beloved Father and Pontiff-prayer, too, in behalf of the misguided men who are his enemies, that God, the author of peace and charity, may enlighter them to discover to them the evil of their ways, may grant them mercifully the remission of their sins, and powerfully deliver us from their snares. The grace of

our Lord Jesus be with you. Amen. PAUL. Archbishop of Dublin Dublin, 6th October, 1861.

tionin adversity. This has imparted to it a singe of melancholy which has alway been apparent in the frish national poetry, and is curiously exemplified in the tenderness and affection with which the old bards, spoke of their country-always with some endearing title, as the Little Dark Rose, the Poor Old Woman the Silk of the Kine, and the like. We in England are so much accustomed to mix our patriotism with our pride in England's material greatness that we can hardly at first sight understand the deep fondness with which the children of these more unfortunate countries cling to their mother. Mr. de Vere in his first poem, 'The Sisters,' has dwelt with much power on this distinction, where he describes his English friend and guest :-

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He loved his country : That love I honor'd. Great and strong he call'd her But well I knew that had her greatness waned, His love had wax'd.

So we hope it would be with many of us. But it is impossible to forget that there is a considerable portion of English patriotism-the more vulgar and noisy portion of it-which is but, another shape of the conceit which loves to praise itself, and which, under the guise of affection for England, only means appreciation of Saxon bustle and money-making..... 'The Sisters' is a home-story of Irish life ; com-

mouplace enough in its incidents, and evidently drawn from the author's own experience. It is but The fragments of a noteless Irish life-

and tells the record of a dreamy peasant girl, her love and sorrow, and her high inspiring faith. In her story, which reminds us of some of those which Wordsworth has told, Mr. de Vere has obviously had before him an embodiment of his country's sufferings and faith and hope. For it is a thought prominent through all Mr. de Vere's poems that the long depression of his country is to have a purifying and enuobling effect upon her - to be a trial out of which she shall come in brightness. This conviction he has beautifully embodied in one of the last poems of Inisfail.

"But though the past has stung the Irish spirit of Mr. de Vere to hot indignation, it must not be supposed that all his verse has the character of a dirge for Irish glories gone by. He is able to look brightly forward to the future, and the burden of most of these songs is that of hope and trust. England and Ireland do not yet understand each other well enough to partake thoroughly in the historical glory which jointly belongs to them. Mr. de Vere, we are sure does not forget how much of the history of his country is written in the annals of the British army, from Maida to lukerman. But at present an Irish poet hardly knows how to deal, in a national spirit, with this part of his nation's chronicles. He can, however, look forward, as Mr. de Vere does, to the time when the united nation shall have learned to appreciate the several elements which each of her peoples contributes to her greatness, and shall own that the soberer and harder virtues of the English race are weil leavened by the more impulsive merits of the warm volatile Irishman.

"These poems of Mr. de Vere will live - live not only as a noble contribution to English poetry (although the author sacrifices so much to Irish pronunciation as in one place to make court a dissyllable), but also as a true and worthy expression of Irish national sentiment. Every Irish child ought to know by heart."

These are sentiments from the High Church English Tory Organ that the Catholics of Ireland are perhaps scarcely prepared to hear without surprise, but their surprise will not be lessened when they hear the same party's opinion of Oliver Cromwell, of Orange Ascendancy, and of Irish Nationality. Ŵe quote from the John Bull's review of Professor Goldwin Smith's Essay on Irish History and Irish Character. The John Bull says :-

"We reviewed last week the volume in which Mr. Aubrey de Vere deals with the poetical and imaginative aspect of Irish History and Irish Character .-We have now before us a book which takes up the same theme from a very different point of view. Mr. Goldwin Smith's essay is founded on a lecture read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, and partakes in some degree of the didactic and generalising tone with which you might suppose a University Professor to take up La Question Irelandaise.

"The object of Mr. Goldwin Smith's essay is a truly patriotic one, and is practically identical with that which Mr. de Vere sets before us in the opening of his poems - that of pointing out the need which the several races inhabiting our Islands have of each other, and how the quantities supplied by the one fill up the deficiencies of the other. We are afraid that Mr. Goldwin Smith, while thus recognising the muunal benefits which the two races are capable of conferring on each other, has not always kept his own moral in view. He is, doclrinaire-like, too ant to take for granted that the peculiarities of Jrish character are a remnant of an older and more barbarous state of society, to be purged out by a cluser ap-proach to civilisation. He recognises with great justice the Irish tendency to agrarian disorders as the consequence of the old Irish law of land, and the clannish state of society belonging to the older history of their race. But he seems to think that they are learning a more commercial view of the relation between landlord and tenant "We should be sorry to see either in England or Ireland so 'mature and regular a state of society' as to sink the relation of landlord and tenant into one of a purely commercial character. We should rather look forward to a time when the more patriarchal system indigenous to Irish rural life shall receive its natural development through the means of a resident class of landlords in thorough sympathy with the population "It fails in with the scope of Mr. Smith's design to give a brief sketch of Irish history both in Church and State from the time of the English conquest, with the view of illustrating the connection between Ireland's past experience and her present condition. This sketch is of a superficial character. Mr. Smith is not free from the thint of that vnlgar servility which is just now in vogue towards mere success in the person of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Smith, indeed, does not seem to have very definite ideas about the homage which he pays to his insalubrious hero. He admits in one place that "" The slaughter of the Catholic garrison after the storm of Drogheda and Wexford is a dark blot on Croinwell's name. Unlike some of his admirers, he bad the grace to excuse it, on grounds of humanity, as being likely, by striking terror, in the end to save more blood. This excuse cannot be admitted. An example of strocity, though it may cut short one war, tends to make all wars more atrocious.' "After this it is rather surprising to be immediately told that ' under the circumstances of the case, and considering the state of opinion, Cromwell on the whole displayed the self-control and regard for humanity which became his greatness." This greatness is elsewhere thus measured by Mr. Smith :' " The few years of his reign, crowded with miracles of administrative genius, profound statemanship, and high-souled diplomacy, gave only a transient glimpse of the great England that was to come.' "Pretty well for a man whose administration, af-ter having had at his command all the resources of a great empire, left England in a state of beggary and hopeless, anarchy l. "Even the snow-broth of Mr. Smith's doctrinairism warms up a little when he comes to recount the horrors which stained the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798. He compares them to those of the French Revolution. But Mr. Smith forgets that those cruelties were but the legitimate consequences of. that system of ascendancy which had been established by his favourites Cromwell and William of Orange, and which had become the only means of governing Ireland on Whig priciples. "Mr. Goldwin Smith thus sums up his conclu-

"" There are four relations in which Ireland may be placed with regard to the sister island-depend. ency independence, federation, and union .- Theirelation of dependency has been tried during six centuries, and there are few who would desire to experi-ence it again, as the consequence of a disruption leading to a war and a second conquest of the weak-. er island by the stronger. Independence would of course be feasible in itself, if it could only be ac. companied by geographical separation ; but so close a neighbourhood would involve contact, and contact would bring on collision; rivalry, jealousy, hos-tillity would spring up all the more certainly, be cause there would be between the two countries the memory of a former, union, and of a recent divorce ; and Ireland, menaced by the power of England, would become the ward and the vassal of France, or some other foreign power, which for its purposes would constitute itself her protector. The federal relation is natural and useful when it is entered into by several states of tolerably equal power, but it could not be naturally or usefully formed between two states, one of which is far more powerful than the other, since in the Federal Councils the vote of the more powerful would always prevail. There remains only union, and if this alone remains, common sense requires us heartily to embrace it, and to endeavour, by the abolition of every ascendancy and ancient misgovernment, to render it perfectly fair. honorable, and beneficial to both nations."

"We quite agree with our author in the strict interpretation of his words. But when we come to read a little further we find that by union he means fusion; and, indeed, he asserts afterwards that 'the course of event has left no basis whereon Irish nationality can be established.' For our part we think that Irish nationality will establish itself, and cannot he got rid of, as past history sh-ws, by any course of policy. It is only on doctrinarie paper or in doctrinarie lectures that you can obliterate the instincts and feelings of a nation. Our notion of the true union between the two peoples is not the absorption of all that is distinctively Irish into an imperial system, but a combination by which the nutional life of each shall be kept up, and yet brought to bear on one common course of State action."

But there is another Tory organ, and another suction of the Tory Party. The low, bigoued, half-educated. Low Church Evangelicals in England, and Orangemen in Ireland. They must be got rid of, and eliminated from the Conservative ranks, a consummation which, perhaps, will not be delayed much longer. For their illiberality as Protestants has been soothed and flattered by Lord Pulmerston's and Lord John Russell's treatment of Catholics, while their old Roundhead Comwellian and rebellious spirit has warmed towards the Whigs for their support of the Italian revolution.

Hear the organ of Newdogate on the Irish Church :---

"The fact is that the Sovereign of England transferred the supremacy of the Irish Church to himself ust as he did the supremacy of the English Church ; expunged some superstitions usages from the Irish ritual as he did from the English; and declared the superfluousness of certain doctrines which had been invented by the Bisbop of Rome, and were unknown to the primitive Church. This change no more affected the Catholicty of the Irish Church than it did the English. Both remained branches of the one Catbolic and Apostolic Church, protesting against errors which the Church of the Apostles never knew. If the Bishop of Rome chose to keep up a spurious Church in Ireland alongside the lawful one, that was nothing to us. And because in time he had succeeded in getting the majority of the people over to his side, that constituted no reason why property given to the Irish Church, and not to the emissaries of an Italian Bishop, should be handed over to the latter. The Church of Rome cannot be allowed to take advantage of her own wrong in this fashion. In Ircland she is an interloper; and, according to the canons of the early Church, heretical. Yet, because she has a majority on her side, she claims the possessions of the orthodox Church. We cannot yet at all events accord this power to mere numbers. Our political philosophy is not ripe for the acceptance of so advanced a principle. We hold with Coleridge that if you can prove the present Irish Church to be the true descendant of that branch of the Catholic Church which was first planted in Ireland then the spiritual allegiance of Irishmen is due to that Church. And though, of course, this is a principle which must be accepted with some modifications, it is one which arrests upon the threshold the doctrines of our modern number-worshippers." So, too, of the Italian revolution. The Press mutinies against Lord Derby, whom with characteristic disingenuousness it quotes as comparing the annexed Lombards and Tuscans, to noble mastiffs, and the Neapolitan brigands to mongrel curs. Of course it praises Sir E. B. Lytton, and rejoices in the union of Italy. It deposes Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby from their leaderships, and says that the cidevant Whigh Radical, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, "is pre-eminently entitled to be the representative of the Couservatives on this subject." Why? Let us have a reason, only let us have a reason, and Lord Derby and Mr. Distaeli shall either abdicate or be deposed. The Press gives us its reason, and it is worthy of Newde-"Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is pre-eminently engate. titled to be the representative of the Conservatives on this subject, because" - he wrote the novel of "The reader of Rienzi," says the Press, Rienzil "must have remarked the great interest which its author manifests in all that concerns Italy."

prive us of the little we b got

the sole life in our lease; so, far from hanging the old dog, we must needs make much of him, at least until this business is cleared up.'

'Suppose,' said Garvey, speaking very slowly, and with a leer of guilty cunning, 'Suppose we could get at this unlucky deed; and if we had it fast, what evidence could they adduce in support of such a settlement, so as to deleat the king's claim ? If that deed were in the fire, I'd suap my fingers at them ; the sooner the old man was strung up the better, in such a case.'

The three confederates exchanged looks of excited significance. Taibot broke the silence--' Can you make a guess in whose keeping that

instrument at present lies ?' he inquired, earnestly.

'No, not now-that is, not yet,' replied Garvey : fit is not in Crook's hands, and I can't say at present where it is; but,' he added, with a smile of infernal triumph, which disclosed his gapped and discolored teeth, from ear to ear ; but I am promised information, upon which we can rely implicitly ; and to-morrow morning we shall know the very spot, the very inch which it occupies."

'By -----, then, the thing's done,' cried Talbot, striking his hand upon the table.

"Tis but to get a warrant to seize the papers on suspicion,' said Garrett, throwing hunself back in his chair, while his contracted brow expanded with the delectable sense of relief; and in the luxury of his sensations, he rubbed his hands together, as though he had been washing them.

'You could not learn to-night ?' urged Talbot.

'Impossible, utterly impossible,' replied Garvey, with an important shake of the head; fno, not for love or money ; the least suspicion would blow all. I must watch my man, and take time when eyes are off. To-morrow morning, by eight o'clock, I shall know all about it, if Crooke himself knows it.'

Well, then, to-morrow morning be it,' said Talbot, rising thoughtfully. ' The thing, however, must be done with some tact and caution. I don't care a fig myself, for scandal ; but here it might be dangerous; nothing venture, nothing win, however : so, in the devil's name, let it be tried. Mr. Garvey,' continued Talbot, motioning him somewhat unceremoniously toward the door, we shall expect to see you here, by eight of the clock to morrow morning; nay, no formalities, I pray you --- good night, good night, sir mainines, I pray you -- good mgar, good mgar, and -- fare you well. If ever the devil had a dutiful drudge on earth, be continued, addressing Gar-reit, as the descending tread of their humble ac-reit, as the descending tread of their humble ac-

. . . Proudhon Letter in La Presse, 23d September.

"These words, dear brethren, need no comment. The revolutionary movement in Italy, Hungary, and Austria, have the full sympathy of the so-called liberal press, because they are anti-Catholic. To the wrongs of Ireland, to the struggles of the Neupolitans, and the sufferings of Poland these sympathies are denied, because the question affects the cause of a Catholic nation, and the freedom of the Catholic religion. But to all this outpouring of injustice and calumny, directed against the Sovereign Pontiff and his sacred rights, what, dearest brethren, has been the reply of the Catholic world? As one man the faithful have arisen, and with one voice, they have repudiated the calumnies, they have denounced the criminal rapacity, of which their beloved Pontiff was sought to be made the victim, and placing themselves and their possessions at his disposal they have manifested their determination, as far as rested with them, to uphold, by every lawful means in their power, the rights, the possessions, the liberty and the independence of the Vicegerent on earth of Jesus Christ. Of the part taken by Ireland in these magnificent demonstrations of a tachment and devotion to the Boly See, our country may with reason be proud ; and we, on our part, have already paid the record of our gratitude to you, beloved brethren of this city and dio-cess in particular, for the promptness and regularity which, responding on a late occasion to our invitation, you enabled us to forward, in aid of the exhausted and plundered resources of the Pontifical treasury your munificent contribution of upwards of £17,000. "It must not, however, be forgotten that the injustice against which you have so forcibly protested, and the consequent evils which you have exerted yourselves so nobly to alleviate, still continue; that the claim of affection and of justice which the Holy Father has upon his childron still exists; and that in consequence, here as elsewhere, they are still called upou to continue, to the best of their ability, their efforts in his behalf. It would not, indeed, be reasonable to expect a repetition on so large a scale of the effort of generosity which has already so justly distinguished this diocese, and ranked it, notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances under which its inhabitants are placed, and the many imperative claims of local charity which press upon them, in the proud position of third on the list of great cities, whose pious devotedness has made them

THE "JOHN BULL" ON IRISH NATIONALITY. (From the London Tablet.)

We have already reviewed Mr. Aubrey de Vere's last volume, and expressed our admiration for it, but we have great pleasure in presenting the following review of it from that staunch old Conservative jour nal and organ of High Church Toryism, the John Bull.

It is all-important to bear in mind the difference between them and the English Low Church Evangelicals, or Irish Orangemen, like the Newdersates and Verners, who vote on the Tory side, call themselves Tories, and to the misfortune, if not to the disgrace of the Tory party, are recognised as forming a portion of it.

"It is strange that the intense Irish feeling which constitutes the national life of Ireland's people should never yet have found worthy expression in a poetic literature. Moore, it is true, was in some sense a thoroughly Irish poet; but he was so rather by temperament and habit than by the deeper sensations of an Irish heart. He played, indeed, in his artistic way with the love and hate of his country, but he was too much at his case in the circles of Bowood and Holland House to say for Ireland that which is nearest to her heart. The Epos of Ireland for the present, we fear, can only find its utterance through the medium of sava indignatio - the wrath and sorrow and complaint with which so many long years of misgovernment have laden her harpstrings. Such a voice she has at length found in the masculine and musical verse of Mr. Aubrey de Vere. His 'Inisfail' is a truly national norm, loval to the old traditions of his country, devoted to celebrate her historical heroes and their great deeds, but viewing all this imaginative aspect of her past through the light and warmth of the strong passion inspired by the facts of her more recent days. Nor do we think that the poem is less intensely national because the author is not a Celt pur sang, and because the Faith of Rome is only his (we believe) by conversion. Unhappily in the present social condition of Ireland we might have expected a minstrel of the genuine Milesian stock to infuse into his song more of mere caste bitterness than is consistent with the higher order of poetry-such as that narrow ungenerous fierconess which lent fire to the verse of Ebenezer Elliott .--Again the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland has been for some time so much associated with party politics that we should hardly have looked among the aboriginal Irish Catholics for the poet of whom we are in search. Those angry lyrics which used to appear in the columns of the Nation newspaper were the passionate outbursts of the postic heart in men who had always belonged to a trampled race and a proscribed creed. The great poem of Ireland must. be written in a calmer spirit, and Mr. de Vere coming from the dominant social class and having embraced the Roman creed, as we are bound to believe from mature conviction, can divest himself of the personal heat which is upt to associate itself with the accidents of birth, while his strongest sympathies of heart and imagination are at the same time with the

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE ARCHDIOCESE or CASHEL .- We understand that in all the parishes of the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emily the movement set on foot and promoted by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel for the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors on Suuday is now in full and satisfactory operation. Immense benefit to religion. order and morality, has been the result, particularly in the rural districts, where on Sunday evening the public houses used to be thronged, and where serious rows, and often fatal accidents, had their origin .-Now the Sabbath is marked by that quietude and decorum which should characterise the day of rest, and all parties seem satisfied at a change that has wrought so much of good. It is very creditable to some Protestant spirit dealers in the towns, that they were among the first to acquiesce in the ordinance of the venerable Archbishop, who, in spreading the Sunday temperance movement throughout the diocese, has set a noble example, worthy of being imitated throughout the other counties of Ireland .-Tipperary Free Press

SENDING A CHALLENGE TO DR. GHAY .- Informations were sworn on Tuesday; Oct. 9, by Dr. Gray, T.C., proprietor of the Dablin Freeman's Journal, against Mr. Francis Morgan, Solicitor to the Corporation, in consequence of the latter gentleman hav-ing sent a challenge to Dr. Gray, inviting him to fight in France. Upon the sworn informations of Dr. Gray, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Morgan, which was executed by the police. Mr. Morgan gave a personal undertaking to appear before the divisional magistrate sitting at the Head Police-office, on Tuesday evening, at four o'clock, to enter into recognizances to keep the peace towards all her . Majesty's subjects, and Dr. Gray especially. It appears that Mr. Morgan considered his honor was impeached, in consequence of etatements made by Dr. Gray, in reference to him, at the very stormy debate which took place in the Oorporation on Monday last, in reference to the Waterworks. He accordingly considered it necessary to send Dr. Gray 8. challenge who, next morning, swore informations against him.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEM BER 1, 1861.

theatre of Tthe. museum; , Stephen's-green A They but bere property is more divided and separated, and the pound; are being prepared for the rate books, Lord-Lieutenant was present, according, to cus-Lord-Lieutenant was present, according, to cus-tom, and there was a prowded attendance of ladies and gentlemenin Sir : Robert Kane, the founder and director of the institution, commenced the proceed-inge by delivering an address on the "Statistics" of Mining, Industry, in, Ireland, ", his chief object being to. show the amount of employment given by the Irish, mines. Their principal products are sulphur, lead, copper, and coal. The General Mining Company has commenced to work zinc from their allver mines, in Tipperary. Iron exists in the country in large quantities, out the available supply of coal is not sufficient to carry on the operations with respect to this ore. Last year the Wicklow Sulphur Mines yielded arbings being 15s a week for miners and 10s for labourers. The principal copper mines are at Knockmahon, in the county of Waterford, and Berehaven, in Cork. The ore is exported and smelted in Eug-land. In 1859 they yielded 10,859 tons, value £108,-107; persons employed, 1,370; amount of wages for the year, £45,000. The lead mines of Glundalough produced 1,814 tons. The lead mining population is 1.500, who receive in wages £14,000 a year. In 1859 the mines of the Seven Churches yielded 12,650 ounces of silver, value £3,480. The coal mines are generally not more than 3 or 4 feet in thickness, chiefly authracite. There are 45 collieries altogether 35 in the south and 10 in the north. In 1857 the quantity raised was -bituminons, 42,150 tons; anthracite, 78,250 ; in all. 120,400 ; value at 8s. per ton,-£48,000. The mining population, though somewhat, reckless and improvident, are remarkably well conducted. A system of paper payment has been adopted in some districts, the object of which is to guard the miners from spending their earnings in publichouses. Sir Robert Kane, in concluding. his address, adverted to the fact that, in the recent examination in practical chymistry held at South Kensington, when pupils from 22 schools of England and Scotland competed, four out of six medals given were carried off by pupils from the Primary School of Ohymistry in Cork. The Lord-Lieutenant having distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, delivered an address, in which he said he hoped that, for this and other purposes, there would be no break in the continuity of Irish Viceroys, though, in order to secure variety in the addresses, there should also be some variety in the persons who filled the office, adding, "And, while I thus happen to mention Irish Viceroys, I must speak with caution and apprchension about the health of one of the most valued and beloved in the whole catalogue of my predecessors - the Earl of Eglintoun, of whose health I fear very uneasy accounts have been received this day." Referring to the paper currency, his Excellency wittily remarked, "At all events it holds out to our mining population the opportunity of complying with the line of the poet-

"To eye the mine without the wish for gold." Alluding to the ladies who were successful candidates. Lord Carlisle thus spoke of the Queen and her recent visit to Ireland :- " And, indeed, it seems only right and becoming, in a country where an ilinstrious lady fills the very highest place in the realm, that all classes, of our women should have the opportunity of showing that they can excel in the accomplishments and attainments which are consistent with the grace and modesty of the female character. (Applause.) Having thus casually alluded to our gracious Queen, whom all classes in this city have had so much pleasure in welcoming here and in witnessing her progress through our crowded thoroughfares, where they received her with so much delicacy and with so much fervour, I feel myself at liberty to take this first subsequent public opportunity of mentioning, which I am fully authorized to do, that Her Majesty the Queen represents herself highly gratified by every circumstance of her visit to Ireland (loud applause), not only with the noble plain of the Curragh, and with the unmatched love-liness of the Lakes of Kerry, but with the loyalty, the warm and the whole demeanour of her Irish people. (Applause.) Greatly pleased and struck, indeed, Her Majesty could not fail to be with the obvious marks of progress and improvement in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. They meet us in every branch of occupation and in every field of exertion. (Hear, hear.) I know that I have been sometimes charged with presenting almost too fuvourable and rose-coloured a picture of the condition of the country, and I do not conceal that the nature have raised on behalf of hundreds of thousauds on of the senson through which we have lately passed. our poorer fellow countrymen, who are menaced and the great prevalence of more than even our with dire distress, if not actual famine, during the usual watery skies, may inspire us with some uneasirapidly approaching winter, has siready been echoed ness lest there may not be a corresponding amount back to us from several quarters, where exaggerated of privation and difficulty to be apprehended in the ensuing winter. This may be all matter for caution alarms would find little sympathy. The Cork Examiner, in an earnest article, which we copy else-where, arges the appeal to those who are responsi-ble for the people's safety, and who alone can enaand for watchfulness; but let us not in any case forget that the proper result of privation is patience, and that difficulties are sent to call forth the enerble the country to meet the crisis successfully. gies which will conquer them. And it will go forth to ennoble even the pursuits and studies which enclaims our contemporary, "a grave responsibility gage you in this place if you accustom yourselves not merely to consider them as the pastime of an idle hour, or as the extra gilding of the stern realities of life, but as a means of imparting additional strength and solidity to your intellectual powers, and perhaps of furnishing you with a safe and enduring provision against the rough weather and the storms which disturb the moral as well as the natural world." (Applause.)-The proceedings then terminated. IRISH AND ENGLISH ENTERPRISE .- We give in our present number an article from the Freeman that must be read by every Irishman with gratitude and pride. It elucidates the integrity, soundness, and safety of enterprise in Ireland, and affords evidence of the prosperous progress which our countrymen can effect when it is practicable in our own land .---When and where probity, mercantile knowledge, and bonu fide investments can cosure profits and accounplish success, Irishmen prove that the qualifications are possessed by them, and are showing that, whilst splendid schemes, and spurious or specious undertakings attract and engage our fellow-subjects in England, they neither attempt to inflate empty bubbles like those that burst at the other side of the water, nor are they deceived by the evanescent colors is which frail and false projects shine before they vanish out of sight and existence. The article re-fers to the foundation upon which the only two Irish Insurance Companies, the Patriotic and National, are built and raised, and it is the solidest upon which responsible enterprise can possibly rest-that is, security, for it is capital so substantially and aniply invested as to form a basis far more than sufficient to bear all the responsibilities that in any form could devolve upon it. Not wishing to depreciate any other such enterprise, we may point to those two planted in Ireland, and flourishing in it, as ex-amples of the energy and honesty with which our undertakings are worked. And without meaning to derogate from the positions or prospects of any institutions of a like kind elsewhere, we may advert to the fact that in Ireland those two societies are needed to keep the land fruitful and to pay future | predict that it would be very little short of an armasafer than others which, even of correlative financial firmness, are out of the category of faggots and figments too numerous in England. Disasters so vast as those which visit the English metropolis, for instance, do not, and cannot occur in this country. In no quarter of Ireland are such masses of merchandise and other goods insured and consumed as in Great Britain. In a day or a uight a firs may destroy the either starve or become a burthen upon the poor-very foundation of a British company, and the late rates. Of course, the people will not prefer to single Outholic name, or at least not one in which very foundation of a British company, and the late conflagration in London ate into the basements of several companies whilst it was devouring the stores on the wharf. No such piles and pyramids of goods knows, the population of the island has already been bitterest and most active Orangemen, who are memare accumulated in Ireland any where, aud no such danger to life presented. No range of fire in the Irish metropolis or any other of our cities could involve a twentieth of the property lost in London,

MUSEUM OF IREM INDUSTRY - The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes in the Museum of Irish for the distribution of prizes in the Museum of Irish industry was held on the 10th of October; in the Industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry back of the ind life (less, exposed, to, comprehensive (destruction.-Many insurances here do not, therefore, involve the responsibilities of one insurance there, whilst here The heavy pressure of rates will not only seriously for the same reason, and for others which are obvious, diminish the net-rental, but it will also greatly lesthe income from the insurance effected is steadier [and; more permanent, the creative risks never so] the hadlords, then, for their own sakes, if not from heavy, nor the demands upon the capital and resources of the Irish, companies so cotemporaneous, sudden and large. The demands following the London fire amounted to millions, sweeping away in one fell swoop the profits of years; and, if rumors are true, diminishing the buttresses and hearings of some companies so grievously as to excite the apprehension that the shareholders and policy holders travelling together will go down together in the same crash. However the respective stability of the institutions at either side of the channel may be regarded, this is incontestible, that our two Irish assurance societies are strong and prosperous; and that when our Saxon friends boast of their superiority in mercantile enterprise, as well as in other things, they may be requested to remember that our banks, railways, assurance societies and other un- have the good sense, as well as the humanity and dertakings are conducted, despite their drain of our patriotism, to treat their tenantry with forbearance, wealth and their grasping rivalry in many forms; and not only will the distress and suffering of the with an uprightness, prudence, spirit and skill, at poor be alleviated, but the return of better times the very lowest, equal, with their own throughout England .- Munster News.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (IRELAND) 1861 .- Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, has issued one of his useful abstracts, anticipatory of his complete report, upon the Agriculture of Ireland. The summaries have been made, by 4,000 enumerators, selected from the Constabulary and the Metropolitan Polica Forces. The individual farms examined amounted to nearly 600,000. The inquiries commenced on the 3rd of June, and terminated about the middle of July. The Registrar returns his thanks "to the landed proprietors, the clergy of all denominations, the tenant-farmers, and the public press, for the assistance they have afforded to the enumerators."-There is an increase in the areas under outs, barley, beans, and peas, as compared with the returns of last year, and a decrease in those under wheat, bere, and rye. Sixty thousand fewer acres of wheat have been sown than in 1860. The increase of oats is 26,627 acres, and in barley 17,779 acres, in beans and peas 1,172 acres. The decrease in bere is 1,125 acres, so that the total decrease in cereals is 15,701 acres. The whole smount of land under these crops was 2,623,683 acres. There is a considerable decrease, 38,878 acres, under potatoes, a decrease of 9,175 acres in mangel and beet-root, and a decrease of nearly the same amount in vetches and rape .---There are 15,289 more acres of turnips, and 7,135 acres of cabbage this year than last, so that the net diminution in the extent of "green crops" is 36,974 acres. The amount planted was 1,570,668 acres. There is also a decrease of 47,969 acres of meadow and clover. Hence we get the following general summary :-

Decrease in coreal crops, 15,701 Do in green crops, 36,974 Do. in meadow and clover, 47,969 19,271 Increase in flax..... ..

Total decrease of land under crops in 1861, 81,373 There is also a large decrease in the number of " live stock" in Ireland this year as compared with 1860, and that again was marked by a very large diminu-tion compared with 1859. This year we have fewer horses by 5,993; fewer cattle by 138,316; and fewer pigs by 173,096. There is the slight increase of 1,839 in the number of sheep. Thus, upon the average of the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of 1841, we have less value in live stock by £1,161,345 than we had in 1860. This immentable falling off in live stock is attributed to two successive bad harvests. How great has been the loss in production may be estimated by a single item. In 1860 we had fewer tons of potatoes by 1,588,143, or nearly one-half of the entire quantity raised. This must have been a grievous loss to the poor cottiers, who endeavored to make out the rent by keeping a cow, two or three pigs, or poultry. As might be ex-pected, in consequence of the civil war in America, there has been a diminution in the number of emigrants. In the first seven months of 1860, the number of emigrants who left our shores was 55,782, and during the same period of 1861 the number was 45,508, or less by 10,274.

THE CRY OF DISTRESS .- The warning voice we

"Upon the landlords and agents of Ireland," ex-

tidleness they very labourers; whose industry, at lesser cost, made their fields truitful. Already, in some unions, estimates of 5s., 7s. 6d., and even 10s. in and though this burthen will fall at first on the ten-aut's shoulders, the landlords will not long escape. sen the tenants' ability to pay any rent at all. 'Let any higher motives of humanity and charity, treat their tenants with all possible forbearance, and they themselves, ere long, will resplithe full benefit of their liberality, while the country will regard them as amongst its best friends and benefactors. Let it be remembered that the crisis now impending will in all likelihood prove merely temporary. After their deficient harvest, a year of plenty may be hoped for, and such a year would certainly enable the tenants to square accounts with the landlords. After the famine of 1846-7 jcame the abundant barvest of 1847 one of the very best 'the country has been favoured with during the past twenty years. Such another harvest would be sufficient to re-adjust the balance, and to restore the tenant farmers to a position of comparitive independence. Let the landlords, then, will be greatly accelerated, and another revolution in the ownership of landed property may be prevented. The Encumbered Estates Court has changed its name, but not its nature, and those landlords who show themselves careless about the safety of the people, may find the security of their own estates imperilled by a fresh access of pauperism. The example of the last famine ought to teach them on

this head a salutary lesson .- Morning News. THE THREATENED FAMINE IN THE WEST .- As we anticipated, the sharp cry of distress begins to reach us from the far west, and our worst forebodings are confirmed. A respectable correspondent in the county Mayo assures us that the ravages caused by the notato blight and the recent floods have left the bulk of the rural population without food enough to last them till Christmas Day, and that unless the Government give public employment, the labouring poor must starve, as the workhouses are quite in-adequate to their relief. The, crisis is imminent, yet we fear the appeals of the press have as yet made little impression in official quarters. We trust, however, that there will be an end of this apathy, and that steps will be taken before it is too late to save the country from the horrors of another famine. We are no alarmists, and we should be sorry to aggravate by exaggerating the misfortunes with which the country is threatened. But, on the other hand we know the vast gain it will be to us all to have those misfortunes which are certain and inevitable, anticipated and provided against in time. Famine always brings in its train pestilence, and other evils which affect all classes of the community alike, and

from which none can be sure of escaping. Surely it is worth while making some timely effort to avert such calamities from our country. The people themselves are not apathetic in the matter, and it is to be hoped that those who should set them an example of forethought will be equally alive to the responsibilities of the crisis. The following resolutions, passed at a public meeting held last Sunday, at Kilmoree, county Mayo, and copies of which have a!ready reached the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, give a clear and forcible account of the position and prospects of the labouring population of the wear :--

At a public meeting held in Kilmore parochial church on Sunday, the 6th instant, the Venerable Archdeacon Coghlan, P. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were ananimously adopted :-Proposed by Garret C. Dalton, Esq.; seconded by

Henry D. O'Connor, Esq. Resolved-That about five-six:hs of the potato crop, the principal food of this parish and district,

are destroyed by the blight and recent floods. Resolved-That if all corn grown in this mountain parish was converted into meal, it would not give support to the population, numbering about 6000, souls, for two months. .

Resolved-That unless Government grant without delay, public works to the people, by which they may be enabled to purchase food, they will die from starvation.

Resolved-That we respectfully lay these resolutions before his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ircland, requesting in the name of humanity, that they will advise the Government to take immediate steps to avert such a dire calamity. JOHN COGHLAN, P. P., Archdeacon of Achonry,

The Corky Examiner of iSaturday evening contains a letter from Mr. Smith C'Brien, witten to a frierd in Paris, in which he gives the impressions produced on this mind by a visit to Hungary, texpressing the strongest sympathy with the Hungarian cause, and admiration of the Hungarian people. He ways :---#I expected to find in the Hungarians a manly and chivalrous spirit, but I was not disposed to expect a very high degree of intellectual cultivation. To my surprise I discovered an extent of intellectual culture which is not surpassed in any part of Europe. Not only at Pesth, but in the remote parts of Northern Hungary. I met with many persons who could speak Latin with as much fluency as they speak their mother tongue. A knowledge of French is almost universal among the educated classes, and in travelling on the Continent I have nowhere found so many that could speak English as in Hungary." He found that the Hungarians possessed in an eminent degree the characteristics expressed in the word "gentleman."

INCREASED CORN CULTURE IN INELAND -From the turn which things are taking now in other parts of the world, a very important question suggests itself whether we can, and to what extent, increase our breadth of corn to meet our demands, or wliether we should diminish it as a consequence of the great cost of production and the great falling off of produce of late years, and in no one year, perhaps, greater than the very year we are in? The cost of production bids fairly to be diminished in all lands suitable to the application of improved machinery ; whilst the cost of production is not likely to be increased even on lands unlit for improved machinery, because of the decreased encouragement to the emigration of our people-nay, the inducements offered to many who did emigrate to return home it is to be hoped wiser if not better men .- Agricultural Review.

A HOAX .- A capital hoax was played off upon the constabulary and watchmen of Queenstown on Fri-day night. The affair took place about midnight, and originated in one of the watchmen hearing, in piteous appeals, cries of "Help me, I'm gone," and such-like exclamations. The watchman at one procended in hot haste to the spot from whence the sounds seemed to proceed, and, upon arriving at the quay adjoining the club-house, he perceived a man lying helplessly on the strand, apparently as if he bad been drifted in by the tide. Immediatly he was by the side of the swooning sufferer, and with the assistance of a gentleman who was casually passing, the patient was removed to an adjoining house. Here a third party, Mr. Lawless, of the telegraphic-office. was added to the good Samaritans, and then was begun the process of resuscitation. After a half hour of rubbing and scrubbing, the all but dead man was pronounced by Mr. Lawless to be "coming round," and it was suggested that the poor fellow be placed under care of the police. They accordingly brought him to the barracks, and by the stimulating aids of a good coal fire, hot brandy punch, and snug blankets, animation was worderfully restored. Then come the dreadful tale. He informed the police he was "a poor boy from the country lookin' for sarvice ;" that while walking by the quay he was met by a man, whose only mark he could recollect was a white hat that being ordered to "stand and deliver," he "shelled out" his only three halfpence, and then his brutal fee hurled him into the pittiless wave. That was enough-out rushed four armed constables, with gun and bayonet, thirsting for justice, and, indeed, they soon got their fill. Down they went to the water's side, and knee-deep in the tide they poked about for the felonious assaulter, but nowhere was he found-"the man with the white hat !" Back the constables returned with "lingering steps and slow;" but, lo1 confusion more confounded -- on entering, the barracks the blankets were there, but the patient was gone ! Morning again came, and a notice of a reward sent to the constabulary from the guardship, offered for the apprehension of a deserter, tells the conclusion of the story. Need we add that on Saturday not a sparrow could hold occupation in the hedge for five consecutive minutes, so faithfully was the notice to search complied with.—Cork Reporter.

A LUCKY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.-Serieant Campion, 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, now serv-ing in Indis, has by the death of his brother come in for a fortune of £10,000. His brother, who had made his movey in Australia, returned to Ireland and purchased an estate a short time ago, near Fermor. and on the day of the purchase (being the worse of liquor) rode his horse into the river at Fermoy, and was drowned. He leaves, as next of kin, two brothere and one sister, each of whom will have vindication of his character of justice of the peace.

bury. They wanted a school, or the school-wanted money, or somebody wanted something. Love has, we suppose, waxed cold since A bbok Whiting's martyrdom. Money must be got somehow. Bazaar's are)stale- bull-fights would be hardly lawfol. So the Glastonbury folk hit upon a device which should be recorded alongside of the presentation divorce given to a popular preacher by the ladies of his con-Glastonbury, like Macedonia of old, gregation. wanted spiritual help ; but while Macedonia sent for an apostle, Glastonbury sent for a rope-dancer .-Blondin was sent for to perform for the benefit of the school. If we understand aright the report which we came across, the ruins of the Abbey Church-the remains of what Southey calls the most venerable building in England-were chosen as the scene of his performance. We suppose his omelets were to be cooked, and his wheelbarrows were to be driven, across the airy beight between those two piers, standing up gloriously in their dissolution, with every stone that has not been wantonly injured, as fresh as it was nearly 700 years back. To compass a religious object on the spot where Christiantiy was first preached in Britain, Chinese jugglers and Ethiopian screnaders were gathered to go through their fooling within the old monastic precincts. This is really beyond us. A man need not be an antiquary or a devotee to feel some sort of reverence for such a spot as the Abbey of Glastonbury. Religion, art, history, legend, all combine in producing a feeling not exactly in harmony with the buffooneries of rope-dancers and jugglers. We understand the men, careless of art, careless of history, who, within living memory, used the venerable building as a quarry for the cottages and the roads of the neighborhood. We do not understand the men who advertise the "magnificent ruins" as a special attraction to add keenness to the charms of Ethiopian minstrelsy and omelets cooked on the slack-rope. The science of sham charity securs to have reached its culminating point when Blondin, the jugglers, and the serenaders are pressed into the cause; and when the indpl-gences which used to be confined to those who deyoutly listen to Handel and Mendelssohn are extended to those who clap and laugh at the sound of Ethiopian melodies within the desecrated walls of Glastonbury Abbey

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A FALSE TITLE. - The Church of England assumes the title of the Oburch of the Poor. To deserve that name it must first, among many other things, get rid for ever of ministers who are also country gentlemen and justices of the quorum, for the care of their darling game and darling property shuts out from their minds all idea of their Christian mission. What feelings towards the Church and towards religiou, for instance, are at the present mo-ment appermost in the breasts of Eliza Brown, Emily Stanley, and Maria Haltams, now lying in Chester gaol? It was a clergyman who sent them there, because they were destitute. Mark ! Chester goal, not Chester Hospital. The Rev. T. Burke is the rec-tor of Wistaston, pear Nuntwich, and although his rectorial income is only £210 a year, with a house and four-and-a-half acres of glebe, we have not the slightest doubt that he lives comfortably, if not luxuriously. The population of his parish is 298, but Crockford does not say how many of these go to church. This is the magistrate who last Monday week sat on the petty sessions bench at Nantwich. Before him, were brought by the subordinate functionaries of the law, the three young women above named. What was the charge against them ? That they were found asleep on a door-step in Mill-street. For this beinous crime they were each sent to gaol for twenty-one days by the Rev. T. Burke. But there was this aggravation of their offence, that they were destitute. Their story, to which no contradiction was offered, and of the truth of which no doubt was hinted, was that they were factory hands, that they had last worked for Mr. Taylor, of Birmiugham but had been on the tramp for several weeks, and were then making their way to Manchester to try to get work there; that they passed through Norwich late on Sunday night, and, being fatigued, and not having money to pay for lodgings, they lay down on the door step and fell asleep. Now, was not this a case for a good Samaritan? Supposing their story to be true, ought not these footsore, exhausted, and destitute young women to have been carefully conveyed to the rectory, refreshed, tended, and supplied with the means of pursuing their journey? That is what the sacred character of the flev. T. Burke would dictate to him; what he really did was to send the poor creatures to gaol, and this he did in obsdience to the atrocious vagancy laws, and in at the imporant and the near cannot be expemake this simple analysis. They see clergymen of the Church of England enforcing tyrannical laws against the poor, and they draw the not unnatural inference that the Church of England is an enemy of the poor - Star. A PROTESTANT LIBRLIER. - It seems that a certain Mr. Musgrave, Canon of Hereford (query, son of Dr. Musgrave, formerly Protestant Bishop there), preached at the late musical festival there, and in order to obtain funds for the support of Protestant Olergymen's Widows and Orphans, he went out of his way to make an unmanly and cowardly attack on Sisterhouds. Referring to this, a Protestant Clergyman (the Rev. E. Stuart, of Munater-equare, London) has the courage to write as follows, for which he deserves the praise of all lovers of truth and honesty : - " Perhaps Mr. Musgrave will think a little about the present state of the poor in our large towns, before he makes his next brave and manly attack on Sisterhoods-on those ladies who have dared, even here in England, in the face of a scoffing world, to believe our Lord's promise, that, 'every one that hath forsaken houses or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and inherit everlasting life.' Is it not a paltry thing to pander to the prejudices of a musical mob, at the cost of Christian faith and zeal? Surely we have had enough of this endless cant about the clergyman's wife and daughters. No doubt they often are very amiable and estimable people, but they are also very often just the reverse. Rectors' wives have a bad name awong Curates for meddling in matters which are no business of theirs ; and Curates and schoolmasters and mistresses are often sacrificed to appease the wrath of the clergyman's wife, though the clergyman himself, poor man, may be very sarry to part with them. It is only a few days ago that I had a letter begging me to do what I could for a young man who has just been sacrificed in this very way; and this is by no means the first instance of the kind I have known. One hears, too, sometimes, of elergymen's wives and daughters being ' fast' and dressy, and fonder of the society of the rich than of the pour ; - nay, one hears again and again of clergyman being ruined, sometimes in purse, but much oftoner in heart and spirit, by the utter worldliness of their wives and daughters. Moreover, I suspect that these pictures, which married men like to draw, of ideal wives and daughters, will usually be found to form part of that fool's paradise, which accepts a country living, with good house and garden, and small agricultural population, and pleasant society, Ac. as the normal type of the Church of England. The overwhelming misery of our towns is put out of sight, and God's work in such uninviting places is shirked, in order that ladies and gentlemen may marry and dally in country parsonages, and preach up their own comfortable lives as the true ideal of followers of the Cross. It is the pleasant country parish, and the good society, and the fair income, and the gentlemanly position, &c., that is the real object of too many a clergyman's desire ; and then, of course, a wife and family are needed to fill up his cup of comfort to the brim ; and so the comfortable Canon takes up his song and his parable at SHAM ORARITY.-(From the Salurday Review)- a music mosting, and preaches, in self defence, The developments of this form of charity are endless, against Sisters of Mercy, who nevertheless, are doing The last great achievement in our own land has been | the hard work of the Church all the time, while his

rests at this moment, for upon their wisdom, their prudence, their forethought, the solution of the problem depends-whether the coming winter and the next spring and summer are to be remembered with horror, or whether Ireland is to bless them as her benefactors and her seviours." This is strong language, but hardly stronger than the occasion warrants. The landlords alone, or their agents acting for them, can do anything effectual towards meeting the crisis with which the country is menaced. This is the third consecutive harvest which has disappointed the just expectations of the tillers of the soil. For two years the farmers have been paying rents out of capital, and now they are called on a third time for a like exhausting effort. It is impossible that the maximum rents of prosperous years can continue to be paid after a series of bad harvests, without impoverishing the farmer to such a degree as to render him unable to carry on the

costly business of agriculture. But if the tenantry are to be reduced to beggary, who will give employment to the millions that depend on labour for the food they eat? As long as the farmer has the means of tilling his land the agricultural labourer will have at least a share of employment, but when the tenant is crippled by rackrents the land is thrown out of tillage, and the labourer and his family have only the choice between starvation and the workhouse. Let the landlords consider the case as men of business and men of sense, and ask themselves what have they to gain by driving their tenantry to the wall. Common sense will tell them that the more they press their tenantry, during such a crisis as we are now entering upon, the worse it must in the end be for their own interests, to say nothing of the interests of the country in which they have so important a stake. The tenant who is crushed by rack-rents, in a year of failing crops, may manage for once or twice to scrape together enough to meet the demands of his landlord, but, in so doing, he will exhaust the little store which is rents. If, then, the farmers are to provide employment as heretofore for the bulk of the labouring population, some forbearance must for a time at least be extended to them by their landlords and their agents. If another course be followed, the mentul and the "working" committees; and while labouring poor will be thrown out of their accustomed employment, and they or their families must | found a small sprinkling of Catholic names, on the starve, and we trust no one supposes they ought to Gatholics could have the slightest confidence ; while, starve, while there is food in the country. Heaven on the other hand, I observe the names of some of thinned enough to satisfy the most beartless politi- bers of the Corporation and of the Boards of Guardi the industrious poor are to be shut up in workhouses against Catholics. I emphatically say to my Oathoit is pland that both landlords and tenants will be lic fellow countrymen -

Obsirman. MICHAEL IVERS, O. C., Secretary.

We earnestly commend these resolutions to the attention of the executive and of the public, and we trust that the simple but forcible appeal there made will not fall upon deaf ears.-Dublin Morning News.

The Northern Whig gives the following proofs of the evil effects of the American war upon the Irish linen trade :- "The United States have only had 13,757,931 yards of linen for the eight months of this year, against 36,227,397 yards for the like period of 1860. Private letters from New York report stocks of linen still further reduced; the Protectionists of that city have at least discovered that high duties neither advance the revenue nor stimulate commerce."

A Limerick correspondent of the Daily Express gives the following account of a fatal accident on the Shannon near that city :- "Captain Lloyd was crossing over in a cot to the Clare side of the river, near Donase; and having missed striking accurately with the pole, the boat upset, and Captain Lloyd was carried over the rapids, the current at the base of which was so extremely violent that there was no possibility of escape. It is said there was a boy with him, who luckily escaped. The deceased gentleman was a son of Mr. Lloyd, Prospect, and was much esteemed for his amiable and inoffensive character. The body has not been recovered."

RETURNED EMIGRANTS .- The Ship Zered arrived in the Foyle on Wednesday from Philadelphia. She brought 167 steerage and 2 cabin passengers, the majority of whom are returned Irish emigrants, who have come temporarily to Ireland, pending the war-like state of affairs at the other side of the Atlantic. We subjoin an abstract of the passengers, which may prove interesting, to some extent, as an index to the state of society in America. The Zered brought 12 matried couples, 49 single men, 67 single women, 32 children, 2 single women (cabin passengers), 1 single woman died on passage; 169 in all. -Derry Journal.

The Dublin correspondent of the Weekly Register says :- "You never did better service to Ireland than by writing down the attempt now being made to organize a "Volunteer" force for this country. Judging from the names and antecedents of those who are most active in promoting the movement, I. ment of ferocious Orangemen, who, once feeling themselves armed to the teeth, would gladly "volunteer to turn their arms against their Catholic fellowsubjects. I have read over the names of the ornuon the former, which will do nothing, there is to be cal economists. But if hundreds of thousands of, ans, and who never tire of concocting mischief

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE VISIT TO FETTERCAIRN .-The ladies of Fettercairn are wroth that the Queen should have stayed over all night in the village without their knowing it or seeing their Sovereign. Some, too, who keep ludgers are thinking over the appearance and looks of certain gentlemen who resided with them on that memorable night, with a view of seeing whether they have been among the honoured. At one house, where a stranger, slept, the good lady ordered all the bed clothes to be religiously put by, and preserved for ever and ever. in the hope that the stranger was the gallant Prince Louis of Hesse, which he wasn't. On being deceived she called out from the top of the stairs, in an agitated but effective manner, "Jeanic, woman, wash th' claes, the chield was only a commercial traveller .- Caledonian Mercury.

THE EMPEROR AND THE GREAT EASTERN. - Among the on dits current during the week is one of which we think worth while publishing. It has been stated that the Emperor of the French, with that vast amount of sagacity which so distinguishes him has made overtures for the purchase of the Great Eastern. His Imperial Majesty is evidently impressed with the value of the great ship as a transport, and his confidence in her is in no way shaken by the mishap which lately occurred to her, and which was brought about by a chain of circumstances which could scarcely happen again .- Naval and Military Gazelle.

A NEW WAY TO GET RATES PAID. - An agricultaral rate-payer -or rather one who refuses to paytells us that the magistrates's clerk hus asked his (the defaulter's) father to pay the amount, and then to cut off his son so much in his will !- The Liberator.

RUMOURS OF FUTURE AGITATION .- We (Birminghum Daily Post) have been informed on excellent authority that the most extensive parliamentary reform movement is not only contemplated but will shortly be in active operation. The head-quarters of the movement will be must probably, the City, where the Anti-Corn-Law League carried on its work so energetically, so uncersingly, and so successfully. The district associations to be thus amalgamated, we are further informed, are those of Lancashire, the west riding of Yorkshire, Birmingham, and the midland counties, and Newcastle and the Northern counties. On what day the initiative meeting will be held we are unable to state, but we may add that that meeting will be held on a day not far distant.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- After receiving the report of the Great Ship Company, which contained only a brief notification of the catastrophe, the officers of the marine department of the Board of Trade issued instructions, calling upon the owners and commander of the vessels to forward, under the requirements of the Mercantile Marine Act, on official account of the ensuality, and amount of damage occasioned, prior to directing a local inquiry into all the circumstances by Captain Robertson, the head of the department, in conjunction with the Local Marine Board at Cork.

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4 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER '1, 1861. realized and all and Report of

The True Minness. ATD

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the absence of more exciting topics, the work of the ex-Jesuit Passaglia on the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope forms the great subject of conversation in political circles. From the writers' position, and from his undeniable talents as a theologian, it is natural that much importance should be attached, by the enemies of the Holy See, to his attack upon the Temporal Power; but neither position nor learning can of themselves guarantee their possessor from falling, if he heark_ en to the dictates of pride or passion, of ambition or the lusts of the flesh. The fall of Passaglia may, therefore, well excite our grief and pity, but should neither astonish nor discourage us.

To the Itahan question and the Hungarian question, a Polish question seems about to be added. Poland seems again on the eve of a rebellion, if rebellion be a fit term to apply to a nation's desperate struggle for independence. Martial law has been proclaimed at Warsaw, and crder does not reign there.

We may expect stirring news soon from the United States. The great combined naval and military expedition has sailed under sealed orders and its destination is therefore unknown, unless it has been divulged by traitors. It is said that the Commodore's Secretary has run off with the charts, despatches and other important documents, and if so, it is reasonable to suppose that the Southerners are aware of the point upon which it is intended to attack them. We are now in possession of the full particulars of the battle of Buil's Bluff : it thence annears that the Northerners were defeated with very great loss. The Europa from Queenstown, 20th ult., informs us that the American civil war and the line of policy to be thereon adopted, are being anxiously discussed by the French and British governments.

MR. GEORGE BROWN SPEAKS HIS MIND. -" Our natural ally" occasionally allows his temper to get the better of him ; and upon occasions blurts out the truth in a manner that must be somewhat disagreeable to the more prudent members of the "Protestant Reform' party. The latter constantly disclaim all intentions of of tyrannising over Lower Canada, even should the success of their agitation for "Representation by Population" place this section of the Province at their mercy; they profess the utmost respect, the most scrupulous regard for the laws, language, and religion of their French Canadian Catholic fellow-subjects; and repel as a libel, as a monstrous insult to their honesty and good faith, the insinuation that their real object in seeking to increase the weight of Protestant Upper Canada in the Legislature 19-not so much to redress any actual grievance under which that section of the Province labors, as to set up Anglo-Sation and Protestant Ascendency in Lower Canada. The bonied phrases, the bland and almost courteous tones of the advocates of Representation by Population, and their silly twaddle about "checks and guarantees" have never deceived us for an instant as to their real object-that object being the more complete subjection of Catholic Lower Canada to their Section of the Province. They have an "idea," just as Louis Napoleon when he went to war with A ustria had his "idea" of Savoy, &c .-- and to that "idea" Mr. George Brown has given premature utterance through the Globe, and in the following terms :-- -"If John Bull had 'imposed the preponderance of his ideas' a century ago, as he should have done, there would have been less French chattered in the Legislative Halls of Canada at this moment, wooden ploughs would have ceased to exist, and the petitions to Parliament would have exhibited fewer marks and more signatures."- Globe. We have heard this talk before ; nor is it the first time that imprudent orators of the "Protestant Reform" party have-as the cant phrase goes - " let the cat out of the bag."-Mr. George Brown is not singular in his " idea" respecting the propriety of repressing the " chattering of French in the Legislative Halls of Canada," and his proposed panacea is one which abilities, to promote. M. Masseras too is a we have every reason to believe has been adopted by the entire political party of which he is the recognized leader. The Globe, though insufferably brutal and insolent, is but the expon- and the Lecture for the Relief of the Acadians.

ent of the views, wishes, 'designs,' or "idea," of ANOTHER PROTESTANT' CONGREGATION. -"Representation by Population."

The words copied by us above should be allowed to sink deep into the heart of every French Canadian, because they convey in concise and most expressive form, a notion of the sentiments entertained toward, this section of Canada, and towards Her Majesty's loyal French Canadian Catholic subjects, by the "Protestant Reform" party. The aim of this party, whose chiefs are already " looking to Washington," is to suppress Popery; but as Lower Canada is the stronghold of Popery, their attacks must in the first instance be directed against French Canadian nationality. For this purpose they seek first to detach the Irish and English speaking portion of the Catholic body, from their coreligionists of French origin ; they strive to impress upon the minds of the former, that they are ill-treated by the French Canadians; that by French Canadian influence they are excluded from their fair share of Government patronage and official good things; that their best, their only reliable friends are the ant Festival, we would respectfully suggest that " Clear-Grits;" and that if they will but aid the | it should henceforward rank us " All Fools latter in putting a stop to this " chattering of | Day."

French" which grates barshly on their refined ears, the portals of office shall at once be thrown open to them, and that upon their heads, henceforward, salaries, and jobs, and contracts, and all manner of fatness shall fall even as falleth the gentle dew from heaven. Seduced by these glittering promises, deceived by these insidious, and need we say utterly false representations, some lew unprincipled "place-hunters" and " office-beggars," some weak-headed dupes have allowed themselves to be made tools of by the Protestant Reformers in their assaults upon Lower Canada and her autonomy-and it is here that the chief danger to our Catholic interests lies. So long as the Catholics of Canada form a united people; so long as laying aside all paltry national prejudices, and still viler motives of self-agrandisement, they will remember that, no matter what their origin, they are all children of one mother, to whom they are all equally dear, and from whom they all alike receive their spirited food and daily supersubstantial bread-so long may they afford to treat with contempt the menaces of their common enemies, the " Protestant Reformers," so long may they confidently liberties. The friendship of the Catholics of Lower Canada-French and "chatterers of French" though they for the most part be-is essential to the English speaking Catholics of Upper Canada; because without the aid of the former it would be impossible for the latter to

and children the blessing of Freedom of Education. But no less necessary, no less important, personal devil, Spiritualism may be the means of to the French " chattering" Catholics of Lower Canada, is the friendship and assistance of their brethren of the West; since if the latter throw themselves into the arms of the "Protestant Reformers," the institutions, the civil and religious liberties, the laws, language and religion of Lower Canada will be seriously threatened.-This the "Protestant Reformers" who are the "natural" and "eternal political enemies" of every true Catholic know well; and hence their incessant efforts to sow division in the Catholic ranks, to stir up and keep alive national susceptibilities, and to array French Canadian Catholic against Irish Catholic, and Irish Catholic against his French Canadian coreligionist. Hence too our incessant exhortations to Union. For long years this has been the object of all our writings-the Alpha and Omega of all our politics. Union amongst all Catholics, no matter what their origin; and war to the knife with the Clear Grits, and the principles of the " Protestant Reformers !" No Catholic can, without becoming a renegade, in any manner ally bimself with the latter, for they are the relentless enemies | ment to constitutional liberty, others, because of of his Church, and ever intent upon her humiliation-for they are the enemies of Freedom of Education, and at beart just as hostile to the Irish Papist or "Dogan" as they are to French " chattering" Papists of Lower Canada. An insult offered to one section of the Catholic body should therefore be felt in, and resented by, every member of that body; and it is with this object that we commend to the notice of our Catholic readers the insult offered by the "Protestant Reform" organ to the Catholics of Lower Canada.

emancipate themselves from the degrading yoke

the , whole body of "Protestant Reformers" Our readers must all have heard of that Protestand which they, hope to accomplish by means of ant sect: called if Spiritualist," whose chief act of worship consists apparently in the laying, or imposition, of hands upon deal tables. These Piedmont; Hereupon the Herald takes up the as the Church of England calls it, and at the latter are the priests of this new dispensation, from whose legs - not mouths - the devotees learn wisdom; but though amply provided with these-tor we believe that for Spiritual purposes one deal table is as good as another-there has been as yet no attempt, in Montreal at least, to gather the worshippers together into one congregation, and in a single temple.

This glaring deficiency is however about to be supplied; for by an announcement in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last, we learn that a preliminary meeting of the "believers" or faithful is to be held in Bonaventure Hall this evening " for that purpose"-that is to say-for the purpose of showing believers aforesaid " the expediency of uniting their efforts, in forming a body or society." It is a striking circumstance that our "separated bretbren" should have selected for this purpose, a day marked in the Catholic Calendar as " All Saints ;" as a Protest-

Upon the whole we do not regret this movement amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens; for we have no fear that Catholics will be so silly as to put their trust in household furniture; and we think that the spread of this peculiar form of heresy or Protestantism will have the effect of convincing intelligent Non-Catholics of the evils of a system of which " Spirit Rapping" and "Table Turning" are legitimate, and perfectly natural developments. The great evil of the day is disbelief; disbelief in a personal God, the moral governor, as well as the creator of the universe; disbelief in a personal devil; disbelief in the supernatural order; disbelief in the unseen world; disbelief in everything that cannot be seen, heard, felt, smelt or tasted, or whose real existence cannot be tested by a yard-measure, or a pair of scales. " Spiritualism" with all its absurdities, "Table Turning" with all its superstitions, strike at the very roots of this disbelief, or Protestantism. They profess to reveal the secrets of the spirit world, and therefore tend to impress upon the Protestant community a fact too generally ignored-that there is a world beyond the realms of sense ; and thus hope to maintain intact their civil and religious by accustoming the minds of "believers" to the idea of a supernatural order, Spiritualism may, indirectly, be the means of raising them to a knowledge of the supernatural, as revealed by and through-not tables or three legged stools, but-Christianity and the Catholic Church. So completely has Protestantism debased the intelligence of the mass of its votaries, that they now cease of "State-Schoolism," or secure to themselves to believe, not in a personal God merely, but even in a devil. By reintegrating the faith in a

eloquent champion of the cause of Poland against. Rusia; 'and he is not a partisan of the Italian Unitarians; he does not sympathise with Victor Emmanuel and his generals in their efforts to subdue and annex the Kingdom of Naples to parable against the illustrious Frenchman, but the burden of its song is still the old cuckoo cry of " inconsistency."

"In the first of these countries Montalembert has lately renewed the attention directed to Poland's wrongs by a pamphlet written with all his usual perverseness, since all that he now writes on behalf of Polish liberty might, at least, as well have been said on behalf of Italian liberty."-Herald.

Now the truth is, that it is upon the same principle as that upon which he condems the action of Russia as towards Poland, that Montalembert condemns that of Piedmont towards the Kingdoin of Naples. The Russians and the Poles are to one another as are the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans; the people of the South of the Italian Peninsula entertain towards those of the North, precisely the same sentiments that are entertained by the Poles towards their Russian oppressors; and as the military rule of the alien Muscovite over the unhappy people of Poland is an outrage upon humanity and Christian civilisation, so in like manner is the bloody regime set up by Cialdini and his brother Piedmontese butchers over the unfortunate Neapolitans, a crime which cries aloud to heaven for vengeance. The partition of Poland was not in more flagrant violation of all natural and international law, than was the invasion of Naples by the Piedmontese ; and it is just because he condemns' the one, that Montalembert cannot, as a consistent man, approve of the other. He applies to the King of Sardinia the same moral law as that by which he tests the conduct of the Czar towards Poland. From Warsaw and from Calabria the cry of an outraged and oppressed nationality reaches his ears, and appeals to his love of liberty and his hatred of tyranny; and thus the motives which make him appear before the world as the champion of Poland and her distinctive nationality as against Russia, compel him to espouse the cause of Naples and the distinctive nationality of the Neapolitans, as against the mercenaries of Piedmont. In nothing is Montalembert more strictly consistent with his principles, than he is in his sympathy for Poland, and his opposition to the cause which the Montreal Herald, and the Protestant press of the British Empire generally, advocate, because it promises to lead to the plunder and persecution of the Catholic Church.

The rule of Piedmont in the Kingdom of Naples in short is a pure military despotisin; it is unheld, not by the affections of the people, for the people universally loathe it, but by 80,000 foreign bayonets ; in short, in every particular it is the exact counterpart of Russian rule in Poland; other mischief-making beings, and especially those established by the same process, continued by wrial spirits, the Fairies-were so active on Hallowthe same means, viz., wholesale military execution, fusillades and arbitrary decrees of exile. The consistent man may approve of both, or condemn both; but if consistent and honest he cannot approve the one, and condemn the other.

ANOTHER "MORTARA CASE."-We would call the attention of our readers to an extract from the Agra Weekly Register, which will be found in another place. It relates to the son of the brave Irish Catholic, Scully, who with his own hands fired the train of the powder maga-

A LUCID EXPLANATION. - The Montreal Herald rebukes the ignorance of Protestant Scolland, in that it has lost sight of the meaning of the "Feast of "All, Hallows," or All Saints, same time he undertakes to dispel that mental darkness which he deplores. In the following terms does he explain the origin of the Festival. and of the Fast with which it, as are all, other Festivals, is preceded, and which is known by the popular name of Halloween or Hallow Eve : just as the Fast preceding Christmas is known in England as Christmas Eve, or Vigil of the Festival of the Nativity celebrated on the following day. The Herald thus goes to the root of the matter :---

" Halloween, the eve of the Feast of All Hallows or All Saints, as the Church of England calls it, from a Religious, has become a National Festival among the Scots, many of whom are, doubtless, ignoraut of its ecclesiastical origin."

The "ignorance" of the Herald upon the very subject upon which he undertakes to enlighten " the Scots," is certainly amusing. Halloween never has, and never could have been a " religious festival," because, so long as its observance was in any manner connected with religious or ecclesiastical observances, it was observed as a " religious fast," which is the direct opposite of a "religious festival." Its religious observance in Scotland was confined to Catholic times ; and in those times, certainly, no Catholic would have dreamt of observing, either the Anniversary of Our Lord's death upon the Cross, or the Eve of a solemn Feast such as All Hallows, as a day of merry making, feasting, and sumptuous living. The peculiar observances of a modern Scotch Halloween are, though in themselves perfectly innocent, of pagan, not of ecclestastical origin; and may be traced far beyond the Christian era, until they are lost in the mists that gather round the mountain fastnesses from whence descended the fathers of the Aryan or Indo-Germanic races.

It the Herald's explanation of the origin of Hallows Eve be inaccurate, that which follows. with regard to the Festival on the following, or All Saints' day, is perfectly mysterious, not to say unintelligible. Still commenting upon the ignorance of the Scots, he says :---

"They know not that the advent of the Saints on the following day was the reason why it was of old believed the Powers of evil-witches, devils and een.'

"Who is this that wrappeth up sentences in unskilful words ?"---or as the Anglican version has it-" Who is this that darkeneth coursel by words without knowledge ?"-and who shall expound to us the mystery of "the advent of the Saints on the following day?" For "Sir Oracle," who from his official tripod undertakes to enlighten the human race in general, and Scots in particular, upon the subjects of fasts, festivals, and ecclesiastical observances, this "advent of the Saints" is a saying somewhat of the hardest,

We see it appounded that M. Masseras, whose eloquent and logical lectures upon the Civil War in the United States, and its causes, have attracted such crowded audiences in Montreal, will lecture again on Tuesday evening next, at the Bonaventure Hall, upon the subject of the " Acadians"-the proceeds of the lecture to be applied towards defraying the expences of the removal of that interesting and ill-used people to the Bay of Chaleurs.

This is at once an essentially Catholic, as well as essentially patriotic movement-one therefore which every Catholic, and every lover of his country, should do his best, according to his lecturer of no ordinary stamp ; and we hope that these considerations will suffice to fill the Lecture Room on Tuesday evening next to overflowing. Remember then Bonaventure Hall,

bringing the Protestant world back to the knowledge of a personal God, and thus be the means of preparing the way for its full restoration to Catholicity.

We of course disclaim all sympathy with the " Spriritualists" and their objects. To us, as Catholics, all Protestant sects are alike objectionable, nor can we recognise any greater religious difference betwixt the Calvinist and the Spiritualist than that which exists betwixt Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee. There are many excellent, amiable men in all denominations, and it is probable that of these the Spiritualists have their full share; whilst at the same time their religious errors are no worse than are those of their other Protestant neighbors, and much less dishonoring to God, than the more than blasphemous tenets of Calvinism.

MONTALEMBERT AND HIS CRITICS. -- Many bave risen up in judgment against this distinguished writer. Some because of his ardent attachhis no less ardent attachment to the Catholic Church-have assailed and persecuted this great and good man, of whom France should be proud. and in whom the Church recognizes one of her most faithful children.

The charge generally adduced or insinuated against this eminent statesman and publicist is that of inconsistency; for according to the Protestant Tradition, Catholicity is the enemy of freedom, and the profession of Ultra-monte principles is incompatible with the advocacy of constitutional liberty. Now the truth is that the most striking feature in Montalembert's career from his first appearance on the political stageand that career commenced for him at a very early age-is its invariable consistency. It is because he has been always, and under all circumstances, houest and consistent, and because with logical precision he has always carried out his principles-that he has been successively in opposition to every political party in France .---Montalembert is perhaps the only perfectly consistent man of the present day, and it is this very consistency of his which provokes his enemies, and furnishes the ground for their reiterated taunts of inconsistency. Here is a case in point.

zine at Delhi, during the Indian mutiny, and perished heroically, a martyr to his country and his duty. Surely if ever a man had a claim upon that country it was this brave Irish Papist; how that claim has been acknowledged by a grateful Protestant Government our readers will learn from the extract from the Indian paper above referred to.

All Scully's family were massacred by the mutineers with the exception of one boy. The latter alone was saved; and the Government took possession of him, and have placed him at the ordinary Orphan Asylum for soldier's children, where they are bringing him up a Protestant-though the son of Catholic parents, who would rather have with their own eyes been the witnesses of their child's murder by the mutineers, than have been accessory to the eternal death of his soul, by bringing him up an apostate from the faith in which alone they placed all their hopes of salvation. Yes ! better, infinitely in the true Church) the following from the better for this poor child of the Catholic Scully, that he should have been cruelly butchered by Sepoy mutineers, than that he should have fallen a victim to the cruel mercies of a Protestant Government.

But apart from the religious or supernatural question altogether, what shall we say of the justice of that Government, which thus deals with its Catholic subjects? In the Mortara case, made so much of by the Protestant press, the father, by his own act, was accessory to the conversion of his child to Christianity. He deliberately violated a law expressly enacted for the protection of members of his race and creed, against the imprudent zeal of Christian servants; and by his own tort, or wrong-doing, was thus the direct occasion of all that followed. But in Scully's case no such reproach can be urged against the father. He was guilty of no remissness, of no neglect of his paternal duties. A Catholic soldier of Queen Victoria, he in a moment of extreme peril to her Crown, coolly and deliberately made sacrifice of his life in the service of his country; and for this his grateful country rewards him, by consigning his child to a fate which in the eyes of all Catholics, is infinitely more cruel than the most cruel death. Proh Pudor !

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by the Rev. M. Plamondon, proceeded to Montalembert, it is well known, is a warm and 'Catholics or Protestants, delight to honor.

and we know not who shall bear it.

How thoroughly illogical and absurd the most talented minds can become when battling against the known truth, must be an object of wonder and commiseration to every intelligent Catholic. And yet it is but the natural consequence of that pride of intellect that refuses to walk in the path others have trodden, but prefers to strike into the trackless wilderness without compass or clue to direct it. Thus it is we daily see men of no ordinary intellect stumbling and floundering through a vast swamp of tangled illogicisms in a fruitless endeavor to attain the firm ground of truth. Had Benjamin Jowett been content to have received with the whole Catholic Church the doctrine of Infallibility, which he so sneeringly calls "an imaginary doctrine," he would not have needed to flounder through a long series of inconclusive and sceptical and absurd deductions in his search after the proper mode of interpreting the Holy Scriptures. To a Catholic (admitting as he must the necessity of infallibility " Essays and Reviews," if not pitiable, must be amusing. Speaking of the inspiration of the Scriptures, Jowett says :---

"The subject will clear of itself, if we bear in mind two considerations. First that the nature of inspiration can only be known from the examination of Scripture. There is no other source to which we can turn for information ; and we have no right to assume some imaginary doctrine of inspiration like the infallibility of the Roman Gatholic Church. To the question--What is inspiration?- the first answer therefore is : That idea of Scripture, which we guther from the knowledge of it." (The Italics are our own.)

It is related of the augurs of Pagan Rome, that they never met without laughing at the absurd credulity of those who believed in their divinations. How Benjamin Jowelt, when he met himself in this sentence, could refrain from laughter inust be a matter of astonishment. The absurdity of proving any degree of inspiration (worthy of the name) from the Scriptures themselves is beyond all bounds. The ridiculous figure of such an abortion must have been too much even for its parent. If Mr. Jowett, like a good Church of England clergyman, wishes to deny the inspiration of Scripture altogether-well and good ; that is quite another thing ; but let him say so, and then the world will understand him, and will write him down an infidel accordingly. But the idea of expecting the world to accept the inspiration of the Holy Scripture on its own authority, is beyond all precedent of logic. And to make his inconsistency the more amusing, the Quebec on Monday evening, to pay his respects Essayist labors throughout to establish the necesto His Excellency Lord Monck, as the repre- sity of coming to the reading of the Scriptures sentative of that Queen whom we all, whether divested of all (what he calls) modern theories of interpretation; but to read each portion of

-a some se wate with in transf in antimuted or THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 1, 1861. N. 37 有"你们的",我们的"你们"。 there basis out out scalas ban a

them solely as it was written at the particular lation from a very ugly fact. Ireland, by centutime tit was written; and with the ideas only of ries of the cruelest oppression and misrule, has the age in which it was written. How destructive been rendered utterly unable to support her pothe age in which it was written. now destructive been rendered utterly unable to support her po-the siew is to the inspiration of the Sacred pulation, a great part of which has been driven Hospital—or rather of St. Patrick's Ward in compare their figures. And how could it be other-Scriptures, which we have always been taught to by famine to seek a home in the American and consider as written for all men "and for all ages, Australian wildernesses. That with the elasti- St. Urbain Street. is easily seen. It reduces them, in fact, from an city of their Celtic temperament, her sons have inspired volume of moral and theological truth expanded into great nations on both Continents, for all time, to a mere history of events, or a may be a source of congratulation to Irishmen Physicians of the other ward-; but now the sole philosophical treatise from which can be learnt themselves, but can never be aught else but a only the particular views of a particular age, or standing memorial of England's disgrace, who by placed in his hands. of a particular author. They become of no her abominable oppression has driven from her more value than a book of Livy, or a treatise of confines a people so capable of forming a mighty Aristotle; and in very truth of very much less, nation. Disguise it as she may, tyranny and opsince without their inspiration, the Apostles were pression are at the bottom; and if the results less educated men than either the Roman histo- have been contrary to her expectations, and inrian or the Greek philosopher.

But however slight may be the degree of in-England clergyman may wish to establish for the nations, England has no more cause to be proud Scriptures is altogether too great, if it be to be of her share in the transaction, than has the proved from the Scriptures themselves. The s is Slaveholder, whose cruel and oppressive conduct a species of judicature, which may be all very has driven his slaves to the dangerous alternative well for those absolutist courts, where an accused may be made to criminate himself, or where the rack is the chief witness for the prosecution ; but all emigration has ever been the same. 'Tis a to our British notions, as it is unlawful to extort severe remedy, entailing as it does the severing are disposing of their wood stores, replacing them a man's evidence against lumself, so it would be deemed ridiculous to accept his own testimony and in proportion as it is severe, it presupposes a for hunself.

Nor is there any reason why the sacred Scriptures should have accorded them what was refused to our Divine Saviour. He testifies bis divinity not by his own affirmation-but by his miracles-an extrinsic testunony, and the Sacred Scriptures likewise, if the world must receive testimony of their authenticity and inspiration. That outside the pale of Catholicity this extrinsic utter necessity of it ought to have taught Mr. Jowett more respect for what he calls the " imaginary doctrine of the infallability of the Catholic Church." In order to prove the inspiration of the Scriptures the Catholic points to the testi- in the event. mony of an infallible Church. Mr. Jowett in order to maintain this same inspiration is obliged to have recourse to an (exceedingly) vicious circle. "I am inspired because I say so." Which of the two is the more consistent, it must be left to common sense to determine.

But to take Mr. Jowett's own estimate of inspiration-it is "that idea of Scripture which over the abstruse laws of English jurisprudence and acting upon such a knowledge as he may gather therefrom ; and we would ask, should his imperfect appreciation of the law lead him to a transgression thereof would his plea of misinterand common sense alike answer no. Neither will his notions of inspiration be the true measure tion dependent upon the degree of individual appreciation, as it would be to render the meantation. And in point of fact, this idea of invoice of the congregation." Jowett tells us that tions possess not all that their advocates would than 100,000. Nearly 800,000 medals and pictures inspiration is the idea we form of the Scriptures | claim for them, or that they are not extended in from the knowledge of it; both somewhat metaphysical modes of "putting the cart before the horse." But then how little this matters with such men as the reverend authors of the Essays and Reviews, may be understood, when we remember, that Roland Williams highest idea of Scriptural inspiration, is that it is the same, αs the inspiration of Luther, Milion and the divine Shakspeare, certainly a bold method of adding to the sacred college of Evangelists. How far the Christian world will accept this definition, and consent to admit the Allegro, Penseroso, the Merry Wives of Windsor and Othello amongst the canonical books of Scripture, remains to be seen. This however is certain, that however difficult the Protestant world may find it to exclude them from its bible-the Catholic Church relying upon her doctrine of Infallibility, will never lend herself to such a blasphemy. And if we are to read the Sacred Scriptures in the ideas only of the age in which they were written, we must at once give up not only the doctrine of inspiration, but all the fundamental Resurrection and Ascension of a divine Lordsince the carnal Jews of the Saviour's time acknowledged none of these things: That it is daily coming to this in the Protestant world is evident even to the most cursory observer; and should be to the Catholic a motive for increased confidence in what Jowett ignorantly calls " the imaginary doctrine of Infallibility. SACERDOS.

stead of misery and degradation (the ordinary fruits of oppression) Ireland has reaped honor spiration which Mr. Jowett, as a Church of and affluence, and a high standing among the

of flight, to congratulate himself on their attainment of liberty on a foreign soil. The history of of all home ties, and everything one holds dear; severer necessity driving to the remedy. Emigration must always be a stigma upon the nation whence it takes its rise, implying as it does either political oppression, religious persecution, or a poverty of resources in the country which renders it unable to support its children. In the case of Ireland, all three causes have been at them, must in like manner have some extrinsic work. The country has been impoverished to such a degree by both political and religious persecution, as to reduce its peasant population to a testimony cannot be had is true, but the want and degree of misery not inferior to that of the Russian serl, or American slave. No wonder then that English national pride, like the drowning man catching at straws, should be glad to discover even the most remote cause of congratulation

We are told that the failure of the potato is the cause of the decrease of the population of Ireland. This is true, but it is superficial. The pctato rot may be the immediate cause, but beyond that there is a remote cause. The causa cause of Irish emigration has ever been English oppression at home. So long as the Euglish peasantry depended upon oatmeal as their staff of we gather from the knowledge of it." We will life, famines were frequent, as every failure of gences. Pius the IX has of late ranked it among suppose the case of the country bumpkin reading the oat crop left them without an inferior crop the canonical works, and given it a patron, the most to fall back upon. But when wheaten bread became the staple of consumption, famine was removed a step further. In Ireland that staple is the potato-the lowest in the scale of edibles ;hence a failure in that esculent necessarily implies pretation stand him in good stead ? or would his a famine. Now here the question arises, and for misinterpretation be held to be law. Practice English pride it is an humiliating one-How does it happen that whilst in England the staple consumption is at the top of the scale of edibles, in of inspiration, for it is as absurd to make inspira- Ireland, on the contrary, it is at the very bottom ? Have those centuries of misgovernment of the world, at Rome for the States of the Ohurch, and religious persecution to which she has been ing of a law dependent upon individual interpre- most cruelly subjected, nothing to do with the for Southern Italy, at Palermo for Sicily, at Brussels answer? It may be all very convenient for for Belgium, and at Montreal for America. spiration is altogether destructive of it, for if | English egotism to assume the inferiority of the inspiration depends upon each ones conception of Celtic race, as affording an easy method of acit, then it is no definite reality, but only a relative counting for this ugly fact; but Europe will term without fixity, or individual existance-it is always justly look with suspicion upon those po-

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL. - Our readers will be gratified to leavn that Dr. Hingston has been placed in permanent charge of St. Patrick's the new hospital, recently erected at the head of

Hitherto, while the building was in course of erection, Dr. Hingston took his turn with the charge of the St. Patrick's Department has been

This opens to Dr. H. a large field of Medical and Surgical observation which, we are sure, will not be left unexplored.

FIREWOOD .- The Montreal Pilot calls attention to the exhorbitant price of firewood in this city, where it is to be feared, that in a few years a fire will be a luxury within the reach only of the very rich. The navigation will, however, remain open for some weeks to come, and persons holding wood will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity for sending their wares to a good market. The Pilot says :--

"Firewood has reached the enormous price of \$7 a cord for maple. Quite a number of our citizens by coal-burners A ton of best anthracite coal will provide fire for a month; a cord of best maple will barely supply a stove for a fortnight, when the cold weather has fuirly set in. The receipts of firewood up to 1st Oct., 1860, via the Lachine Ganal,

Showing a decrease for 1861..... 2,512 corde.

We have been requested to publish the following notice of the condition, prospects and objects of the "Work of the Holy Childhood" :--

GENERAL STATE OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD - 1961. I. Establishment and progress of the Huly Childhood. The Holy Childhood, since its establishment in 1843 by his Lordship De Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, has spread with the rapidity of lightning over all the dioceses of France. From France, it has passed into other countries where it has met with equal success. It is at this moment established in Europe, America, Africa, Asia and even in Oceanica. It reckons its members in these various countries, by thousands and hundreds of thousands.

II. Encouragement given to the work.

Deeply interested in the good which Catholic and heathen children derive from the Holy Childbood, the Holy Pontiffs Gregory the XVI and Pins the IX have blessed and enriched it by numerous indulillustrious Cardinal Reisach. More than one hundred and twenty Bishops have published pastoral letters in its favour, and there is not a single letter of the apostolical vicars, nor of the French, Spanish, Italian, English and German missionaries, that does not earnestly recommend it.

III. Its organisation.

To give stability to so good a work and to help it to bring forth the fruit that might be expected from it, a Central Council has been established at Paris. This Conneil holds correspondence with other Particular Councils, established in the different countries at Aix-la-Chapelle for Austria, at Munich for Ba-varia, at Toledo for Spain and Portugal, at Naples

IV. Its publications.

The same as the work of the Propagation of the Faith, of which it is the auxiliary and most substan-tial hope, the Holy Childhood publishes six times a in fact a nonentity-a nothing, an adjective, and litical institutions, which cannot raise the nations the balleting which show what the Cano substantive-a " nomen sine re." There is under their charge out of the grasp of an almost children. These Annals are published in almost all such a thing as arguing backwards. Roland triennial decimation. She will logically deduce the modern languages, in French, English, German, Williams tells us that the Bible is " the written | the alternative, either that those political institu- Italian, Spanish and Flemish. The number of copies

But is it not: a fact that is proved; that where the Holy Childhood is must honored, the Propagation of wise. The Huly Childhood is addressed to a different class of persons; it addresses children, while the Propagation of the Faith addresses itself to adults. Again are these two works distinct? Have they not the same end? You cannot then like the Propagation of the Faith witbout liking the Holy Childhood.

And the angle of t

WH HAVE NO TIME!

And what time does the Holy Childhood require ? Is it not the collectors placed at the head of sections that do all? A few words from time to time to encourage them and no more. Can we ask less? But he had always been an advocate for the attendance if more were required who dare exclaim against it ? of ministers of religion at occasions like the present, We are yet to find a person who regrets the time and he was very happy to meet his friend Vicar Gegiven to the Holy Childhood.

WR FIND DIFFICULTINS!

So much the better ; it is the character of the works of God. What work has not got them? If the Holy Childhood never found any, we would fear for it. And since there are difficulties must we despond? Is it not a reason why we should have more courage? What would become of the infidels, if the missionaries would allow themselves to be overcome by obstacles?

WE RECEIVE NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

Is it on the part of children that this encouragement is wanting? It is your place to stimulate them. Is it on the part of parents? Can you not gain them ? Of all works it has the greatest empire over the hearts of parents. Is it on the part of pastors ? Overcharged as they are with occupations, can they always give to the Holy Childhood the time that is necessary 1 for the rest, is not the approbation of the Pope and Bishops sufficient?

WE DO NOT LIKE TO ASSIST FOREIGN MISSIONARIES !

Are there any such for the children of God? And who deserves more compassion that those unfortunate children exposed to perish for time and eternity. We do not like to assist strange missionaries. What would have become of ourselves if we had not been assisted? What would become of the missionaries if we thought of keeping the money of the Propagation of the Fuith for ourselves instead of sending it to its destination ? We do not like to assist strange missionaries. He who could speak thus is only a nominal catholic.

WE DO NOT FIND CONSTANCY ENOUGH !

But what work can sustain itself equally throughout and not need being reanimated. In the accomplishment of our own duties, do we not feel that we require to be animated, zeal is cooling! Let us revive it, and indeed means are not wanting. One time it is a lottery, at another it is a feast, while at another it is a drawing for baptismal names. Let us own that when there is question of a work that saves each year more than three hundred thousand childron, there is no plausible motive, in these pretended difficulties, capable of stopping us. Thanks then to the Bishops and houses of education who have so well understood and encouraged a work that does so much good !

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO L. DEVANY, ESQ (From the Canadian Freeman.)

A public dinner was given to L. Devany, Esq., on the occasion of bisdeparture from Hamilton, to take up his residence in Montreal, at the City Hotel, Hamilton, on Monday evening, the 7th inst. The Chair was accupied by H. McKinstry, Esq., Mayor of the City, the first Vice-Ohair by Alderman Grey, and the second by W. Farmer, Esq. On the right and left of the Chairman we noticed, the guest MacNub, Bart., M.L.C., A.D.C.; Isaac Buchanan, Rsq., M.P.P.; Very Rev. E. Gordon, V.G.; Rev. Father Sherry, &c. &c. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been

duly honored,

The Chairman called for a bumper to the guest of the evening. He regretted that some one better able than himself had not been charged with the duty, but fortunately the large assembly which was before him was the very best and most substantial tribute that could be paid to Mr. Devany, and spoke in terms far more eloquent than he could command of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his felw-citizens During a comparatively

WE FEAR TO BARN THE PROPOSATION OF THE FAITH. pose a toast, and then, in a few well-chosen remarks, in compliment to Mr. Devany's privave and social character, he proposed the health of Mrs. Devany. Mr. Devany briefly responded.

5

Sir Allan being about to luave, his health was drank with all honors. The first Vice-Chairman then gave "Our City

Member."

Mr. Buchanan responded, reterring at some length to local affairs.

The second Vice-Chairman gave "The Mayor and Corporation," acknowledged by his Worship, Alder-man Gray, and Councilman Hogan; "The Press" acknowledged by several representatives present and "The Ladies"

Isaac Buchanan, Esq , M.P.P., they rose and said, neral Gordon to-night. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Devany, for indeed it was a very high compliment to have Mr. Gordon join with so many others in doing him honor. He was sure they were all pleased to see the Vicar General here, and they would all be glad to join in drinking bis health .-(Cheers.)

Very Rev. E. Gordon responded, thanking Mr. Buchanse for the complimentary manner in which he had introduced his name, and the company for the reception seconded it. He knew Mr. Devany, he said, perhaps better than any other person present, and he was sure that he well-deserved all that had been said in his praise. Such a demonstration was a very high compliment indeed, but it was not more than Mr. Devany deserved. (Cheors.)

The Secretary here read a letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, excusing His Lordship's absence on account of important business, but very flattering to Mr. Devany, and commending the Committee for their intended compliment to that gentleman.

Several volunteer toasts were then given and acknowledged, and the company spent a very happy evening. Messra, Filgiano, Rosenband, Nicholson, and Lalor, sang some very fine songs, and the Uity Band played at intervals during and after dinner.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT .- The patent of Lord Monk as Governor General not haveing yet reached this Colony, His Excellency was sworn in yesterday as Administrator of the Govern-ment, under the Commission of Sir Edmund Head, authorising the appointment of an administrator in his absence. Lord Monk's powers, therefore, date only from the moment of His Excellency Governor General Head's leaving the soil of Canada. Sir Edmund Head left Quebec on Thursday afternoon for Boston, Mesers. Cartier and Ross accompanying him thither. Lord Monk's Commission under the Great Seal will probably reach here by the next Steamer, when His Excellency will be sworn as Governo General.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

FLOUR. - Fine \$4 to \$4.30; Sup. No. 2, \$5 to \$5.25; Super. No. 1, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Funcy \$5.65 to \$5.75; Extra \$5.85 to \$5.90; Superior Extra \$6 to \$6.25. No. 1 a shade lower. BAG-FLOUR per 112 lbs .- Common Spring Wheat Flour \$2.70 to \$2.80; Fyfe Wheat, or Black Sea Wheat Flour \$2.80 to \$2.90. OATMBAL per Ubl. of 200 lbs .- \$4. Wheat.-U. C. Spring ex cars, \$1.12 to \$1.13 per 60 lbs.; Afloat \$1.16; White, \$1.25 to \$1.30. Wheat is not so firm. BARLEY. - 50c. to 55c, per 50 lbs. Oons per 56 lbs. - 50 to 55c. CORNMEAL \$3.50 per brl. of 196 lbs. OATS .- No wholesale transactions. PEAS per 66 lbs .- 75 to 82c. We hear of no sales of peas. Asuza .- Per 112 Ibs., Pots, \$6 to \$6.10 Pearls,

\$6.20 to \$6.35. BrEF. - Prime Mess new, \$10 to \$11 per barrel.

Pork .- Mess \$15 50 to \$16. The other grades are in small sopply, and nominal. Freights not so firm.-Montreal Witness,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received to the TWENTIETH NOVEMBER next, for making the Steeple, and Plastering the Ceiling and the Walls, Finishing the Gallery, and Painting the Roof of the Clurch of St. Patrick of Sherrington. The Trustees will not be Two good and bound to receive the Lowest Tender. sufficient Securities will be required. For Plans and Specification apply at the Presbytery of the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington. By Order of the Trustees. Montreal, Nov. 1, 1861. 3-in_

"There is therefore no reason why we should wince at the figures of the two last Irish consus returnsno reason why we should avoid the subject as an unpleasant one for philanthropists to contemplate."-Mustrated London News.

The appalling disclosures of the Irish Census continue to be discussed in the English papers. At first the disgrace arising therefrom was candidly admitted, until sophistry, coming to the aid of wounded national pride, endeavored to gloss over the evil and to invent reasons for congratulation in the event, rather than regret. The efforts of the Illustrated London News may be taken as a fair sample of the straining in that direction ; and remind us forcibly of the man, who when his neighbor's leg had been broken by French Government of that day, will be in some an assault, endeavored to comfort bim with the head. Speaking of the decrease of population in I Canadian land lying between the lower St. Law-Ireland, the editor finds reason for congratulation that he we Brunswick border, should be setin the fact of the amelioration of the condition of movement to that end deserves encouragement, apart certainly is a dexterous mode of drawing conso- reparation to the Acadians."

their fulness to the case in question. SACERDOS.

The Montreal Gazette has a very excellent article upon the Acadians whom the British Government of last century treated so cruelly, and indeed, unjustly. Of the descendants of these persecuted Acadians, many are now manifesting a desire to settle in Lower Canada, and it is to be hoped that the Government will give every assistance in its power to further the good work. Immigration from France, however desirable, we look upon as impossible, seeing that France has no surplus population, and that the military conscription, by preventing early marriages, acts as a preventive check upon increase. To keep constantly on foot an army of 600,000 men, France requires all her male adults, and has not, therefore, the stuff to spare of which we in Canada are most in need. It should, therefore, be doctrines of Christianity -- the Incarnation, Death; | our object to attract to our shores, the hardy, moral, and religious descendants of the Acadians. akin as they are in blood, language, and religion,

to the Lower Canadians.

We subjoin the potice of the Montreal Gazette upon this interesting and highly important subject :---

"There is one page in the history of British conquest of her present American Colonies which most Britons have at one time or another blushed to read -which they have desired to see blotted out. We allude to the deportation of the poor Acadians. It was a very harsh act in its design-most cruel in the manner of its execution. Some of the remnants on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some are resident now in Prince Edward's Island. These have desired to remove to the shores of the Buie de Chaleurs and the new settlements along the colonization roads on the South side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in order to rejoin again people of their own race and language. The Government has not been indisposed to sanction and encourage this movement, though they have not thought it right to devote any considerable sum to the purpose.

Private subscriptions are being taken up in Quebec to aid this immigration, and we believe a similar subscription will be started here. And thus the wrong done to their fore-fathers by the harshness of British rulers or generals, and the neglect of the measure repaired by the Canadians of the present tled by a hardy and industrious people. And any

are distributed besides, for the members of the Association. These distributions are in proportion to the receipts. The receipts at present are not less than \$2,400,000.

V. Its Results.

The end of the Holy Childhood is, as every one knows, to succour infidel children by means of Caholic children. These are the results obtained till this day by this admirable work.

We will find them deposited in the Manual of the Holy Childhood.

I. CHILDREN BAVED ;

Died after Baptism :- Nearly 3,000,0001 The number of baptisms in later years are as fol-

1852		
1853		
1854		
1856		
1857	· 	
TT		

II. CHILDREN EDUCATED. Nearly Ten Thousand every year !

III. ASSISTED MISSIONS.

49 in Asia, 5 Africa, 4 in Oceanica, 2 in America. Without doubt we will be asked how we obtained such grand results. It is by means of the collections offered by Ca

bolic children of all parts of the world. Here is the amount of the collections :

1843	22,900	francs.
1844	95,834	"
1850	248,252	11
1852	383,740	41
1853		**
1859	1,254,267	11

ANSWER TO SOME DIFFICULTIES.

We are asked perhaps how, in the midst of this general enthusiasm and engerness to receive and propagate the Holy Childhood, there are still some generous hearts who have not adopted this liberal work. It is because they are bindered by protended of those poor sundered families have still lingered difficulties which are in reality but phantoms. We are not rich they say; we have other works we are afraid to do harm to the Propagation of the Fuith ; we have no time; we find difficulties; we receive no encouragement; we do not like to assist strange missionaries we do not find constancy enough. A word in answer to these objections, and we will see them disappear of themselves.

WE ARE NOT RICH !

But is it necessary to be rich to belong to the Holy Childhood ? What do we ask ? A COPPER each month, with a HAIL MARY every day. What child so poor but is able to fulfil these conditions? We see orphans every day who not miss them, and if the poor child can, why cannot the rich?

WE HAVE OTHER WORKS!

Very well, but is the Holy Childhood an obstacle? Consideration that his assailants had left bim his day. It is of very great moment that the strip of On the contrary have we not seen, and do we not see daily that in place of charity abating, it only mcreases. You are sfraid it will take a few farthings from you; but have you forgotten that it is written : Give and it will be given to you. Was it not followthose who have emigrated to distant lands. This from any quasi-sentimental feelings about offering ing this counsel that the widow of Sarepia saw her in the prosperity of Canada. house filled with abundance.

of time Mr. Devanny, from being a stranger and unknown, had earned for himself a respectable competence, and at the same time; now a large share of the public confidence. While his energy and ability had secured for him a large measure of success in his private undertakings, his upright and manly character had raised him high in the estimation of all with whom he came in contact. For seven years he had occupied a seat in the Council, and during that time the confidence of his constituents had never once been withdrawn. It were needless for him to speak of Mr. D's genial and hospitable nature or the high social qualities for which he was distinguished; nor would be refer to his readiness in relieving the poor of his own or any other country. Though regretting his departure, his friends united in wishing him success, and would ever cherish those kindly feelings which had grown up and been cemented during their intercourse-(Cheers).

The toast was honored with three times three, and one more.

Mr. DEVANY, on rising to reply, was greeted with prolonged cheering. He said it was impossible upon this occasion to find words to express his feelings. The many warm friendships he had formed in Hamilton during a residence of twelve years, and the fact that it was the birth-place of his children and the scene to him of many happy days, would make him regard it as the dearest spot on earth to him, nex; to the place of his birth. He had been bonored with the confidence of his feliow-citizens, and taken a warm interest in municipal affairs, and during the seven years he had sat at the Council Board he felt sure that none would reproach him with one act that was not directed to the good of his own ward and the whole city. (Cheers) He felt too much embarassed to talk about himself, and would therefore any a few words about Hamilton, a city which he looked upon as having still a bright career before it It was not in a worse position at present than many other municipalities, and its energy and ecterprise, which has already contributed so much to the good of the Province, would yet raise it to a prouder position than it has ever yet occupied. The ailway enterprises which had done so much for Canada owed much of their successes to the gallant Right of Dundurn, and other prominent men in Hamilton who first brought the Great Western Railway into existence, and he was sure Hamilton would yet resp the reward of its enterprise. Mr. Devanny then

referred again in feeling terms to the, to him unexpected compliment, and resumed his seat. The first Vice-Chairman gave "Tho land we left and the land we live in." Duly honored and suitably

ncknowledged. "The Commercial, Agricultural, and Mechanical

interests of Canada," was the next toast. Isaac Buchanan, Esq, M. P. P., responded. He was glad that the Committee had placed this toast on the list, for it was proper on such an occasion that they should remember those interests. the prosperity of which constituted the happiness of the people. He had always regarded Mr. Devany as a man not only of considerable genius, but also of great practical ability; and the time had now come when gratitude should prompt them to speak thus in his praise - gratitude for the public service which Mr. Devany had rendered to the citizens. As to the subject of the toast, he said, the three interests were indentical, and that agriculture was the chief element

Sir Allan MacNab here asked permission to pro-

FOR SALE

AT THE ACADEMY OF ST. LAURENT,

ONE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, with her FOAL, race clyde. At two Exhibitions, the one at Montreal, the other at Pointe Claire, she carried off the prize, One BULL, of the Ayrehire breed ; which animal also gained two prizes. Also some other HORSES and FOALS. Address to the Care-taker of the Institute. Montreal, Nov. 1, 1861.

A GENTLEMAN of many years experience in Teaching, and who can speak French, is desirous of taking charge of a School in the City or Country. Address "M. J. W." at this Office.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. ATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th Nov., at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.

P. S.-An essay inaugurating the Debating Season will be read by a member of the Society. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

By Order, M. F. COLOVIN, Rec. Sec.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Chemist, Druggist and Pharmacentist,

94, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

MONTRAL.

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EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Ohurch, Griffintown. , Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:-**NOVEMBER 1. 1861.**

FOBEIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE. Bila tere a bila Inter Of the visit of the King of Prussia to the French Emneror-an event looked upon as of deep political significance the Times correspondent says : "I can tell you from private accounts that the winterview passed off beyond all expectation .---Not only does there seem to have been noi' contretemps, but every one seems to have been charmed with every one else. The King has become quite a favorite among the, ! entourage' of the Emperor, pleased everybody and seemed disposed to be pleased with everything. Not a trace of coldness or suspicion as was appreliended. His manuers have quite created a party in his favor at Court.

With all this one can scarcely believe that the long and intimate conversations between the remonious visit."

The Presse publishes a long article on the Prussian visit, in which it adduces arguments to prove that, in the present situation of the various States of Europe, nothing likely to cause alarm ought to issue from the interview of the two Sovereigns. The article terminates in these ____terms :---___

"The present state of things in the history of Europe is an unprecedented one. All States are constructing railways and rifled cannon, are making treaties of commerce and raising loans, the gravest questions spring up one after the other, or rather one from the other, and old poltical questions have a tendency to become social ones. Material progress, of which absolute Go-vernments wished to make an arm, has become evils inseparable from the government of the boorish an instrument of emancipation for nations, which usurper, can be purged from the people. When the feel more and more the necessity of drawing closer to each other by liberty, and by the association of their common interests. One thing is benceforth very evident-namely, that Europe will not find her equilibrium on the narrow basis of a small number of great Powers, and that she will only find it on the larger basis of independent nationalities, equal in rights and possessing the same guarantees. Old coalitions and old alliances are no longer possible. The holy alliance of kings is for ever dissolved; and the era, predicted by the poet, of the holy alliance of peo-ples has come."

We take the following from the London Weekly Register :- " The great rise in the price of bread in France causes deep anxiety, if not absolute alarm. The Monsteur endeavors to calm the fears of the poor by a reassuring notice, but there is, no doubt, great' discontent: among the laboring population of Paris. Discontent in Paris is a serious thing for any French Governthan it now is. This promise will no doubt be kept; but its meaning is that, at least for the present, bread shall be sold in Paris at a considerable loss. That loss must fall on some one. Not, of course, on the bakers, who could not sustain it for a month, probably not for a week. Not on the Government, although it has made the promise, and obtains the credit of it. The Paris, which has for many years past been getting deeper and deeper into debt for the public l to carry out. We have heard on good authority that the cost of these buildings alone would exhaust the municipal funds for more than sixty years to come. The deficiency of the harvest

fiy are saved from destruction "These specimens. of the productions of far Eastern rivers and, lakes are to be presented to the Minister of Agriculture, and will probably ligurs in the new aquarium in the Bois de Bologne Guienuni ITACY. : % 10

Heaven's malediction has seldom so markedly [ol-lowed the oppression of a people, as it attends the Sardinian invuders of Naples ; and irrepressible intelligence and indisputable events never so fully and nakedly disproved false prophecics and falseboods, as the accounts in one of our recent numbers showed the professions and programmes of the French and English press, in relation to the Sardinian conquests in Italy, were.

The native Neapolitans are fighting freedom's battle as truly and boldly as ever men fought; and the gallant "Brigands" are even still bearing up against the banded cut-throats of Turin, as bravely as when they first confronted them. They are manier but truer and braver "Brigands" who are dog. Sing them outside the capital, and destroying their mercenaries in every encounter however unequal their numbers, or however ill matched in equipments and arms.

So much of Italy as Emmanuel occupies is falling in freedom, finance, trade, industry, intellect, morals, the arts. The great bodies of skilled artisans are manifesting their discontent. At Bologna, Rimini, Ravenna, and other cities of the Romagna, the working men starve under Emmanuel's Government. The imposition of that brutal ruler is an atrocious despotism over the Church, the Bishops of which he banishes in hosts, the Priests of which he murders in scores, the mounsteries of which he ransacks in dozens, the discipline of which he endeavours to vitiate and corrupt. But the secular interests and intellect of the land are depreciated and stultified still more time comes, and come it must, to kick the dethroned or dead Sovereign ass, no imperial despot of the old pagan days underwent more contemptuous usage, than experience will incite the Italian people to give the dust or dir! of the criminal King .- Munster News.

ITALIAN DEMOCRACY. - Turin, Oct. 4 .--- When oldfashioned readers of old-fashioned tales had come to that critical turn in which the favorite hero and heroine were described as "married and living happily all the rest of their lives," it required no triffing power on the part of the narrator to induce them to read further. It was to little purpose that they were informed that the real interest of the story, the "ro-mance of life,' was really to begin with the waning of the honeymoon. The wedded pair had been safely packed into their travelling carriage, the doors had been banged to, the lad bad cracked his ; whip, and the lookers-on rubbed their hands over one more affair in life satisfactorily terminated.

It happens with political quidnuncs as with thoroughgoing novel readers.

It took some time before English readers could realize the magnitude of such an event as the emancipation of Italy. The Italiaus had no enemies, but very few believers. in England. Most sober men there thought the independence itself of Italy an unment, and a promise has been made that the attainable Utopia; its unity altogether a mad chiprice of bread in the capital shall rise no bigher mera. The very means by which the first attempts towards the deliverance of the Peninsula were made struck John Bull with very just apprehension and most reasonable misgiving. It was by the French that the Italians hoped to be freed from the Austrians. The whole drama, men were authorised to argue, would be sure to resolve itself into a substitution of French instead of Austrian ascendancy.

Events, however, did not justify these ominous forebodings. The French conquered, and left Lom-bardy. The Italians showed wisdom and character loss falls upon the municipality of the City of for the first time in their bistory; they made the best of their opportunities; they yearned to one another like lovers in the first blush of maiden passion works which the Imperial policy has required it devoutly hoped that "those whom God had joined together no man could put asunder."

Not so fast, kind friends! Do not throw your third volume too bastily aside ; do not take the lasting happiness of the new-married pair so much as a matter of course. Do not forget the "many a Remember the dark considerable than was supposed. In corrobora- wizard of the Tuilleries is still hoarse with his vain tion of the statement of our correspondent we but constant efforts to forbid the bans. Consider that the happy couple are yet shut out from the noble ancient mansion which was to be their wedded home; while the baffled rival at Vienna still lays difficult to be decided. It is stated variously hand on the hilt of his sword, loth to give up the contest, ready to deal one more blow. Figurative language apart, the position of the Italian question appears still sufficiently intricate. even when merely contemplated upon its foreign bearings. Austria is stronger than ever on the eastern frontier: the Emperor Napoleon more than ever inexplicable as to his ultimate views upon Rome .----Were even the Italians to display all the wisdom of the serpent, all the courage of the lion-were they perfectly safe from every slip, from every stumble, it is very questionable indeed whether they would reach their goal, in spite of the many open and hidden obstacles which beset their path. But what if they were themseives to play into the hands of their enemies? What, if by their want of prudence and forethought, by the ignoble passions of vanity and selfishness, by their restless jealousies and dissensions, they were to yield an easy victory to their ill-wishers, and justify their bitterest obloquies of their traducers ? Melancholy news has been crowding upon us from all quarters. Bread riots of the most senseless description have threatened public security at Bologna, Rimini, Ravenna, and other cities of Romagna.-Blood has flowed at Facaza in private brawls which had more or less of a political character. At Lugo not only have the populace had for some time the upper hand; but the National Guard, the natural keepers of order, refused to turn out, and left the civic authorities in the lurch, and these latter, foolishly enough, thought they could best provide for the public welfare and their own dignity by resigning their office cn masse. One may feel inclined to have less nationce with the Socialist agitation in Tuscany. I have already informed you that on the opening of the Florence Exhibition it had been arranged that a meeting of of the deputies from all the working men's associations, in Italy should be held in the old Tuscan capital; I also added that the attempt to convert those societies, whose original object was simply the mutual support and benefit (mutuo soccorso) of the industrial classes, into spouting and wrangling political clubs had been made last year at Milan, and had completely foundered against the common sense and moderation of the immense majority of the working men themselves. The Mazzinian and other demagogic agitators returned to the charge this year, and they joined in a mighty effort, with some of their well-known leaders, such as Guerrazzi, Mordini, and others in their van. The choice of a President for this year's Congress at Florence fell on M. Mazzini, an election significative enough; one of the newly appointed Vice-Presidents, however, is our old friend the Florentine baker Dolfi, a man who is not easily to be led into the way that mischief-makers would point out; but the first secretary of the association Savi, the editor of the Mazzinian paper L'Onita Italiana, while a man equally devoted to Mazzinian interests has been given him for a colleague.

neceasary is, in walch the spawning time, and throw. There are in short, evil agencies astir withous, officers softhe former Spational Honred Regiments, yolks of egg into the water from time, to time, by number in Italy enough to spoil the work of Provis commanded by those Generals, were present at the which means an incredible quantity of the young dence and frustrate the results of that political wis- coremony. dom, by which the patriotism of the men of the Balbo, D'Azeglio, Cavour, and Ricssoli, stamp have brought the country so near the goal to which it has brought the country so near the goal to which it has brought the country so near the goal to which it has been instinctively tending since the times of Dante. Hitherto the powers of evil are far from prevailing, but they have been gaining some ground of late ; and you have not forgotten the maxim which I have so often repeated that "Every inch of ground lost in Ital, by Victor Emmanuel is immediately taken up by, and won to, Mazzini." Whether that renowned agitator, would really, in the event of the people evincing sny disposition to follow him, summon Garibaldi to his side, and, with him, launch into open war with France for Rome, and with Austria for Venice, sune men must be allowed to doubt ; but there is his letter to prove that he, at least, dare to suy so; and he is too well aware of the influence of those cries of " Rome" and " Venice" over the Itelian masses not to feel by stirring up their impatience to rescue those two cities and their territories from foreign thraldom he creates endless embarrassment to the King's Government at Turin, throws new. ob-

stacles into the way of a thorough amalgamation be-tween the North and South, gives a fresh start to all the elements of disorder, and makes Baron Ricasoli's position extremely difficult, if not desperate. Roxs.—The Opinione says :—"It is not true that

the pamphlet published in Paris on the guarantees to be offered to the Pope by the Italian Government, in the event of the suppression of the temporal power emanated from the Italian Government."

A letter dated the 5th Oct., from our own correspondent, brings us the satisfactory intelligence that the health of the Holy Father is completely restored. The Ailocution pronounced by the Holy Father on the 30th ult. was published on Saturday last, but did not arrive in England in sufficient time to enable us to give it in extenso. In it the Pope deplores the great evils caused to the Church by the Sardinian Government. His Holiness mentions the violent expulsion from Naples of the Cardinal Archbishop, the exile and imprisonment of Bishops and Priests, the suppression of convents, religious despoiled, and reduced to starvation, churches profaned, schools deprived of religion, and the licentiousness of the press. He deplores the state of the kingdom of Naples, in which town and villages have been burned down, Priests and citizens arrested and massacred, although the Church has been declared free. The Pope speaks also of the violence perpetrated against the Church in Mexico and New Granada. He praises the constancy of the Catholic Episcopate, the generosity of the Faithful towards the Holy See, and the Roman people for its devotion to the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

NAPLES.-Priest-shooting is becoming quite an ordinary occurrence in Naples. The latest accounts state that the parisb priest of Castelvecchio has been thus disposed of. The correspondents of the English journals seem to think this a very judicious way of getting rid of troublesome protestors against the Piedmontese aggression. The Times correspondent, for instance, says, " that if traitors in round hats are rigorously punished, there is no reason why traitors in shovel hats should be spared." But the question is, who are the traitors? If the French were to act in Ireland like the Piedmontese in the dominions of Ferdinand of Naples, the Times correspondent would not, we imagine, call those traitors who defended themselves against the invaders .- Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.

Letters from Naples, dated the 1st Oct. report the progress of the Bourbonist movements in Calabria, and the continuance of atrocities on the part of the Piedmontese. The ruined town of Pontelandolfo has been the scene of another wholesale massacre, no less than twenty-seven of its remaining inhabitants having been shot on the 21st ult. Twelve of the inbabitants of the neighboring town of Casalduni (which was also destroyed by the Piedmontese in August) were shot without any form of trial. A letter in the Gazette du France dated from Lapino, also reports the destruction, on the 23rd ult., of Campochiaro and Guardia-Reggio. Those inhabitants of these towns who wished to save themselves, fled from their burning homes without being able to save any of their property. They are encamped in the neigh-bourhood, under such temporary shelter as they could procure. Many die from hunger, and the country is becoming every day more and more devastated A telegram on Wednesday reports the defeat, trial, and execution of General Borgos, the Bourbonist leader; but there is every reason for doubting the

Vienna, by order of the Government, stating its be-neficent intentions, and setting forth its reasons for dissolving the Hungarian Diet "The pamphet" is " to distributed among the Roumans, Slavonians; and Ruthens of Hungary, and a last of store i rd ... The rumor of, preparations for a descent of Italian Volunteers in Albania and the Herzegovina acquires consistence. SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is actively preparing for sea the naval force that, is to act on the coast of Mexico, in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The Spanish force will consist of four screw frigates, the two newly-built ships of war the Lealdad and the Concepcion, of two large steamers, and six other vessels of lighter draught. The squad-ron will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Rubalcaba, as senior officer in the Antilles. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Oubs. The Government has left to General Serrano the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent. The expedition is expected to sail from the Spanish norts towards the end of the present month. The Opinione says :---

" It, is impossible, to accept the statement of the Correspondencia Autografa, that the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate would be given up on account of Francis II. having given his consent. That would exclude the mediation of France. M. Thouvenel is said to have signified to, M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, that should Spain not accept the proposition of France he foresaw an interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Spain."

POLAND.

THORN, Oct. 5.-Last night an insurrection took place in the town of Czeladz (Russian Poland, district of Olkusz).

The people tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings, and affixed the Polish eagle in its olace.

The Mayor of the town was killed.

LEMBERG, Oct. 8 .- The editor of the Gros having been found guilty of high treason and inciting the people to sedition, has been sentenced to five years hard labour, loss of nobility, forfeiture of half his cantion money, and deprivation of the faculty of exercising the editorial profession.

Things are going badly here, and will go badly. Count Lambert, the new Viceroy, makes no progress; the Government have no more hold on the country than they had four or five mouths ago. This aggravates them, and it is said that martial law, or something very like it, is to be proclaimed in a few days, at the furthest.

The last advices from Warsaw bring a document of some importance, being a request from the bishops of Poland, addressed to Count Lambert, the Governor-General, praying him to transmit to the Emperor the complaints they have to make, not only in their own name, but in that of the whole clergy of Poland and of their flocks, against the arbitrary restrictions and obstacles of every kind which the present legislation and the Acts of the Government oppose to the rights of the Church and the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. The Polish clergy do not appear to ask for any privilege, merely appealing to common right, and claiming for the Catholic religion the tolera-tion and liberty enjoyed by the orthodox and offi-cial Church. The Polish agitation has reached its chronic state. At first it was acute, spasmodic; now it has settled down into a low kind of feverish ness, far worse for the social body than its former stage. It has only been by great efforts that the moderate party have induced the more advanced to consent to any elections at ail. They wished to repudiate the whole thing-Council of State, departmental, arrondissemental, and municipal councils, not to vote, not to allow themselves to be voted for. In fact, the nation wants a leader and counsellor. Rumours reach us of things being in a terrible

state in Russia, and even the Russians themselves admit it. A superior officer not long since said, " I really do not know whether I shall get anything at all from my estates this year." How deep the evil may extend I am not qualified to say.

INDIA.

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA .- The overland ail from Bomb ent.

When the Goverment heard of him they at once declared that they would adopt the boy and would bring him up, and have a care of him. And they re-All is affirmed that a pamphlet is being prepared at deemeda their pledge generously, nobly and largemindedly, i, They, thok the boy; (poor; Scully's only surviving, ohid), they sent him, like, any other sol-dier's orphan to the Calcutta orphanage at ten rupees a month, and they are even now rewarding the the Catholic' father's devoted ness unto 'death' by bringing his son up a' Protestant !- Agra Weekly Register and an anost complete it . area of a

At the first, intelligence of the rupture between North and South there' was but one feeling in this country, and that was a feeling of regret at the dismemberment of a kindred and friendly State, and at the contemplated approach of war between two sections of a prosperous and powerful Union. If in any quarters it was thought that the partition of a domineering Republic' might be not 'unattended with advantage to its neighbors, the'idea was' considerately suppressed, and it was evident, from the unanimity of the press and the tone of Parliamentary debate, that the one preponderating sentiment was that of good will to the American people, and sorrow for the troubles coming upon them At that time, too, as for as any prepossessions existed, they were certainly in: favour of the North. ... We were so resolutely neutral in , the matter, and our ; neutrality was based on such obvious principles of wisdom, that avowals of partiality was rarely made; but there was un-doubtedly nothing in the Southern cause to attract our sympathies, while there was much to repel them. The Southerners were slaveowners, and slavery-the very abomination of Englishmen-was then conceived to be the sole cause of the war. The conduct again, of the Secessionists offended all our national ideas of political fair play. The Southern party bad been beaten in an open constitutional election, with which they did not ,so much as pretend to find any fault, except that they were left at the bottom of the poll. It might have been even said that it was their turn to lose, for they had long enjoyed almost a mo-nopuly of office and power. When, therefore, upon the success of their opponents, they threatened to secede from the Union, they appeared like men who could not take a beating and who were willing to sacrifice the interests of a great nation to their own vindictive resentments! Moreover, they were in no great favor with us, to begin with. We knew full well that when the policy of the American Government had been rudest and most arrogant that Government was administered by Southern statesmen, and the disgraceful system of repudiation, if not without examples in the North, was commonly iden-tified with the principles of the South. If therefore, our overruling, feeling had not been against war altogether, a very large majority of the public would have wished to see the North successful in the strife, In a short time a certain change undoubtedly came over the spirit of opinion, and it proceeded, in the first place, from the conduct of the Northerners themselves. Their behaviour towards us was so unwarrantable, their menaces were so insolent, and their exactions were so fierce and irrational, that it became impossible to regard them with the same disposition as before. Because we would not abruptly stigmatize as rebels and pirates the very men whom but a few days previously they themselves had been treating as brethren still, they threatened us with eternal enmity, and suggested that all American should at once shake hands, if only for the purpose of making war upon England. They required that

we should hold ten millions of people fighting for independence as a worthless insurrectionary rabble, and that we should not even recognize as a belligerent Power a Confederation which was holding the supreme Government in check with 200,000 soldiers. All this while, too, the South, partly by the accidental operation of events, and partly, perhaps, through the policy of its leaders, was outliving its original discredit, and winning a way to something like favor. The very silence and secrecy in which its proceedings were wrapped, had the effect of obviating all occasions of scandal. Perhaps, if the rulers at Richmond had been as loud tongued and demonstrative as the rulers at Washington, they would have exposed themselves to the same kind of criticism; but, as it was, their sayings and doings escaped notoriety and censure together. When, therefore, the Southerners, without bluster or bombast, but with a stern and quiet determination, took their position in array against the Northern invaders, and when, though the weaker and less pretentious party, they succeeded in repulsing the grand army of those who would not even allow them the title of belligerents, it was ot in human nature to view such an achievement without a certain amount of admiration. The check. indeed, thus administered to the gasconading spirits of the North was calculated to do them good service. and the defeat at Manasses has already proved useful. But the one great fact which swayed English opinion was the decided and multiform antagonism between North and South which, time and events combined to disclose. As the contest proceeded it become perfectly plain that President Lincoln's election had served as the occasion, but not the cause of the quarrel. The rupture had originated, not in a single political reverse, but in incompatibilities of temper, conflict of interests, diversity of institutions, and such differences as have always tended to the disruption of heterogenous States or unwieldy Empires. The Secession had been contemplated and threatened for some thirly years past. It was de-fended by arguments as good as have been usually advanced for national insurrections, and if it was in opposition to the dictates of political wisdom it was in conformity with the passions of human nature. The States of the old American union would perhaps have been more prosperous at home, and certainly more formidable abroad, if they had remained united; but the same may be said of the States of all the Empires which have ever fallen to pieces. Union is strength always and everywhere, and the larger the population that can be retained under these conditions the greater the result. But it happens that these considerations are not allowed to prevail against influences of a more immediate kind The vision of independence is more attractive than the vision of power. The people of the Southern States are only doing what the people of a hundred other States have done before them. They may be shortsighted, but they are determined. They may be mistaken, but they know their own minds. They may be wrong but they are ten millions. The Federalists themselves admit a right of insurrection, but deny that insurrection can be justified in the present instance. That argument, however, can never stand. It is absurd to say that rebellion is a sacred popular privilege, but that can only be exercised with the assent of those against whom it would be directed. The Emperor of Russia might admit the doctrine as thus stated. If people have a right to rebel against Governments, it must be when they think fitting, and not when the Governments sllow it. So long as the insurrection of the South seemed a spiteful rebollion againsts the results of a particular election we were compelled to regard it as utterly unjustifiable. If it meant only, as has been asserted, "bul-let" against "ballot," we should look upon it as a wicked and treasonable act; for never could the North be charged, notwithstanding its commercial biss, with a want of consideration for the institutions of the South. If, again, the question could be argued on pure grounds of expediency, we should here also, though not so decidedly, pronounce against the resolution taken by the South to divorce itself from the North. But the actual case is very different. The last twelve months have shown that Northerners and Southerners are ast irreconcilable as Greeks and Turks, or Germans and Magyors. This war will but intensify and perpetuate animosities which the very nature of, things, had long ago created. "Sectional" antipathies have prove as stubborn as national antipathies. They could not be assauged by compromise

this year in France turns out to have been more 'twixt the cup and the lip." may cite the testimony of a contemporary :---

". What the deficiency actually amounts to is from a fourth even to as much as two-thirds, according to the fears, hopes, speculations, imaginations, or exaggerations of the informants .--Testing it by particular instances, there seems reason to apprehend that it has been indeed very great. A friend, well versed in agriculture, who has just come up to town from Brittany, tells me that his chief farmer there estimates his loss at just a year's rent. He has enough wheat for his own consumption, but the remainder, which was to satisfy the demands of his landlord, is not forthcoming. Another proprietor, in the centre of France, informs me that his tenant, who had sown his wheat on virgin soil, newly cleared of wood, and expected a magnificent crop, is a loser to the extent of £200 or £300. A precisely similar instance is related to me by a resident proprietor in Normandy." "

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE .--The duties on merchandise, chiefly English and Belgian, introduced into the principal towns of France from October 1st to 5th, amounted to 909,000 francs; the declared value of goods being 4,088,000f. The entries at Paris were for 3,474,000f.

The number of children in France able to attend school is 5,200,000, of whom 4,017,000 receive primary instruction at the hands of 68,500 teachers; of these 1,300,000 are taught in free schools. Nearly one-fourth of the instructors are members of religious fraternities and sisterhoods, there being 16,000 of them.

A propos of the epithet of Pilate, said to have been applied to Napoleon by a French prelate. the satirist Dupin observed : "The Bishop of Poitiers is mistaken. The Emperor does not wash his hands; he only rubs them !" The exile of the courageous prelate is now spoken of.

The news about Father Lacordaire is very sad. Humanly speaking, his illness is without remedy, but it might drag on for some time. FISH BROUGHT FROM CHINA. - Among the late ar rivals at Toulon, from China, is an intelligent Chinese, who has brought with him some four or five thousand young fishes of the best kinds produced These were transmitted in three in his country. jars, the water being changed frequently on the way. When the voyage from one port to another was too long for this, the simple expedient was adopted of throwing the yoke of an egg into each jar. On arrival, our Chinaman was amazed at the price charged him for a fish breakfast at Toulon, and wrote a short memoir showing how anybody; having a small pond at his disposal, may raise any naving, a substructure at the disposal, they raise sur working me quantity of fish at almost no expense. All that is ian ideas.

It is very evident, in short, that, if not the mass at least a large number of the leading men in these working men's associations have given in to Mazzin-

ان میں واقع کے محمد کو بعد میں روڈ رائے۔ ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک

hic com statement, as all telegi Naples and Oalabria is destroyed. He has been taken and shot some dozen times already.

While insurrectionary movements continue in so many parts of Naples, it is certain that even in those places where military rule is not needed, the civil Government is in a state of anarchy. Even the journals in the Serdinian interest at Genoa and Milan loudly complain of the centralisation at Naples. which takes care of the capital and neglects the provinces. Many towns are without mayors or other controlling authority. The Perseveranza says, "Every branch of public administration is either stranded of is tottering on a most dangerous precipice."

The following is a notable instance of the liberty that the Church enjoys under the regime of the " Liberals" :--

"The Piedmontese Government has ordered the Canons of the Cathedral of Naples to elect, within a fortnight, a Capitular Vicar to supply the place of their exiled Archbishop. The Canons have refused to comply, and declare that they recognize as their superior the Pro-Vicar named by the Archbishop.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 9 .- The deputation with the address of the Croatian Dist was received to-day by the Emperor, whose reply was almost verbally the same as that which he gave to the Hungarian Diet. His Majesty said he would consider the claims of the Croatians, and afterwards give his decision. A letter from Trieste, in the Danube Gazette of

Vienna, says :--

"The news of a probable increase in the Austrian fleet has been received by the sailors with the greatest satisfaction. In its present state the fleet is absolutely insufficient to protect the coasts and ports of the Empire, and in the event of war to give energetic assistance to the army, or to be a desirable ally for a great maritime Power. "We know very well that Piedmont is making ex-

traordinary efforts to have a navy superior to that of Austria, and that the blockade of the maritime towns of the latter would ruin for a long time all her commerce. Austria has excellent sailors and excellent vessels, but not enough vessels; and since other States impose sacrifices on themselves to increase their fleets Austris can do the same. Towards the end of the year 10 gunboats will be finished and armed. A shipbuilder named Tomello deserves great praise for the firm confidence he entertains in the future of Austria; he has spent 200,000 floring to transform the dockyards of San Marco into a wast establishment, in which he hopes to build more than one vessel for the Austrian navy. "A sum of 16,000,000 florins, which would be re-

quired to increase the navy, is, no doubt, a large one; but we must not forget that it would serve to give immense activity to maritime enterprise and to open a career to thousands of Austrians. From the moment at which Austria shall have a powerful navy the coasts will be bound more, firmly to the rest of the Empire."

The Sentinelle of Brescia publishes a letter from Vicenza, dated the 7th October, which states that that she is proligal of favors to those who, deserve, while the Austrian troops were manœuvring on the well of her; and knowing this he would meet his Champ de Mars a mine exploded in the middle of doom calmly and willingly, like a brave fellow as he their camp.

PESTH, Oct 5 .- A funeral service has been held bere to day in memory of the Generals of the Hun- were never sten again. When the Obristians of and they will not be abolished by conquest. The garian army who were executed by order of the Delhi were massacred, Scully's wife and children, armies of the North may overpower the armies of the Austrian Government on the 5th of Oct., 1859. The were savagely butchered, all except one fine boy. South, but South and North can never be expected

Cholera was making terrible ravages in the southwestern provinces. The 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry had, up to the 281's of August, lost 1 man out of every 5, and the wing of the 94th regiment 1 out of every 4. In fifteen days the 51st regiment lost 161 men, 8 women, and 9 children, and the wing of the 94th, 107 men and 3 women. Lieut-Colonel A. H. Irby, Commander of the 51st, had died. When his regiment moved out of the cantonments, to escape, if possible, from the pestilence, he remained with the sick, took the contagion, and died.

AN EPISODE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY .- HOW TO REWARD & BRAVE CATHOLIC .- Amongst the undying episodes of the Indian muticy, one which will live for centuries and will always be a favourite with the historians and the bards of future ages, will be the heroic act of young Willoughby in blowing up the magazine of Delhi to keep it from the hands of the mutineers. By hearth and camp-fire, the gallant youth devoting himself like a Curtus to the weal of his country, — it is a story that must be for ever a favorite in a nation like ours. But while we yield to no one in admiration of the heroic, we are always glad to see praise given where praise is due; and whilst we love to see bravery lauded, we grieve to see modest or hidden merit overlooked. Now, in reality, a man more deserving of renown than even Lieutenant Willoughby, was the brave conductor Scully, who fired the fatal train; for the chances were that whoever might live to tell the tale of that day, he at least was doomed. We think we see the little group now, consulting for a moment, The wide Jumna rolls below and glitters in the sun. Frowns over the Magazine, the grisly Seim Gurh, whose battlements, with the adjoining ones of the palace, are literally crowded with fanatical Mussulmane. So is the city beneath, with its half a million of inhabitants; true Moslems every man of them, who reckon it a merit to stab a Feringhee. Within the whole round of the city walls, there were but five or six European soldiers; and these were the litt e knot that was now holding counsel in the magazine. At last their resolve is taken. Powder and fire are brought, a short train is laid communicating with a Godown containing the ammunition for small arms. Scully stands calmly with the burning fuse in hand awaiting the order of his superior officer; and though the poor fellow knew he was doomed to die, yet when the word was given, he hesitated not an instant, but applied the fire. The sentient powder leaped into flame - a crash - a crumbling of walls, and all was over. Whether the act was wise or not, whether the results were commensurate with the risk, whether the whole story has not been magnified, are points we do not care to enter into; enough for us to laud the bravery and entire devovotion of the chief actors in the awful drama. Poor Sculiy! he was a good Irish Oatholic. We wonder whether at such a moment the thought of his wife and little family came to his mind, and whether their future cost him a pang Most likey; but then he would remember that England is no step-mother to

the children of her defenders; he would remember Was :

How did the story end ? Willoughby and Scully

cause territories so prodigious as those of the Southen Shites can never be retained by "armed occupa-

ern District we think the policy of the Federal Govern-tion that we think the policy of the Federal Govern-ment wrong. If the whole case of the war is to be

ment who Be in the needs say the . Northerners have

apaiysed, not their side, for the Southerners, have de-

stroyed, without provocation, a mighty political fa-

the decision of so large a population cannot be con-

temned, and as we cannot persuade ourselves that a

genuine peace is likely to spring from a protracted

war, we should rejoice to see the pacification of A me-rica promoted by other means. - London Times.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER RELEASE. - James A. McMasters, Esq.

Editor of the late Freeman's Journal, was released

yesterday from Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary

Seward. The condition of his release was, that he

should take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Con-

gress, to support the Constitution and Government

of the United States, which he did,-at the same

of the online builds, which he und, at the same protesting against the requirement as being without

warrant of justice or law. Mr. McMasters states

that, while he has no ground of complaint in his

own case, the treatment extended to many of the

State prisoners in the Fort is not only exceedingly

harsh toward them, but unworthy of the Govern-ment of the United States. They are not only de-

prived of the comforts to which they have been ac-

customed, but of very many things absolutely essen-

America is no stranger to foundlingism, which

implies illegitimacy in birth, and is little less than

murderous abandonment of the offspring. Found-lings are discovered every day in all the cities of the

Union. The Police reports attest. this; and if any

confirmation of their testimony be required, the sta-

tistics of the alms-houses will supply it in the most

ample way, We cannot at present give the precise

annual number of abandoned bastards ; but it is cer-

tainly large enough to give to the triends of virtue, the most appalling convictions, that the worst of the

vices is taking immense strides in our midst -- Bos-

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE UNITED STATES .- A writ

of habeas corpus was served yesterday by a city law-

yer, on behalf of a prisoner, upon Provost Marshal

Porter. The President having instructed the Marshal

of the District not to serve such writ, the District being practically under martial law, the lawyer was prompily arrested, and District Judge Merrick, be-

fore whom the writ was returnable, had been placed

under the surveillance of the authorities, and his pay

stopped. There is a band of lawyers in the city, or-

ganized for the purpose of throwing impediments in

AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-

House, Factory, Cometery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3

years has proven them to combine more valuable

qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are un-

equaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to

5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121

cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12

CONVENT OF LORETTO,

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 SEP-

TEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the po-

sition-its many advantages, easy of access-the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking

the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out

very extensive, and beautifully ornamented-the first-

class Education which the Ladies impart - the tender

care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of

NIAGARA FALLS.

No. 190 William Street, New York.

months. Send for Circular. M. C. CHADWICK & CO.

the way of holding prisoners under ariest.

tial to their health.-New York Times.

ton Pilot.

موسط المراجعة المراجع

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- NOVEMB R 1 1861 CHISMILL9 to amalgamate again ; It is for this preason; and be-

ST.LAWRENCE ACADEMY

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST:

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Under the Paironage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sundwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U.S.

bric, and bave impaired the glory and strength of the great American Republic. But, as they have the Bread do this, as they have shown themselves hitherto no less powerful than their antagonists, as THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sundwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.-The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other brauches of literature which are usually taught in all great Oolleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, His-tory, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Tri-gonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and lustrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of mauners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced. The Scholastic year commences on the first Mon-

day of September, and ends about the middle of

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month.

TERMS, (invariably in advance):

Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days.. \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library,

ditto,..... 3 00 Instrumental Music, ditto, 3 00 Spending vacation at the College,..... 20 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School Books and Stationery will be (urnished by he College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the

College to the students ; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses.

Every student must be provided. 1st, with thre suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flanuel shirts ; 3d, two long night gowns ; 4th, eight pair of stocklogs; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counter-pane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necesary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a metal cup.

IF The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, U. S. B., President. Assumption College

Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861. 5

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

FOR YOUNG LADIES, DIRECTED BY THE

RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT,

Аľ

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, of reach of the spray -- the Museum and Botanical their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds 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, correspondthe Nuns--the advantage of being able to send to the ing to the condition of the Pupils. A magnificent Garden and the position of the who may desire it ;-all tend to render this Estab-lishment one of the best in the country. Terms, &c, to be known at the Convents-acres from the first Railway Station at Lachine, contribute to offer to the Pupils a most agreeable abode.

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the heautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

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

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

S66 00

I00 00

24 00

1 50

TERMS :

Board and Tuition, in Primary and Com-stead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two

pairs.) Full Board, including bed, bedding, washing, mending, and table service,..... Classical Objects, including Books, Paper,

&c., if furnished by the house,..... Instrumental Music, per Month,..... Doctors Fees extra.

Half Boarders for Primary and Commercial Course, per Month,..... 1 50 Half Boarders sleep in the house, and are furnished 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.

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 Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de St. Viateur.

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

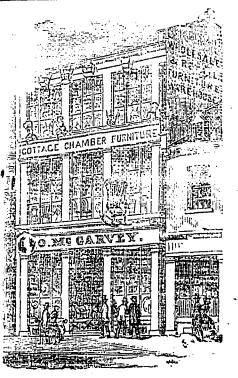
The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.

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, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance.

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

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.



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 Poctoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT OTTIES.

EON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS. HON. ALBIN BEARD. Mayor of NASHUA, N. H. HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H. HON. JOHN ABBOTT. 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 REDFORD, 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 DUBUQUE, IOWA.

EON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHA TANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayer of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH.

Mayor of MEMPHUS, TENN.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE RETAILISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFFUS," in this or only other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeils. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sole Throat, Hourseness, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFEPS Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one. No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house. No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons: Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

7

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Cet. 4. 4111.

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. Lench, LL.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.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES,

No. 15 Constant Street,

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

SHORT HAND.

Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady

Magara Falls, Loratto, Toronto, Guelph, and Bellesille; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the Sbhool.

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

T. RIDDELL,

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

No. 22, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Newspapers Neally 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.

"THE LAMP,"

WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Liteature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c. : devoted to the Instruction and amusement of all classes. Containng Sixteen pages in double columns Weekly. Subscription only 7s Gd a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive mat-ler, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL IL-LUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT POR-TRAITS of distinguished characters. Views of new Mathematical Structures and Weitage Catholic Buildings; Essays by eminent Writers; octry of a high character ; Reviews of extracts from the newest and most agrecable Books ; Abstracts of important Lectures, entertaining varieties; Notes on leading events; Progress of Science, &c., published by the London Oatholic Publishing and Bookselling)ompany.

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 the hands of children.

J. A. GRAHAM, 19 Great St. James Street, Montreal, at the Academy on reasonable terms. Agent for Canada.

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 hour of English Class every day if their parents desire it.

CONDITIONS,

For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter. £sd Boarding entire, with Table Service..... 18 10 0 Half-Boarding..... 9 5 0 Washing..... 2 0 0Music Lessons (ordinary) per month.... 0 10 0 Drawing, per month.... The Pupils of the Village, who do not board in the Convent, will pay yearly 026 for their instruction...... The Convent will furnish Bedsteads, 3 0 which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d per year. The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed

0

complete for 1 10 the end of a quarter, nothing will be returned to them

unless it be for superior reasons.

COSTUME.

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

OBSERVATIONS.

1st .--- The Pupils generally receive novisits, except on Thursday. 2d.—Every year, there is vacation of six weeks the Pupils who desire to do so can pess this time as

the Convent.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. Montreal,

Cote Street. No. 19. 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 rates.

For particulars, address the Principal at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

N. B .- Pupils living at a distance can have board ð-m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-0 2 6 TURE, -- the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furni-When the parents withdraw their children before | ture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessuut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahog-ony, Walnut and Oak Paricur, 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 quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on band a large assortment of the following Goods :--Solid Mabogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold large for Coab or expansion

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will he 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 re-tail 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.

Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.	
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of New Orleans, LA.	PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, tormoly a Bondar de Carter and the constant of the constant o
HON. H. D. SCRANTON,	writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a
Mayor of Rochesten, N. Y.	Enquire, and please leave address at this Office:
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.	GUILBAULT'S
HON. GEO. WILSON,	BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
Mayor of Pittsburg, PA.	114 Sherbrooke Street,
EON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.	IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured	WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD
them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured	ANIMADO, KAKE SIRUS and MUSETIM OTHER
them,	OSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amuse- ment is attached to the Establishment. Among
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,	the novelties, a SPLENDID BABY LION,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Can be seen; also VENUS
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confine-
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	mentin America. Those who have even them some
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	J. E. GUILBAULT.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence	August 2.
of the community.	GRAND' TRUNK RAILWAY.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.	
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.	
AYER'S SARSAPANILLA.	ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
For Spring Diseases.	ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, the DAY
For Scrofula or Eliter of Evil.	SALU INAIN DELWEEN MODILEA, and Tolonto and
Nor Wamors, Wissies, and houses.	the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Que- bec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave
For Eruptions and Eimpics. For Electros. Stains, and Bolls.	rounte of Onerice Station as follows :
For St. Anthony's Fire, Ruse, or Brysip-	EASTERN TRAINS.
For Seald Read and Wingworn. [class	Mixed Train for Quebec and Interme- diate Stations, at,
For Camer and Casecous Seres.	Mixed Train (with Sleening Car.) for)
For Sore Eyes, Sore Tars, and Rumors. For Female Discress.	Island Pond, connecting with
For Suppression and Dregularity.	Morning Train, for Portland and 5.30 P.M. Boston, at
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases. For Liver Complaints.	A Special Train, conveying the Muils, and connect.
har Diseases of the React.	Tog with the montreal Ocean Stenmers of Oneboo
The Mayors of the class civies of the United States,	will leave the Point St. Obarles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.
Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil,	——— ,
Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this conti-	WESTERN TRAINS.
nent, have signed this document, to assure their peo- ple what remedies they may use with safety and confi-	Accommodation Train, Mixed, for O1-)
dence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.	tawa City, Kingston, and Interne- 845 A.M. diate Stations, at
Ayor's Sarsaparilla,	* Night Express, with Sleeping Carat-)
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,	tached, for Kingston Toronto, 5.30 P.M. London, and Detroit, at
Ayer's Pills, and	* These Train connect at Detroit Junction with
Ayer's Ague Cure,	the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-
	ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all, points West.
PREPARED BT Br. J. C. Ayer & Co.,	W. SHANLY.
LOWELL, MASS.,	Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.
And sold by Druggists every where.	
Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; ad by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through-	Ayer's Ague Cure.
at Upper and Lower Canada.	

STERN TRAINS.

Morning Train	Sleeping Car,) for connecting with for Portland and	5.30 P.M

STERN TRAINS.

ain, Mixed, for Ot-) gston, and Interme- > 8 45 A.M. at..... th Sleeping Carat-) Cingston, Toronto, 5.30 P.M. nnect at Detroit Junction with ichigan Central, Michigan South-and Milwaukie Railroads for all W. SHANLY, in the log of General Manager.



\square	25 PER CENT.	Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concert-	Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES,	Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case
B. J. DEVINS,	UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!	ina, Guitar, &c., &c.,-all distinguished for elegance	besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are	scrotula.
DRUGGIST,	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL	enabled to execute large quantities	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table spoonf
NOTRE DAME STREET,	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	CHEAPNESS.		Der day. Unlidren over eight vegra a dagsont speet
	Sarnia.	Catalogues can be had on application at	of work, with great facility.	I ful; Collaren from five to eight years too groops.
MONTREAL,	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	No. 19,		As no direction can be applicable to all constitution take enough to operate on the bowels twice a da
TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the		,		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cas
Public that he is now carrying on the	GIVE SATISFACTION.	Great Saint James Street, Montreal.	BOOK PRINTING!	of Scrofula.
DRUG BUSINESS,		IF A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges,		KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
	TESTIMONIALS	Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti- ties.	Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
IN THE	have been received from different parts of Canada.	STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-	styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
PREMISES ADJUINING THE COULD	The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot	INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest	of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,	For Inflamation and Humon of the Free the
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,)	and Shoe Trade :	Prices.	REFORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be	Immediate relief; you will annly it on a linen re
the second and a general as-	Moutreal, April, 1860.	J. ANDREW GRAHAM.		
	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-		executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,	For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affecte
The solicity on inspection of the Stude of the	nlete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	ACADEMY		part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
dical men and others requiring such articles.	E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve	OF THE		For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conven
	months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	-	FANCY PRINTING!	GAL.
Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.	CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,		For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it
A never-failing Remedy.		KINGSTON, C. W.	Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL	10 your dearba content. it will give you anal an
	Montreal, April, 1860.	·	PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in ventor.
	We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma-	THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of	one time necessary to order from England or the	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid ful
- Animad the active Driffcluit of all volume 6	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	the Congregation, and is well provided with compe- tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-	United States, can be furnished at this	I VVALUE LUTOUELL LOO AKID, ROOM hordoning on the an
a diministration the Unnecessary large unece	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-		I LACE IN & SHOPL LIMP are full of wellow methods
	chines, of which we have several in use.	pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the	Establishment, as good, and	I GLE VII AU INUBINED ENTIRCA gomo avo not
hitherto administered, substituting of the taste, and character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.	much cheaper than the imported article.	I WO OIL MUCH LICELY. DUL VON AA NAT WHA It in
which can with safety be given to an image of the		The Course of Instruction will embrace all the		For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more a
most tender years.	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.		than is generally supposed; the skin turns purpl covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometime forming with scales, itches intolerably, sometime
PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,	E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,	Aquestion.	DTTAN	I IVI MINE FULLING BORDE! by applying the Oly interest
a standard from and prepared from	The three Machines you	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.	CARDS	I WO ICCUME BULL SCALES Will diagnnoor in a for day
	sent us some short time ago we have in fall opera-	TERMS :		i but you must keep on with the Dintmont antil +)
	tion and must say that they far exceed our expec-	Board and Tuition\$70 00	Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from	BELLE LES LES DELUTEL COLOR
	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00	\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and give immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir t
	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	Washing 10 50	AD Particular sttention given to BRIDAL CARDS.	Frice, 28 60 Der Box.
able when pure, becomes worthless of lightless and	be much obliged if you would have three of your	Drawing and Painting 7 00		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY 100 W.
adulterated.	No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Music Lessons—Piano		Ten Sureet, ROIDURY Mass
DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;	we shall require them immediately.	October 29.	BILL-HEADS!	For Sale by every Druggist in the United Stat and British Provinces.
ALNEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, con-	Yours, respectfully,			Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting th
	GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.	The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.	Frauers OI the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony
				the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bo
Teeth and, in a great measure, the principal cause		KINGSTON, C.W.		104 :
of offensive breath.	Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.	SHOW-BILLS!	ST. VINCENT'S ABYLUX,
Prepared only by	well.	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.		Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return yo
R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,	DDICES.		Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most	my most sincere thanks for presenting to the As
Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,	No. 1 Machine\$75 00	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now		110 YOUR MOSI VAINABLE medicine I have med
Montreal.	No. 2 " 85 00	completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-		use of it for scrotula, sore eves, and for all the humon
August 29, 1861.	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00	vided for the various departments. The object of		180 pievalent among children, of that class as n
	Needles 80c per dozen.	the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-	BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS	glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	EVERY MA THINE IS WARRANTED.	tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health,		pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your di
[Established in 1826.]	All communications intended for me must be pre-	morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction		COVERY & great blessing to all persons efficient h
THE Subscribers manufacture and	paid, as none other will be received.	will include a complete Classical and Commercial		Scrolula and other humors.
have constantly for sale at their old	E. J. NAGLE,	Education. Particular attention will be given to the	1	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-		French and English languages.	dows chucken by manie promiptly	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
tories Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-	265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	A large and well selected Library will be Open to	executed and dispatched	ANOTHER.
tarione Ac., mounted in the most ap-	•	the Pupils. TERMS:	by Parcel Post.	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informin you of the banefits received by the little orphans
proved and substantial manner with	Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,	1		Our charge, irom your valuable discovers
their new Patented Yoke and other	Montreal.	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)	A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.	particular sumered for a langth of time with a way
improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti- cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-		Use of Library during stay, \$2.		1 BUIG ICE WE WERE SITAID Amontation would be a
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-	Amon's Cothantia Dilla	The Annual Session commences on the lat Sen-	M. LONGMOORE & CO.	cessary. We leel much pleasure in informing w
	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.	MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ?	that he is now perfectly well.
A, MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.		July 21st, 1861.	36 Great St. James Street	SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. WI
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